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BY

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY

Secretary-General

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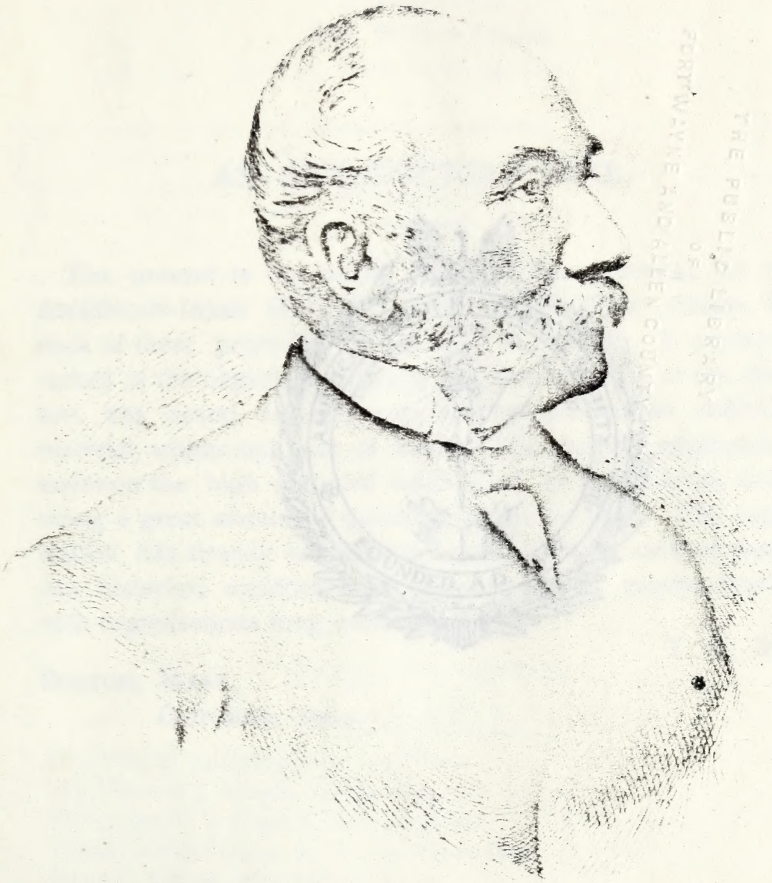
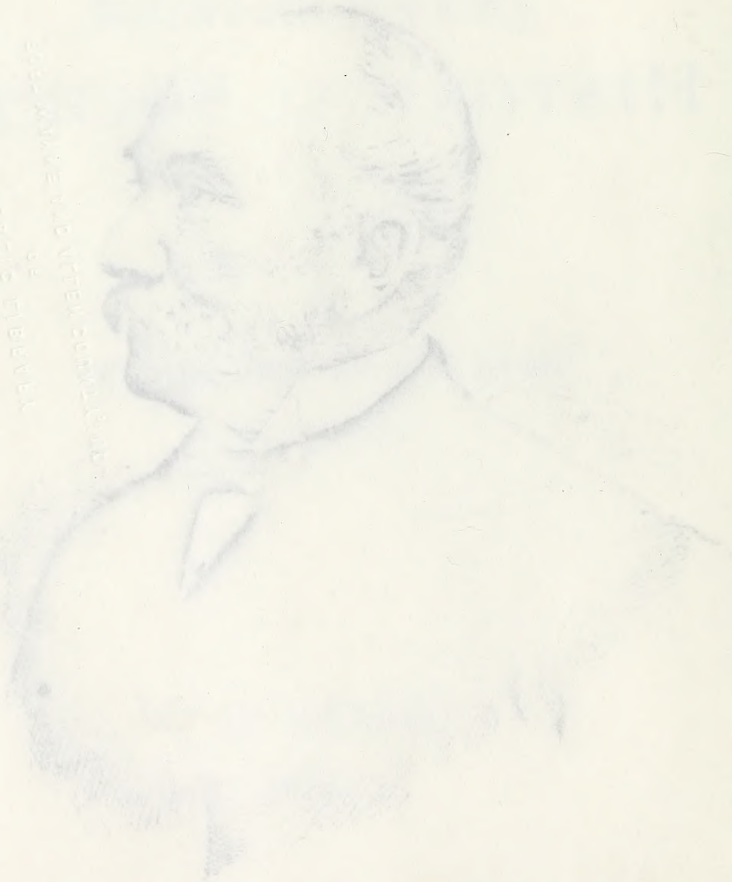


THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M. D., LL. D.,

Of New York City. A Founder and Life Member of the Society, and Member of the Executive Council.




AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
THAT THE WORLD MAY KNOW.
FOUNDED. A.D. 1897

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present is the fourth volume of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. This volume, like each of those preceding it, is complete in itself. It contains a record of the organization since the third volume of the JOURNAL was issued, and presents a large amount of additional material within our line of work. The Society continues to maintain the high standard established by its founders, and is doing a great amount of good in its chosen field. The organization has already secured a place in the front rank of American historical societies, and enjoys the most cordial relations with organizations long established.

T. H. M.

BOSTON, MASS.,
OCTOBER, 1904.

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Ireland—**Dr. Michael F. Cox**, Dublin.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SOCIETY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE CAREER OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, AND 1904, OR OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE MEMBERS.

1901. Jan. 2. Death of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, a member of the Society, at Minneapolis, Minn. He was twice elected lieutenant-governor of Minnesota, and was a member of the 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses.

1901. Jan. 9. Death of Rev. John F. Mundy, of Cambridge, Mass., a member of the Society.

1901. Jan. 24. A meeting of the executive council of the Society is held this afternoon at the Murray Hill hotel, New York City, President-General Gargan in the chair.

1901. Jan. 24. Annual meeting of the Society at Sherry's, Forty-fourth St., and Fifth Ave., New York City. Hon. John D. Crimmins is elected president-general of the organization.

1901. Jan. 24. Annual dinner of the Society, this evening, at Sherry's, New York City. Letters expressive of regret at inability to attend were received from Hon. John Lee Carroll, president of the Sons of the Revolution; President Warren of Boston University, President Hall of Clark University, President Harper of the University of Chicago, Rt. Rev. Dr. Conaty of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; President Capen of Tufts College, and from many others.

1901. Jan. 24. At the annual gathering of the Society to-night Rev. A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., read a paper on "Hon. Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, 1683–1688."

1901. February. The *Cosmopolitan* magazine for this month publishes a story, "The Requiem of the Drums." The author was Capt. "Bucky" O'Neill, and the story was written shortly before the breaking out of the war with Spain, while he was still acting as sheriff of Prescott, Ariz. O'Neill became a captain in the "Rough Riders" regiment, and fell at the head

of his company before the Spanish trenches of Las Guasimas. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of our Society, termed him "one of the best captains in the regiment."

1901. Feb. 5. A delegation from the United Irish-American societies of New York City waited on Mayor VanWyck to-day, and presented a resolution which praised him for refusing to lower the flags to half staff on the death of the British queen, Victoria. The delegation was headed by Daniel F. Cohalan, a prominent New York lawyer. Mayor VanWyck in reply thanked the committee and said that he was glad Americans viewed his action with favor.

1901. Feb. 21. Francis C. O'Reilly, Orange, N. J., of the Society, passes away. He was the head of the Watchung Coal Company of Orange, a director of the Orange National Bank, and a member of several organizations, including the Orange Riding and Driving Club.

1901. March. Dennis H. Mulligan passes away in Kentucky. A news paragraph dated Lexington, Ky., March 15, and published in the Louisville *Times* states that Mr. Mulligan "was one of the few surviving types of the old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, and his death caused profound sorrow among all who knew him. Mr. Mulligan was the father of the Hon. James H. Mulligan, formerly consul to Samoa. The old gentleman was in his eighty-seventh year when he died and had long been active in public matters. He owned a whole town in the very suburbs of Lexington. The place is known as 'Grannon,' and was incorporated as a town with Dennis Mulligan as mayor, by an act of the Kentucky legislature, while James H. Mulligan was in the state senate. 'Grannon' now falls to James H. Mulligan."

1901. March 19. Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., of the Society, speaks at a hearing, in the New Hampshire State Capitol, in favor of erecting a monument to Hon. Franklin Pierce, a former president of the United States.

1901. April 4. A meeting of the executive council held at the residence of Hon. John. D. Crimmins, 40 East 68th St., New York City. Mr. Crimmins, president-general, presided.

1901. April 13. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City, president-general of the Society, delivers an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Hall of Records, New York.

1901. April 19. Celebration by the Society of the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Concord and Cambridge. The society visits Lexington, Mass., in the morning, and places a laurel wreath on the battle monument on the green. In the evening, the Society dines at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Congressman Henry F. Naphen presiding.

1901. April 19. During the Society's dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, this evening, it was announced that the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution was assembled in an adjoining room, engaged in celebrating the same anniversary. Congratulations were exchanged between the two organizations.

1901. April 21. Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness, a member of the Society, dies at his home in Providence, R. I. He had twice been secretary of state of Rhode Island and twice mayor of Providence.

1901. April 29. Death of James Murphy, Lawrence, Mass., a member of the Society.

1901. May. President-General Crimmins writes a communication to the New York *Evening Post*, eloquently defending the character of Gen. Richard Montgomery.

1901. May 13. John F. Kehoe, Newark, N. J., becomes a life member of the Society.

1901. May 23. Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, D. D., bishop of Duluth, Minn., becomes a life member of the Society.

1901. May 24. An editorial in the Boston *Herald* to-day, headed "England's failure in Ireland," declares that "If the test of business methods is the growth and prosperity of business, the test of methods of government is the growth and prosperity of the people. By this test Great Britain's government of Ireland is the monumental political failure of modern times. It does not promote growth, prosperity, happiness, or loyalty. Nor is there at present any great reason to expect a turn of the course of population. The vigor of Ireland has been driven from it. America has profited incalculably by the exodus, and the record of the Irish race in this country affords a demonstration that cannot be gainsaid that the native forces of the race are not decadent when they have favorable opportunities of development."

1901. May 31. Secretary-General T. H. Murray, of the Society, has a communication in the New York *Sun*, calling atten-

tion to the neglected condition of the Gen. Richard Montgomery tablet and monument in the chancel wall of St. Paul's church, Broadway, New York, and urging that proper attention be given the memorial.

1901. June 10. Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D. D., bishop of Manchester, N. H., becomes a member of the Society.

1901. June 10. R. A. Brock, secretary of the Southern Historical society, Richmond, Va., compliments our organization and pays an eloquent tribute to the Irish element in the composition of the American people.

1901. June 17. Rev. Joshua P. L. Bodfish, Canton, Mass., a member of the Society, is re-elected a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

1901. June 20. Death in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Brvt. Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent. A cancer caused by a bullet wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., 1862, was the cause of his death. He was born in Ireland, 1824, and came to this country at an early age. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. National Guard, and went out with that regiment in response to President Lincoln's first call, taking part in the battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of ninety days the regiment was mustered out of the service. Lieut.-Col. Nugent then received a commission as captain in the regular army, and at the request of Gen. Sherman, then a colonel, he was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry, of which Sherman had just taken command. Shortly after, Capt. Nugent obtained leave of absence, and going to New York organized the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and became their colonel. This was the first regiment of Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade. In command of this regiment Col. Nugent served at the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Antietam and Fredericksburg. A short time after the battle of Fredericksburg he was sent home to recuperate. He started to return to the front to rejoin his regiment, but was informed that he had been appointed provost marshal for the Southern District of New York. He had charge of this district during the draft riots, and took command of the troops. In 1865, after the Sixty-ninth had been mustered

out of the service, Gen. Nugent rejoined his regiment, the Thirteenth Infantry. He served with this regiment until 1876, when he was promoted, and transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment. In these two regiments he gained a reputation as an Indian fighter. He saw service in many battles in Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming against the Sioux and other Indian tribes, and was with Gen. Miles in the campaign against "Sitting Bull."

1901. July 4. Rev. James N. Supple, Boston, Mass., a member of the Society, was the official chaplain at the Boston municipal celebration to-day in Faneuil Hall.

1901. Aug. 15, Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa., becomes a member of the Society.

1901. Aug. 29. President-General Crimmins, of the Society, being unable to attend our celebration to-day at Newport, R. I., sent a cordial letter, accompanied by a check for $50, which sum he wished used toward promoting the success of the occasion.

1901. Aug. 29. The Society observes the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island by exercises at Newport, R. I. This battle took place in 1778, the American forces being commanded by Gen. John Sullivan. At the celebration here mentioned, Mayor Garretson of Newport welcomed the Society to the city and delivered a patriotic address. Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from Dr. John Sullivan and T. Russell Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., kinsmen of Gen. John Sullivan; and from Governor Gregory of Rhode Island, Congressman Melville Bull, President Faunce of Brown University, and other gentlemen.

1901. Sept. 14. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, a member of our Society, takes the oath of office as President of the United States.

1901. Sept. 22. Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, ex-mayor of Lowell, Mass., dies. He was a member of the Society.

1901. Sept. 30. Patrick J. Flatley, Boston, Mass., a member of the Society, passes away. He was a lawyer of much ability.

1901. Sept. 30. Very Rev. Abbe John Baptist Hogan, S. S., D. D., a member of the Society, dies in France. He had been head of St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, at Brighton (Boston), Mass.

1901. Sept. 30. Joseph Geoghegan, Salt Lake City, Utah, becomes a life member of the Society.

1901. October. John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Co., becomes a life member of the Society.

1901. November. Very Rev. Michael C. O'Brien, vicar general of the diocese of Portland, Me., dies. He was a member of the Society.

1901. Nov. 14. Rev. J. H. McKechnie, Worcester, Mass., a member of the Society, passes away.

1901. Dec. 2. The president of the United States appoints the Rev. Edward J. Brennan of St. John's church, New Haven, Conn., a chaplain in the U. S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant. Father Brennan took the oath of office in the Superior Court at New Haven, on Dec. 30.

1901. Dec. 6. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the residence of President-General John D. Crimmins, New York City.

1901. Dec. 10. Hon. Patrick A. Collins, a member of the Society, is elected mayor of Boston, Mass.

1901. Dec. 11. In to-day's issue of the *Free Press*, Charles Town, W. Va., appears the following: "We are gratified to observe that Capt. James H. O'Bannon was again chosen superintendent of public printing by the Virginia legislature. He has occupied the position with fidelity to the state for a number of years. Capt. O'Bannon is a native of this county, learned the printing art in this town, and during the war of '61-'65 was a gallant officer in the 'Stonewall Brigade.' "

1902. Jan. 7. Joseph G. Geoghegan, of New York City, becomes a life member of the Society.

1902. Jan. 14. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

1902. Jan. 14. Annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second St. and Madison Ave., New York City. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York, was reëlected president-general. During the evening the following telegram was received from the president of the United States: "White House, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14th, 1902. To Hon. John D. Crimmins, 40 East 68th St., New York: I thank you for your telegram. Please express at the banquet this evening my interest in the work of the American-Irish Historical Society, and assure its members and their guests of my hearty good wishes. Theodore Roosevelt."

1902. Jan. 18. The New York *Herald* of this date has a review of a volume by J. B. Spillane, New York City, a member of the Society. Mr. Spillane's volume is entitled *Minor Chords* and is in memory of his deceased brother, Daniel Spillane. It comprises a collection of prose, poetical, and musical writings by the latter.

1902. Jan. 19. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, Mass., contributes to a symposium in to-day's Boston *Globe* on the subject: "Does the Preservation of Historic Landmarks Help or Hinder the City's Growth?" He contends that such preservation helps. Mr. Gargan is an ex-president-general of the society.

1902. Jan. 23. W. H. Mahony, New York City, becomes a life member of the Society.

1902. Jan. 25. Death of Rev. J. J. McNulty, rector of St. Cecilia's church, Boston, Mass., a member of the Society.

1902. Jan. 28. A dispatch from Sioux City, Ia., states that news has been received there that Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., has been appointed bishop of the new see of Sioux City. He is a member of our Society.

1902. February. In the *North American Review* for this month is an article by Hon. William McAdoo, of the Society, on "Launching a Battleship from the Congressional Ways." Mr. McAdoo was formerly assistant secretary of the navy.

1902. Feb. 1. Death of Patrick E. Riddle, of Roxbury (Boston), Mass., a member of the Society.

1902. Feb. 3. President Roosevelt to-day sent to the U. S. senate the name of Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, of the Society, for reappointment as U. S. pension agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

1902. March 6. Letter received to-day from John Lavelle, Cleveland, O., a member of the Society, urging the extension of the organization throughout the West.

1902. March 6. Hon. Patrick A. Collins, mayor of Boston and member of the Society, presides to-night at a banquet, in Boston, to Prince Henry of Prussia.

1902. March 12. Death of Bernard McGuinness, Providence, R. I., a member of the Society. He was the father of Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness, who became secretary of state of Rhode Island and mayor of Providence.

1902. March 14. Among the nominations sent to the U. S. senate to-day by President Roosevelt, a member of the Society, were these: Rev. Francis B. Doherty, of California, and Rev. Patrick P. Carey, of New York, to be chaplains in the army.

1902. March 18. Death of John A. Sullivan, New York City, a member of the Society. He was a prominent resident of New York City, president of the Parker Manufacturing Co., president of the Catholic Club, and was collector of Internal Revenue under Cleveland.

1902. April 1. Death of Hon. Thomas Dunn English, LL. D., Newark, N. J., a member of the Society.

1902. April 2. President Roosevelt to-day appointed Col. Michael V. Sheridan to be a brigadier-general in the regular army. General Sheridan is a brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

1902. April 2. Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa., of the Society, has an article in to-day's *Public Ledger* of that city, on the battle of Gettysburg. He pays a tribute to the Irish soldiers engaged therein.

1902. April 10. Death at Atlantic City, N. J., of Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, wife of an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt. She was born in Tipperary, Ireland, her maiden name being Marion O'Shea. Her brother, J. Augustus O'Shea, was a famous war correspondent.

1902. April 19. The Society celebrates the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Concord and Cambridge. The Boston members went out to Lexington in carriages, stopping en route at the Cambridge city hall, where they were officially received by Mayor McNamee and members of the city government. Arriving in Lexington, the Society called at the town hall to pay its respects to the town officials, and was cordially received by Selectman Hutchinson and others. The Society then proceeded to the village green and placed a laurel wreath on the battle monument. Later, the organization was entertained by Selectman Taylor and family at their home in Lexington, and then visited the quarters of the Lexington Historical Society.

1902. April 30. Death at Englewood, N. J., of David L. Barrett, a member of the Society.

1902. May 12. Meeting at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, to-night to arrange for the excursion of the Society to Washington, D. C., to participate in the dedication of the Rochambeau monument. A visiting delegation was present at the meeting from the French Literary Circle of New York.

1902. May 15. Death at Somerville, Mass., of Capt. and Brvt. Lieut.-Col. Samuel McKeever, U. S. A. (retired), a member of the Society.

1902. May 23. The New York members of the Society left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon, by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, to attend the Rochambeau monument dedication at the national capital. Headquarters were established for the Society at the New Willard Hotel, Washington.

1902. May 24. The Society attends the dedication in Washington, D. C., of the monument to Rochambeau. Previous to the dedication the organization was received at the White House by President Roosevelt, the reception taking place in the East room. About 100 members and guests of the Society were present, including a number of ladies.

1902. May 24. The Society was present, by invitation, at a reception in Washington, D. C., to-night, at the French embassy. Ambassador and Madame Cambon welcomed the visitors.

1902. June 10. Hon. John F. Finerty, Chicago, Ill., a member of the Society, delivers an oration at the University of Nebraska.

1902. June 11. At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society, held at Concord, N. H., on this date, a paper was read by John Scales, A. M., of Dover, N. H., on "Master John Sullivan and Family of Somersworth and Berwick." The paper has since been published in the *Proceedings* of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

1902. June 17. Villanova College, Pennsylvania, confers honorary degrees on two members of our Society. *i. e.*, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien and Hon. Joseph F. Daly, both of New York City.

1902. June 18. Monument unveiled at Elizabeth, N. J., to Hon. William A. M. Mack, recently mayor of that city, and state vice-president for New Jersey of our Society.

1902. June 18. President Roosevelt sends to the U. S. senate the nomination of Lieut.-Col. John R. McGinness, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., to be a colonel. Colonel McGinness is a member of our Society.

1902. June 27. A joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for a monument to the prison-ship martyrs, to be erected at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y., was passed to-day by the U. S. Senate. It provides that the appropriation of $100,000 shall be made on condition that an additional $100,000 shall be raised, the work to be done under direction of the Secretary of War, the Governor of New York, and the Mayor of New York City. Many of the prison-ship martyrs were Irish, as their names in the records indicate.

1902. June 28. Death of M. D. Long, of O'Neill, Neb., a member of the Society.

1902. July 9. The Boston *Transcript* states that John E. Milholland, a member of the Society, "is trying to get the federal government to purchase, for $30,000, the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga and restore it to the exact status it bore when Ethan Allen demanded its surrender."

1902. July 11. Corner-stone laid at Newport, R. I., of a monument to be erected in honor of the French who landed there during the American Revolution. Several members of our Society, including Mayor Patrick J. Boyle of Newport, participated in the exercises.

1902. July 20. The Boston *Sunday Globe* to-day contains a sketch of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in the war with Mexico. In the course of the article the writer states that the entire ten companies comprising the regiment were raised in Boston and Charlestown, though not a few of the recruits came from more or less distant points about New England. Recruiting was in progress for four or five months at least, during the fall of 1846 and the winter of 1847. Edward Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, was captain of A company, and John B. Barry was captain of B company, which was composed entirely of men of Irish birth or antecedents. The regiment was at the front for 18 months, first with the army of Gen. Zachary Taylor and later with Gen. Scott.

1902. August. Ginn & Company, publishers, issued this month a volume on *Essentials of American History*. The author is Thomas B. Lawler, a member of the Society.

1902. August. The Society issued this month a volume on *The Irish Scots and the "Scotch-Irish."*

1902. August. The Society issued this month a pamphlet on *Gen. John Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island.*

1902. Aug. 7. Death of John O'Hart, a member of the Society, Clontarf, Ireland. He was the author of *Irish Pedigrees*, *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell Came to Ireland* and other works. A sketch states that he was "a Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and a member of the Harleian Society of London. In 1875 he published his *Irish Pedigrees*, for the compilation of which he must have read extensively, and he himself acknowledges over a dozen authorities to whom he was indebted. It reached a fifth edition in 1892, and had obtained a very extensive circulation in the United States. A fellow-historian, Canon O'Hanlon, had for a quarter of a century worked with him in the cause of Irish antiquarian research. Mr. O'Hart was headmaster of the Ringsend National School, even before Canon O'Hanlon became pastor of the Church of the Star of the Sea, and it was during his position as head-master that the deceased historian devoted all his spare time to the close research which has so enriched Irish historical literature. Mr. O'Hart was uncle, on the maternal side, to Maj. Richard Oulahan of Washington, D. C., late of Corcoran's Irish Legion."

1902. Aug. 14. Hon. P. T. Barry, of the Society, has a communicated article in to-day's Chicago *Daily News* on "Major George Croghan."

1902. Aug. 29. Celebration by the Society of the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island. The celebration took place in Providence, R. I., headquarters being established at the Narragansett. At the request of the Society, Governor Kimball of Rhode Island had the national and state flags displayed on the new marble state capitol in Providence. The Society dined at the Narragansett in the evening, as the guest of James E. Sullivan, M. D., of Providence. About 100 members and friends of the Society were present, including: Hon. John D. Crimmins, president-general, New York City; Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general, Concord, N. H.; Governor Kimball of Rhode Island, Hon. Charles P. Bennett, Rhode Island's secretary of state; Adjutant-General Sackett of Rhode Island, Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., bishop of the Catholic diocese of Providence; Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Asa

Bird Gardiner, New York City; Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a justice of the New York supreme court; Hon. Pardon E. Tillinghast, a justice of the Rhode Island supreme court; Hon. Royal C. Taft, Providence, R. I.; Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., New York City, and many other prominent people. The leading address of the evening was by Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, his subject being "The Battle of Rhode Island."

1902. Aug. 29. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, wrote as follows to Secretary T. H. Murray, relative to the Society's celebration on this date: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 19, 1902. My Dear Mr. Murray: I warmly appreciate the cordial invitation which you extend on behalf of the American-Irish Historical Society to attend its anniversary celebration to be held at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., on the evening of Friday, August 29th. It would afford me genuine pleasure to be present on this occasion and I deeply regret that the itinerary of the New England trip does not contemplate my being in Providence on the evening mentioned. Otherwise I should be most happy to send an acceptance. Accept my best wishes for the complete success of the meeting, and believe me, Very sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

1902. Aug. 29. In connection with the Society's celebration on this date, the following letter was written by Dr. John Sullivan, of Boston, a descendant of Gen. John Sullivan: "Your very kind invitation to attend your banquet on the 29th inst., received. Please accept for the Society my regrets, not being able, physically, to attend such a jolly gathering of the true old Irish stock. I can no longer keep up with the band. If I keep from under the wheels of the ambulance, I will do well. Four years at the front will give any man a reminder that he's 'been there' and he must be thankful that he got it no worse. On the evening of your banquet I shall remain up, and at the hour of 9 o'clock will drink to the memory of the Irishmen in the American Revolution. My best wishes for your Society, and your invited guests, go with this from one who has the honor to be your obedient servant, John Sullivan." Dr. Sullivan is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and was an army surgeon during the Civil War.

1902. Aug. 29. Chief Justice Stiness of the Rhode Island supreme court wrote concerning our celebration on this date: "I have your very kind invitation to the banquet of your Society at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence, on the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island. Aug. 29, in special honor of Gen. John Sullivan. I regret that I shall be unable to attend as I shall be absent from the state at that time. Your Society has reason to be proud of the young man, born of Irish parents, ... who held so high a place in the civil and military affairs of the colonies, and this state has reason to be grateful for the service he rendered in its defence at a critical period of the Revolution. Both as a member of the judiciary of the state and as president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, I congratulate your Society upon its efforts to call attention to service rendered our country by those of Irish descent. . . . . I greatly regret my inability to be present at so pleasant an event and give you my best wishes for its interest and success."

1902. Aug. 29. Hon. Pierre de Margerie, French Charge d' Affaires, wrote relative to the Society's celebration held on this date: "His Excellency, Mr. Jules Cambon, being in France, I have received the note of August 5, in which you ask the French ambassador to be present at the exercises which will take place on the 29th of this month, at Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I. I am quite sure that, if Mr. Jules Cambon had been in this country, it would have been for him a great pleasure to be the guest of the American-Irish Society, on the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, and that he will regret very much to have been unable to accept your very kind invitation."

1902. Aug. 29. In connection with the Society's celebration in Providence, R. I., on this date, letters of regret at not being able to attend were also received from Governor Jordan of New Hampshire, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, U. S. Senator George F. Hoar, President Faunce of Brown University, and Edward Aborn Greene, of Providence, R. I., a descendant of Col. Christopher Greene, who served under Sullivan in the battle of Rhode Island. Letters were likewise received from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.; Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia; U. S. Senator

Wetmore, Newport, R. I.; Hon. LeBaron B. Colt, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Providence, R. I.; Hon. A. L. Brown, judge of the U. S. District Court, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Horatio Rogers, judge of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; James Phinney Baxter, president of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society; V. Mott Francis, president of the Newport Historical Society; E. Benj. Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Stephen Farrelly, of the American News Co., New York City; Hon. P. T. Barry, Chicago, Ill.; Congressman Naphen of Massachusetts; John Lavelle, Cleveland, Ohio; Congressman Bull of Rhode Island; William Giblin, of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., New York City; Frank Thompson, New York City; James Connolly, Coronado, California; Principal Charles S. Chapin of the Rhode Island Normal School, and from others.

1902. Aug. 30. Reception to the Society by Governor Kimball of Rhode Island. The event took place in the state capitol, Providence.

1902. Sept. 11. Death of Rev. Thomas Scully, Cambridge, Mass., a member of the Society. During the Civil War he served as chaplain of the Ninth Massachusetts infantry—an Irish regiment—and was twice taken prisoner.

1902. Sept. 18. Announcement is made that Rev. D. J. O'Mahoney, O. S. A., Andover, Mass., a member of the Society, has been ordered to the Philippines by his ecclesiastical superiors.

1902. Sept. 24. Death of William Hopkins, of the Society. He was a member of the staff of the Boston *Daily Globe*, occupying an editorial position on that paper. He resided at Newton, Mass.

1902. Oct. 5. Under the head of "New Books," the Charleston, S. C., Sunday *News* has a review to-day of the Society's *Irish Scots and the "Scotch-Irish."*

1902. Oct. 6. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., to-day announces that the president has appointed Col. William Quinton to be a brigadier-general in the regular army. General Quinton is a member of our Society.

1902. Oct. 18. Death of Pierce Kent, New York City, a member of the Society.

1902. Oct. 19. Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general of the Society, has a communication in to-day's *Sunday News* of

Charleston, S. C., on "Irish Soldiers in the Union and Confederate Services during the Civil War."

1902. Nov. 10. Rev. D. H. Scanlon, pastor of the Berryville Presbyterian church, Berryville, Va., writes for information relative to the Society.

1902. Nov. 15. Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general of the Society, has an article in the Boston *Pilot* of this date, entitled, "New England Prejudice in 1752–1855. Was it Racial or Religious?" He contends that it was largely racial.

1902. Nov. 22. Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., of Toronto, Canada, a member of the Society, has a communication in the Boston *Pilot* of this date, on "How History is Taught in Secular Universities."

1902. Nov. 29. Death of Rev. Thomas Shahan, Malden, Mass., a member of the Society.

1902. Dec. 4. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the residence of President-General John D. Crimmins, New York City.

1902. Dec. 7. At a meeting in New York City to-night, in aid of the projected Hibernian Institute building, addresses were delivered by several members of our Society, including Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass.; Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, Detroit, Mich., and Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien and Hon. William McAdoo, of New York City.

1902. Dec. 7. At the Hibernian Institute meeting just mentioned, Hon Thomas J. Gargan spoke on "The Irish in America Before the Revolution." He told of the settlements they had formed, and of the many who had come here to add their blood to the tide that made the Revolution successful, the Irish pioneers who labored and built and then fought for their possessions and for the right of liberty and religious freedom. He said that modern research proved that the Irish had discovered America long before the advent of Columbus.

1902. Dec. 7. Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, at the Hibernian Institute meeting, New York, this evening, spoke on "The Irish Influence on American Polity." He said that a splendid influence of the Irish was that they took their part in the government, keeping it near to its first principle: that it was to be government by the people. If there was any great danger, it was that the people grew too busy with their affairs to partake of

their right to the franchise and exercise their influence in government affairs. The Irish were too patriotic to neglect that duty, he said.

1902. Dec. 13. Death of Patrick Dempsey, Lowell, Mass., a member of the Society. He was for many years a director of the First National bank of Lowell.

1902. Dec. 21. Death of Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D. C., a member of the Society. He was a lawyer, and a veteran of the Civil War.

1903. Jan. 19. Annual meeting and dinner of the Society at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. Hon. William McAdoo was elected president-general. Hon. Franklin H. Danaher, of Albany, N. Y., read a paper on "Jan Andriessen, ye Iersman van Dublingh, and His Compatriots in Old Albany."

1903. February. The Society issues this month a volume on *Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution*. This is the first time the subject has ever been specifically treated.

1903. March 2. John J. Slattery, Louisville, Ky., of the Society, has a communication in the Louisville *Herald*, of this date, ably dealing with the "Anglo-Saxon" fallacy.

1903. March 11. Hon. J. J. O'Connor, Elmira, N. Y., becomes a life member of the Society.

1903. April 12. Death of Rev. John Flatley, Cambridge, Mass., a member of the Society.

1903. May 19. Daniel M. O'Driscoll, Charleston, S. C., a member of the Society, passes away. He was a native of Bantry, Ireland. During the Civil War he was a military telegraph operator in the Confederate service, and sent the first message out of Petersburg, Va., announcing the surrender of Gen. Lee.

1903. June. Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL.D., of the Society, New York City, leaves there for Ireland, for the purpose of locating the grave of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. His search was not successful, but he hopes that a satisfactory result will be attained in the near future.

1903. June 2. An order published at the War Department, Washington, D. C., to-day, names one of the batteries at Fort Strong, Long Island, Boston harbor, as Battery Drum, in honor of Capt. John Drum, Tenth U. S. Infantry, who was killed in the assault on Santiago de Cuba, 1898. Capt. Drum was an Irishman by birth, and was a member of our Society.

1903. June 2. An order is published at the U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C., to-day, giving names to sea-coast batteries as follows: Fort Preble, Me., Battery Kearny; Fort Williams, Me., Battery Sullivan.

1903. June 19. Celebration to-day of the 125th anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the Continental army. The celebration was under the auspices of the Valley Forge Anniversary Association. Archibishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Pa., a member of our Society, presided over the formal portion of the exercises.

1903. July. Death in the Adirondacks of John A. Mooney, LL. D., New York City, a member of the Society.

1903. July. In the *Granite Monthly*, of Concord, N. H., for this month, is an article by Hon. John C. Linehan, of the Society, on "New Hampshire's Early Scotch Settlers from Ireland." The article is written in an ironical vein, and very effectually disposes of the absurd claims of the imaginative "Scotch-Irish" cult.

1903. July 7. Mrs. Edmund Burke, Milwaukee, Wis., writes informing the Society of the death of her husband. The latter was a member of the organization.

1903. July 17. At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Knights of St. Patrick, New Haven, Conn., held on this date, it was "Voted that the freedom of the club house be tendered to the members of the American-Irish Historical Society and its friends on Aug. 5, 1903." The proffered courtesy was accepted.

1903. Aug. 5. The Society holds a field-day at New Haven, Conn., and participates in the dedication of a monument to the Ninth regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. This was an Irish regiment, and enlisted, from first to last, over 1,600 officers and men.

1903. Aug. 5. Headquarters for the Society on the field-day just mentioned, were established at the Tontine Hotel, New Haven. A dinner under the auspices of the organization, and in honor of the Ninth regiment, took place in the evening. Hon. William McAdoo presided. Among guests were Hon. Abiram Chamberlain, governor of Connecticut; Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-governor of Connecticut; Hon. John P. Studley, mayor of New Haven; Hon. N. D. Sperry,

member of congress from Connecticut; Hon. Eli Whitney, New Haven; Hon. Edward Griswold, Guilford, Conn.; Hon. John F. Hurley, ex-mayor of Salem, Mass.; Gen. Phelps Montgomery, New Haven; Maj. John Q. Tilson, New Haven, and a number of others. Letters were received from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States; U. S. Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador.

1903. Aug. 5. Relative to the Society's field-day at New Haven, Conn., on this date, the following letter was received by Secretary T. H. Murray from the president of the United States: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 29, 1903. My Dear Mr. Murray: I wish I could be present with you on the occasion of the annual field-day of the American-Irish Historical Society. From early colonial days the Irish have been one of the great factors in our growth as a nation. Naturally, I take a particular interest in what they have contributed to our national history, inasmuch as I am myself of part Irish blood. From the days of Sullivan in the Revolutionary War to those of Sheridan in the Civil War, the Irish element in our country, conspicuous everywhere, has been especially prominent in deeds of arms, and, therefore, it is peculiarly appropriate that the meeting of your Society this year should be to commemorate the record of an Irish regiment in our great war. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

1903. Aug. 5. An invitation was extended the organization, on behalf of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, to visit the rooms of the latter to-day. The invitation was accepted.

1903. September. T. H. Murray, secretary-general of the Society, is the author of a volume of 446 pages, issued about this time. The work is entitled a *History of the Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, "The Irish Regiment," in the War of the Rebellion, 1861–'65*. The volume is illustrated, and was brought out under the auspices of the Veteran Association of the regiment.

1903. September. About this time, the Colorado State Library, Denver, sends a request for publications of our Society.

1903. Sept. 7. Death of Stephen J. Geoghegan, New York City, a life member of the Society and a member of the executive council of the latter.

1903. Sept. 15. About this time G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City, issued a new work by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D., on *Ireland Under English Rule: a Plea for the Plaintiff.*

1903. Oct. 19. The Society observed the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army at Yorktown (1781). The anniversary exercises took place at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass., James Jeffrey Roche, of Boston, presiding.

1903. Nov. 11. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the office of the City Trust Co., 36 Wall St., New York City. Hon. John D. Crimmins presided.

1903. Dec. 26. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, New York City.

1904. Jan. 2. Meeting of the executive council of the Society at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, New York City.

1904. Jan. 12. Annual meeting and dinner of the Society at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. Hon. William McAdoo presided and was reëlected president-general of the organization. Rev. Andrew M. Sherman, of Morristown, N. J., read a paper dealing with "The O'Brien's of Machias, Me., Patriots of the American Revolution." He is a descendant of these O'Briens. The paper, together with an account of the meeting and dinner, was subsequently published in book form, the expense of publication being generously defrayed by Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City, ex-president-general of the Society.

1904. Jan. 28. Death of Rev. James L. O'Neil, O. P., editor of *Dominicana*, San Francisco, Cal. He had previously been editor of the *Rosary Magazine*, New York City. At his initiative, "the editor of the *Rosary Magazine*" became a life member of the organization. The membership is arranged so that successive editors of the publication may enjoy the rights and privileges of the Society. Father O'Neil was the first to represent the magazine in the organization.

1904. Feb. 5. A. B. Olson, Denver, Col., writes for information concerning the Society. He states that the Swedish-Americans contemplate forming an organization on similar lines.

1904. Feb. 13. T. H. Murray, secretary-general of the Society, opens temporary quarters at 509 Fifth Ave., New York City, to advance the interests of the organization.

1904. Feb. 15. Death of James F. Redding, Charleston, S. C., a member of the Society.

1904. Feb.–March. The following gentlemen have become life members of the Society at this time: Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., New York City; P. E. Somers, Worcester, Mass.; George J. Gillespie, New York City; Hon. Patrick Garvan, Hartford, Conn.; Stephen Farrelly, New York City; Patrick Gallagher, New York City; Robert A. Sasseen, New York City; and Hon. Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark, N. J.

1904. March 2. Death of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, New York City, a member of the Society. He was chief justice of the City Court of New York.

1904. March 4. Death of Rev. Francis D. McGuire, rector of the Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., a member of the Society.

1904. March 8. Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer becomes chief justice of the City Court, New York. He is a member of the Society.

1904. March 9. Death at Exeter, N. H., of Miss Margaret Sullivan, a granddaughter of Gen. John Sullivan of the Revolution. Her father, George Sullivan, son of the general, was an able lawyer, attorney-general of New Hampshire many years and held other prominent positions.

1904. March 16. Edward F. McSweeney, Boston, Mass., of the Society, delivers an address entitled "A Forecast of Irish Influence on American Life."

1904. April 21. Obsequies of Bernard Foley, Roxbury (Boston), Mass., a member of the Society.

1904. April 23. Death of Patrick Farrelly, New York City, of the American News Co. He was a member of the Society.

1904. May 11. H. Warren Phelps, Columbus, O., applies for admission to the Society.

1904. June. T. H. Murray, secretary-general of the Society, assembled a loan collection of Irish-American memorials to be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. A national supervisory committee was formed in connection with the project and included many members of the Society. The collection was placed on exhibition at St. Louis and attracted much attention. Among those who contributed articles to the collection were Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City; Major Patrick Maher, New Haven, Conn.; William

M. Sweeny, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Laurence O'Brien, New Haven, Conn.; Hon. Alexander C. Eustace, Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D., New York City; Capt. John J. Coffey, Neponset, Mass.; Thomas M. Cahill, M. D., New Haven, Conn.; Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), New York City; Dennis H. Tierney, Waterbury, Conn.; Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Norwalk, Conn.; James E. Kelly, New York City, and Meagher's Irish Brigade Association, New York City.

1904. June. Among the articles loaned the collection just mentioned, for the Irish-American exhibit at St. Louis, Mo., was an Irish flag carried by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (the "Faugh-A-Ballagh" regiment) in the Civil War. The regiment formed part of Meagher's Irish Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. The flag was loaned by Capt. John J. Coffey, of Neponset, Mass., a member of the Society, who wrote as follows to Secretary T. H. Murray concerning it: "This flag has a precious history. It was presented to the Twenty-eighth regiment, through the late Patrick Donahoe, by the Irish women of Boston, on Sept. 24, 1861, at the same time Governor Andrew presented the regiment with the flag of the State of Massachusetts. My company [C], was selected as the right centre or color company, and my brother, Michael J., whose height exceeded mine by two inches, was selected as color sergeant of this green flag and carried it until he fell mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862; after that it went through Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. On the memorable day of the attack on Marye's Heights, at Fredericksburg, it was the only green flag unfurled—and by this I do not intend to cast any reflections on the four other regiments of the Irish brigade. Sometime before Chancellorsville, in May following, Colonel Byrnes and the other officers of the regiment concluding that it was too cumbersome, subscribed among themselves and procured a flag of lighter fabric (worsted), and laid the old flag (this one) aside, but in safe keeping, and you may rest assured that it has been scrupulously cared for and treasured by the custodian."

1904. June. Meagher's Irish Brigade Association loaned to the Irish-American collection for the World's Fair at St. Louis,

Mo., two battle-flags carried by the Sixty-ninth regiment, New York, in the Civil War. One of these was an American flag and the other an Irish flag. Regarding the two flags, the following letter is of interest: "Mr. Thomas Hamilton Murray, New York City. Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the Historic Loan Collection of Irish-American Memorials you are getting together for the St. Louis Exposition. I placed the matter before the Irish Brigade Association at last Sunday's meeting, and they resolved to send you two of their best preserved battle flags. Also other relics which, I believe, will be of interest to visitors at the World's Fair. These flags were presented to the Irish Brigade after the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and were carried with honor through the battles that followed in which the Army of the Potomac participated. The flags were presented by a body of public-spirited citizens of American birth from the city of New York who, on hearing that the battle flags of the Irish Brigade had become so torn and shattered by shot and shell of the many battles, resolved to present them a new stand of colors. The presentation took place in the old Catholic church at Fredericksburg. I believe it is needless to caution you as to the preservation of these battle-scarred relics. I know that you and the gentlemen who compose your organization realize what these flags mean to us; how many recollections they tend to stimulate amongst us, for they are part of our very life, and were anything to happen them it would be an irreparable loss. Money could never compensate for the tender memories they inspire of our comrades who died beneath them and the noble lessons of patriotism and duty that they bring to our minds, and will teach to the generations of the future. It has always been our unswerving custom never to allow these flags out of our custody, but when we read the names of the gentlemen that make up your organization, and the worthiness of the project contemplated, we felt that we could safely trust these sacred relics in your hands. Respectfully yours, Capt. John O'Connell, president Irish Brigade Association, 440 East 14th St., New York City, June 7, 1904."

1904. July 28. The Librarian of Congress writes, requesting publications of the Society for the Congressional Library.

1904. August. Hon. John W. Corcoran, of Boston, Mass., a member of the Society, passes away. He was a lawyer by profession, had been a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and held other positions of trust and honor.

PAPERS BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

EARLY IRISH SETTLERS IN VIRGINIA.

BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN,[1] CONCORD, N. H.

Virginia was first settled by white men in 1607. On the authority of a work published recently, Francis Maguire, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, visited the colony a year later. "He wrote an account of his voyage to Virginia and submitted it to the privy council of Spain." From this it is evident that he was not in the interest of England and did not remain in the colony.

Virginia, even in its early days, was not friendly to those of the faith of Maguire. In 1625 the same writer mentioned that "Symon Tuchin master of the *Due Return* having been banished out of Ireland was reported as strongly affected to popery, and the Governor and Council of Virginia sent him as a prisoner, in January, 1625, to the Company in England." This ended the career of Symon in the Old Dominion, and no further mention is made of him.

Who the first actual settlers in Virginia from Ireland were, and the period of their arrival, can be determined only from the names printed in the early colonial records and in the calendar of state papers following.

The population of the colony from 1609 to 1624, as given in the work mentioned, namely, *The First Republic in America*, was as follows:

In 1609 one authority gives it as being, in July, not over one hundred and nine persons.

In 1611 it is estimated at about two hundred and eighty persons. In 1616 it increased to about four hundred. In 1618 it had in-

[1] Treasurer-General of the Society, and State Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire.

creased to six hundred. In 1619 it had dropped to about four hundred. The census of 1620 gives it as eight hundred and eighty-seven. In 1621 it fell to eight hundred and forty-three. In 1622 it had increased to one thousand two hundred and forty, and in 1624 it was reduced to eleven hundred.

An idea can here be formed of the struggles of the first settlers of the Old Dominion against disease, famine, and the attacks of the Indians. In 1621 or 1622, the year is in dispute, there was a terrible massacre of the settlers by the Indians, the number of killed being given as "three hundred and forty-seven men, women and children."

If names are any indication of the nativity of the bearers, the first Irish settlers arrived in Virginia during this troublesome period. Their condition in the colony could not be much worse than it was in their native land, for about that time the long struggle for the possession of the land, beginning with the Reformation, had taken root, not to end until the war between William and James.

In Hotten's *Original Lists* of emigrants, among others is published the names of the following persons arriving in Virginia between 1616 and 1624: John Higgins, John Cannon, John Collins, John Healey, Francis Downing, John Fludd, Tege Lane, "of Corke in Ireland"; Tege Williams, "Irishman"; John French, of Washford "(Wexford) in Ireland"; Thomas Cawsey (Casey), James Connor, James Dore, Ann Mighill, John Duffee, Thomas Doughtie (Dougherty); John Moore, Giles Martin, Thomas Jordan, Francis Butler, Thomas Burns, "and Bridget, his wife"; Thomas Dunn, Edmund Blaney, John Burroughs, "and Bridget, his wife"; John Griffin, William Lacey, Alice Kean, Thomas Farley, A. Conoway, Hugh Hughes, Bryan Rogers, William Joyce, John Haney, Elizabeth Haney, Peter Jordan, Luke Boyse, Thomas Oage, his wife and son.

Some, undoubtedly, of the foregoing came here as the servants of English landed proprietors in Ireland, and there is no doubt that others came as actual settlers, for there is mention later of grants of land to some of them. Let that be as it may, however, here was quite an addition to the scant population of the colony of a liberal mixture of Irish blood with that of the early English settlers.

On the same authority, Hotten, there was a large increase of the same blood some years later, in 1635. Hotten copied his lists from the originals preserved in England. Many of the originals were either lost, mutilated, or destroyed. In consequence, they are in-

complete. The period thus partly covered is between 1600 and 1700. The following names are published among hundreds of others in the lists as arriving in Virginia during the year 1635: Richard Hughes, Garrett Riley, Miles Riley, James Bryan, Thomas Murphie, Christopher Carroll, Philip Connor, Jo Dunn.

As the ages of the foregoing are given and the average was twenty years, it is fair to presume that they came over as servants. They are followed by Richard Fleming, Charles McCartee, Owen McCartee, Bryan McGowan, Patrick Breddy, Bryan Glynn, John Neale, William Redman, William Hart, Elizabeth Riley, Daniel Flood, William Hickey, John Herron, Edward Hughes, James Morfey, Robert Bryan, Dennis Hoggan (Hogan), Jo Dermott, Jo Butler, Jo O'Mullen, Charles Gibbon, Richard Kirby, Humphrey Buckley, Olough Berne, Daniel Vaughan, Bryan Hare, Thomas Connier (Connor), Jo Tullie, Donough Gorkie, Gerald Butler, John Griffin, Thomas Purcell, John Duffy, Edmund Butler, James Gavett and John Gavett, "Irishmen"; James Fenton, Thomas Dunn.

Hotten's book also contains many names, Irish in appearance, of persons who went to Barbadoes during the same period, or later, and states that permission had been given many of them to go to New England and other parts of the English colonies between 1635 and 1680. That many availed themselves of the opportunity, and migrated to Virginia is evident from the names printed in colonial records and the state publications. That the greater part were useful citizens, and not a few of their descendants filled positions of honor and emolument in Virginia, and in the territories settled by her people, is quite clear.

Thomas Jordan, bearing the name both given and proper, borne by one of the emigrants of 1624, was a sheriff of Nansemond county, in 1718, and a public-spirited citizen.

Col. Fleming, a namesake of another of these sturdy immigrants, bore an honorable part in civil and military affairs before and after the Revolution, and has frequent mention in the publications treating of those stirring times.

The McCartys have been prominent in Virginia almost from the earliest period in the history of the colony. Whether or not all were descendants of Owen and Charles McCartee, who came over in 1635, cannot here be determined. The name, with various spellings, has frequent mention in the colonial and state records. It has been represented in the National Congress, and one of the bravest of the

Confederates during the Civil War, noted for his courage, was Capt. Page McCarty of Richmond. He was equally noted as a duelist.

In a letter to the writer, some six years ago, Capt. McCarty said there was a belief in the family that the original immigrants of the name came from Kinsale in Cork, but some of the name, as is the custom nowadays, called their ancestors "Scotch-Irish." He was an exception, however.

In an account of the death and funeral of Washington, by his private secretary, Tobias Lear, a native of New Hampshire, he wrote that the families of McCarty, McClanahan, and Callahan were especially invited to attend the funeral by the widow, at the request of Washington on his death-bed.

Daniel McCarty was a justice for Fairfax county in 1770. Capt. Richard McCarty was in command of an expedition against the Indians in 1779. With him as an associate officer was Captain Quirk. The name is spelled indifferently as McCartee, McCarty, McCarthy, etc., which makes it appear that there were others of the same name later and spelling their names in accordance with the Irish method.

In 1742 there is a record deeding two hundred and ninety-eight acres of land to Dennis Conneirs,—the good old name of Connor was undoubtedly twisted by the scribe. Major William Lynn was an officer in the Spottsylvania militia in 1757. Lynn is a name frequently met in Ireland. Judge Wauhope Lynn, of New York, is a splendid representative of the Irish Lynns of Antrim, in Ulster, Ireland. Daniel Lyon and Daniel Currie were two of the defenders of Hickey's Fort against the Indians in 1758. Another old Irish name heads a list of signers complaining against the Brunswick county court in 1764. It is Malone, spelled properly, and was borne by Shakespeare's great Irish commentator, Edmond Malone, who has frequent mention in Boswell's Johnson, and who flourished in London about the same period as his Virginia namesake.

John Hooe (Hoey), Lynaugh Helm, Henry Gee, William Keenan, Daniel Herring, Daniel McCarty, Philip Nowland (Nolan), Elijah McClenachan, John Grattan, Walter McClerry (Clary), James McLaw, Nicholas W. Curle, Jeremiah Glenn, Jeremiah Early, John Fitzpatrick, William Mead, Charles Lynch, were all magistrates in the several counties of Virginia in 1770.

In a letter of George Mason, written in 1775, declining a nomination to Congress, he writes his excuses to Mr. McCarty and other

inquiring friends. Capt. Richard McCarty has frequent mention during the Revolutionary period. As showing the friendship of the Irish people in Ireland for the Americans during that struggle, the following extract, written by an American agent, Philip Mazzie, from France to Governor Jefferson of Virginia, is of interest:

"I shall now tell you how that came about. Mr. Mark Lynch, merchant in Nantes, came to me with a bill I had drawn in Ireland on Penet & Co., D'Acosta having refused to accept it. My old creditor, Mr. John P. Cotter, of Corke, had ordered that in case of non-payment, the bill should be returned without protest or molestation. Mr. Cotter's generous and delicate behavior had probably prepared Mr. Lynch in my favor and the sight of my situation completed the business. His countenance expressed his sensibility at the bad usage I had met with in that town, and in the most genteel manner offered me the assistance I was in so great need of, on the security I had proposed to others."

This letter was written in 1780. It is evident from the closing part of the quotation that Mr. Mark Lynch, the Irish merchant in Nantes, had cashed the draft. It recalls a similar act of kindness extended to Ethan Allen by the people of Cork while he was a prisoner on board an English vessel in the harbor of that city. They were so lavish of their hospitality in money and provisions to the American prisoner that the British captain put an end to it, saying at the same time that he would not allow the damned Irish rebels to thus treat the damned American rebels. It also recalls an entry in the diary of John Adams, where he mentions the hospitable treatment he had received in Spain from two Irish merchants located in one of its maritime cities.

Between the years 1700 and 1800, many Virginians bearing distinctive Irish names, and filling honorable positions in civil and military life, are published in the records of the times. They reflected credit on the community. John Daly Burk wrote a history of Virginia, and during the Revolutionary period Thomas Burke was governor of North Carolina, and Ædanus Burke was chief justice of South Carolina. In connection with this it is of interest to note that in the report of the part taken by his regiment, the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, in the battle of Bull Run, Col. Radford credits his adjutant, B. H. Burke, with capturing Col. Michael Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth New York. Beside Col. Radford's report is that of Lieut.-Col. Henagin of the Eighth South Carolina. Some of the officers of this

regiment, Capt. Harrington, Capt. Hoole, Capt. McLeod, and Capt. John C. McClenaghan, are also mentioned. It will be noticed that the name of the colonel—Cash—and the lieutenant-colonel—Henagin,—are also Irish in appearance.

The battery attached to the regiment was commanded by a Capt. Shields, one of whose lieutenants was a McCarty; possibly it may have been Page McCarty, mentioned before. This battery was from Virginia. The adjutant-general of Gen. Beauregard was Thomas Jordan. It will be noticed that this name, given and proper, was borne by one of the immigrants coming over before 1624. Shields and McCarty were also among the early Irish names. Surgeon McClanahan is commended in a letter written by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and in the report of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. He also speaks in the highest terms of his surgeon, Dr. Hunter McGuire. A Francis McGuire was in Virginia in 1608, and a Capt. Francis McGuire, who was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War, was the occasion of trouble betwen the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

McGuire was charged with taking away a free negro man from Pennsylvania. The correspondence between the states in consequence, as given in the state papers, is quite lengthy. From this it can be seen that the McGuires have figured from an early period in the history of the Old Dominion down to the present. Dr. Hunter McGuire was by the side of Stonewall Jackson when the latter died, after receiving the fatal wound from a volley fired by his own men at Chancellorsville.

Perhaps no name is more closely connected with Virginia for a certain reason than is that of Lynch. John Lynch was the son of an Irish immigrant who arrived in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century. His son, of the same name, was one of the first settlers of the town bearing his name, Lynchburg. His brother, Col. Charles Lynch, was prominent during the Revolution. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Guilford Court House. His son bearing the same name was governor of Louisiana. Col. Lynch was a bitter enemy of the Tories. It is said that the term "Lynch law" originated with him. He was credited with having hung not less than one hundred Tories by his own hand. Hence the expression "Lynch law." This, however, is disputed by Irish writers, who claim that it originated with a mayor of Galway in the olden times, who, when the sheriff refused to hang his son convicted

of murder, took the law into his own hands and executed him himself, following the example of Brutus, who performed a similar act during the existence of the Roman republic. One of the family, whether or not a descendant it is not necessary to know, was Lieut.-Commander William F. Lynch of the navy, who explored the valley of the Jordan some time before the Civil War. He was a officer in the Confederate navy in the War of the Rebellion.

Capt. John Fitzgerald was Washington's favorite aide. It is stated that he was "the finest horseman in the American army." His home was in Alexandria. During the trouble with France after the Revolution he was appointed to command the defences of that city. He was a man of the highest character and was universally respected. Col. Alexander McClanahan was one of a family, or clan, which furnished not a few useful men to Virginia for over a century. His brother, Capt. Robert McClanahan, was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1770. This was called one of the bloodiest Indian engagements on record.

Surgeon McClanahan, who has been mentioned in the letter of Gen. Lee quoted, is undoubtedly of the same family. Within a few years, a Miss Virginia McClanahan was president of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the city of Washington.

John Lewis was an immigrant from Ireland who came to Virginia before the Revolution. Two of his sons, Col. Andrew Lewis and Capt. Charles Lewis, were in the battle of Point Pleasant, also. Charles was killed. The colonel afterwards served in the War of the Revolution, reaching the rank of general before the struggle was over.

Major William Croghan was an officer of the Virginia line in the Continental army. The name was borne by many men who had distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary period, and are well known to the readers of American history.

Among other officers of the line were Captains James Currey, Lawrence Butler, Michael Wallace, John McCoy and Matthew Carney; Lieutenants Joseph Conway, Timothy Fealey, Peter Higgins, John Jordan, John Rooney and William McGuire. Luke Cannon, Robert Hayes, William D. O'Kelley, Patrick McElroy and Patrick Lockhart are also mentioned. Major Ferdinand O'Neal was a distinguished officer of dragoons during the same period. The name occurs frequently as O'Neal, McNeil, Neal, Neale, and Neilly.

A Captain Sullivan was also an officer in the Virginia forces, with

a Major Charles McGill. His company was known as Sullivan's Militia. Capt. John O'Bannon was major of Farquier's battalion of militia of Williamsburg. Col. William Fleming was one of the well-known officers and a representative of the name was among the first settlers in 1635. John Moylan was appointed clothier-general, and as such was sent to Boston to get clothing.

Among those who were killed at Point Pleasant with McClanahan and Lewis were Capt. McBride and Lieut. McGuire, and privates John MacMurdrey, Francis McBride, Hugh Cunningham, John Foley, Andrew McConnell and John O'Neal. About fifty in all were killed in this engagement.

These names are signed to petitions, appeals, or other papers on the records from 1782 to 1786: George Flynn, Malcolm McGee, David Looney, John Adair, Partick Wright, Anthony Geoghegan, Patrick Joyce, James Sullivan, Richard Whelan, James Murphy, Joseph Delaney, William Kelley.

Alexander Drumgoole was sent on a mission to the Cherokee nation by Governor Randolph in 1787.

Major Andrew Donnelly was a gallant officer during the Revolutionary period. Capt. McMahon, who was mentioned, served with Wayne as a major in the expedition against the Indians, and like Gen. Butler, who had served through the Revolutionary War, was killed during that engagement.

Other names appearing on the records, either as magistrates or signers to various papers, were James Corran (Curran), Patrick White, Christopher McConners, Edward McCarthy, Cornelius Conway, Arthur McCann, John McLoghlin, William Flood, Edward McGuire, Anthony Murphy, James Goggins, John Connor, William Brennan, Major Thomas Healey, Capt. Samuel Brady, Col. William Finnie (Feeney), James Dougherty, Joseph Carroll, Archibald Casey, Capt. Daniel Mullins, Patrick Saggert, John Sexton, John McCormick, Thomas Mulledy, David Dungan, Cornelius Brady, Thomas Brannon, Abraham Donovan, Edmond Grady, John Dunn, Francis Kelly, Bernard Gallagher, Thomas O'Hara, William Malone, Dennis Ramsay, Thomas Reardon, George Sweeney, William Fitzgerald, Robert Fitzgerald, Edmund Moran, Dennis Croghan, Philip Boyle, John Butler, Cornelius O'Laughlan, Charles O'Neale, William McManahan, James Connell, Joseph McCaughey, Alexander Leary, Richard Byrne, Thomas McGuire, John Lowery, Joseph Hensey (Hennessey), Anthony Fitzpatrick, Bernard McCord, John McNeill,

Henry Garrett, Dan McCarthy, Thomas Burke, Nat Murphy, Charles Connor, Edward Hart, William Danahan, John Casey, James Kelly, Michael Burke, Patrick Wilson, John Cavanaugh, Richard Nugent, Andrew Donnelly, Jr., Lawrence Bryan, Michael Delaney, James Byrne, Michael Tiernan, James Quinn, James Daley, John McEnery, Francis O'Meara, Henry Fitzgerald, John McMullen, James McGonegal, John Hagerty, Pat Donohue, James McCoughlin, Patrick Butler, Cornelius McGuire, Josiah McGuire, Cornelius McKinley, John Lawless, William Doherty, Alexander Dugan, Cornelius Harnett (Hartnett), Patrick Roche, Cornelius Fenny (Feeney), Simon McLaughlan, Thady Kelly and James Murdaugh.

The foregoing, from appearance, were men of standing in the communities in which they lived. As but comparatively few names appear in public records, there must have been many others in Virginia of the same nationality before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Those mentioned were officers in the militia, justices of the peace, judges, or holding other positions which had occasioned their names being printed in the state papers. It will be noticed that the names can be classed as Irish, distinctively. How many more there might be bearing English names, but who may have been as Irish as the others, cannot be determined.

When Ramsay's *History of the United States* was written in 1789, or thereabouts, the following Virginians were among those who subscribed for it in order to guarantee its publication: Patrick Gill, William Carroll, Edward Cunningham, James Fleming, H. H. Lacey, John McDermott, John McBride, M. Sullivan, Thomas H. Mitchell, J. C. Vaughan, A. Jordan, W. C. Moore, H. H. Redman, Edward Sexton, Francis Riordan, John Bowery, William Matthews. On examination it will be found that a majority of these surnames appear among the early settlers of the Old Dominion.

Thomas Fleming, whose name has been mentioned, was colonel of the Ninth Virginia regiment. One of its field officers was Major M. Donovan.

It is related in the Historical Collections of Virginia that Gen. Andrew Lewis was born in Ireland, and came here with his father and two brothers. They were obliged to fly from their native land on account of the resistance made by them against being evicted by their landlord.

Another prominent man in Virginia in 1753 was Dr. James O'Fallon. He is supposed to have been the ancestor of the O'Fallons of St.

Louis, Mo., who were among the latter city's first settlers. One of the latter, Col. John O'Fallon, served on the staff of Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. Another well-known Irish name was that of Michael Dillon, whose death is recorded from a fall from his horse in 1704. Richard Donnahan was concerned in Bacon's Rebellion in 1677, and with him was a Capt. Hubert Farrell, who is mentioned as being one of Bacon's majors.

Philip Connor was an associate justice of the Provincial court in 1650, and Robert Managan (Monaghan) is recorded as taking an apprentice Sept. 24, 1690.

In the main, the first settlers of Kentucky were Virginians. The wife of Daniel Boone was the first white woman to stand upon the banks of the Kentucky river. This was in June, 1775, and in the September following she had for company Mrs. McCary and Mrs. Hogan.

Col. William Casey, born in Virginia, was one of the pioneers of the dark and bloody ground. Col. Joseph M. Daviess, who fell at Tippecanoe, was born in Virginia. His grandfather was an Irishman and his mother Scotch. It is written of him that he had marked peculiarities of both races. "The hardy self-reliance, the indomitable energy, and imperturbable coolness which had from earliest times distinguished the Scotch, were his; while the warm heart, free and open hand, and ready-springing tear of sensibility, told in language plainer than words that the blood of Erin flowed fresh in his veins."

It is clear that this eulogy was not written by a "Scotch-Irishman." His name undoubtedly comes from Wales, so it is fair to presume that he had in his veins commingled the blood of the three kindred races,—the Welsh, the Irish and the Scotch.

William T. Barry, a noted lawyer, a soldier, an educator, and postmaster-general under Jackson, was a Virginian of Irish parentage. Michael Cassidy, born in Ireland, emigrated to Virginia, and finally settled in and became one of the prominent citizens of Kentucky.

The descendants of the Irish settlers in Virginia in many instances became eminent in the southwestern states and territories organized after the Revolution. One of them was Gen. Benjamin Logan, a Virginian, both of whose parents were Irish. He was one of Kentucky's greatest men. Three counties bear the names of Casey, Daviess, and Logan, in honor of the three men mentioned.

Brig.-Gen. James Hogan, a native of Virginia, served in the Continental army. He was commissioned Jan. 9, 1779.

In March, 1756, the Provincial Assembly of Virginia passed an act making provision for protection against the enemy, the French and Indians, and further enacted a bill providing for the raising of money, £25,000, for the payment of the militia of the several counties, and for provisions furnished by sundry inhabitants of the said counties. Among the names to whom payments were thus made, nearly twenty years before the Revolution, were the following: John Daley, Elizabeth Birk, Richard Murray, James Nevil, John Bryan, John Burk Lane, John McAnally, Alexander McMullen, Bryan Ferguson, John Fitzpatrick, William Cunningham, Robert Carney, Darby Conway, Thomas McNamara, Michael Mallow, Hugh Divar, William McGill, Robert Megary, John Shields, Cornelius Sullivan, Michael Dickie, John Farrell, James Burke, John Jordan, George Farley, Adam McCormick, Thomas Boyne, William Shannon, Bryan McDonnell, Robert Looney, Robert McClanahan, Michael Doherty, Peter Looney, John McNeal, William Curry, John McGowan, Ralph Lafferty, Patrick Frasier, Patrick Campbell, Michael Kelly, Patrick Porter, James Kennedy, Patrick Lowery, Patrick Savage, Patrick McCloskey, Charles McAnally, John Kilpatrick, James Boreland, Hugh Martin, Patrick Cargon, James Mulligan, John Caine, Dennis McNealy, Lawrence Murphy, Dennis Getty, William McMullen, William Garvin, William Doherty, Joseph Looney, Patrick McDade (Dowd), John Casey, John Macky, Thomas Sexton, Head Lynch, Patrick McDavitt, Ambrose Bryan, William Meade, John Riley, Reuben Keef, Jeremiah Early, Joseph McMurty, Patrick Hennessy, Edward O'Hare, Luke Murphy, James Murphy, Patrick Vance, Patrick Hallogan, James McFall, Patrick Johnson, John Patrick Burks, Thomas Dooley, James Dooley, Thomas Maclin, Thomas Connelly, Michael Poore, James Lynch, David Kelly, Michael Lawler, William Collins, Miles Murphy, John Hayes, Richard Burke, Cornelius Mitchell, William Gerrett, Michael Ryan, Garrett Bolin, William O'Donnell, Patrick McKenny, Richard Murphy, Francis Maginnis, Bryan Mooney, John Hickey, John Sullivan, William Murphy, Thomas McGuire, Cornelius Cargill, Michael Dixon, William Splane, Thomas Doyle, Michael Lynn, Edward O'Neal, Thomas McClanahan, James Doyle, John Donnelly, William Fitzgerald, Henry Dooley and Bryan Nolan. The people whose names are here given were soldiers in the militia fighting against the French and Indians between 1738 and 1758, as well as citizens furnishing them provisions.

In the poll for the election of burgesses for the several Virginia counties in 1741 are the following, among other names: Morgan Donnell, Daily Callahan, Edward Barry, John Carfey (Coffey), Simon Carnel, Dennis Connors, Edward Fagin, John Murphy, Patrick Hamericka, Michael Dermond (Dermott), James Cullen, William Butler, Michael Scanlan, Gabriel Murphy, James Dulaney, William Hogan, Henry Murphy, John Madden, Dennis McCarty, Thomas Carney, William Buckley, William Reardon and Philip Nolan.

The greater part of the names here given are in appearance Irish of the Irish, of Gaelic, or of old Norman origin. An examination of the early Virginia records will show, from 1619 to 1790, the entry of some of the most ancient of the Gaelic names peculiar to Ireland, like O'Neil, O'Donnell, O'Brien, O'Connor, accompanied by McMahon, McCarthy, McClanahan, McGuire, etc.

In an address delivered by the venerable Dr. Thomas Dunn English to the members of the American-Irish Historical Society, at one of its annual gatherings in New York several years ago, he stated that when a young man, over half a century before, he practised his profession in western Virginia. He noticed while there the manners, customs, and phrases of the mountaineers, and in later life, when he removed to New York, he was surprised to see the similarity between them and the newly-arrived Irish from the south, east, and west of Ireland. This for the first time caused him to change his opinion as to the nationality of the ancestors of the people in Virginia who had been classed as "Scotch-Irish," for in every respect they appeared more like the southern Irish whom he had met later in New York.

Enough has been written to show what a large proportion of the people of the Old Dominion before the year 1800 were of Irish descent. The mention of any more names would simply be a tiresome proceeding.

While many of these people were distinguished in Virginia, the greater part of their descendants were more eminent in the territories and states to which they migrated. A distinguished Virginian, although not a native of the state, was Major-General Benjamin F. Kelly of the Union army. He was a native of New Hampshire, but went to West Virginia when a youth. He was the grandson of Darby Kelly, who served three years in the old French War in northern New York under Sir William Johnson. Darby was a soldier, a schoolmaster, and a farmer, and his New Hampshire descend-

ants are, and have been, among the most useful citizens of the old Granite state. Gen. Kelly is credited with raising the first Union regiment and winning the first victory for the Union south of Mason and Dixon's line during the Civil War. His nephew, Capt. Warren Michael Kelly, commanded a company in the Tenth New Hampshire Infantry, commanded by Col. Michael T. Donohoe, and it is claimed that he led the first white troops into Richmond after its evacuation.

Another distinguished Union officer, a West Virginian, if I am not mistaken, was Gen. Milroy. Every Irishman is aware that this was the good old Gaelic name of Mulroy, and in that form is borne by hundreds of Irish persons in America to-day. On the Confederate side none of the many distinguished officers serving under Gen. Lee had a better reputation as a fighter than Gen. William Mahone. It is claimed that he was opposed to the surrender of Lee, and that his troops were ready, under his direction, to continue the fight.

That writers in time will do justice to those of the Irish race and to Ireland for the part taken in the colonization of the country and in the establishment of the republic, is unquestioned, but Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen must interest themselves in this matter in each state in order to accomplish that end. New England in this respect, through its writers, has made known to the world the part taken by the Pilgrims and Puritans in the building of this nation, and their example can well be followed by people of our own race in laboring with the pen to show that in the same work Irishmen and Irishmen's sons have taken no small part.

The authorities examined in connection with the writing of this paper are Hotten's *Original Lists* of emigrants, the *Virginia Calendar of State Papers*, the *First Republic in America*, Ramsay's *History of the United States*, Campbell's *History of Virginia; Historical Collections of Virginia*, *William & Mary College Quarterly*, *Gleanings of Virginia History*, Collins' *History of Kentucky*.

THE IRISH PIONEERS OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.[1]

BY EDWARD A. HALL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Since the organization of the American-Irish Historical Society, in 1897, with Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, whose father's mother was Irish, as one of the charter members, and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade as the first president-general, many important facts have been recorded of the contributions of the Irish element in the upbuilding of this republic.

A distinguished statesman and statistician recently stated that within the memory of men now living upwards of twenty-one millions of immigrants arrived and settled in the United States. This same authority states that almost two thirds of our entire population is represented by English and Irish blood in about equal proportions. In this computation it should always be remembered that England was given credit for many of the earlier Irish emigrants who were obliged to sail from English ports and compelled to adopt English surnames.

It is, however, with thousands of Irish pioneers who immigrated to this country before the time of men living now and who settled many of the towns in or bordering on the Connecticut valley that I wish to occupy the attention of my readers.

Up to a few years ago, the popular opinion seemed to be that the Irish first began crossing the Atlantic after the famine of 1846, or about the time of the building of the canals and railroads. That many Irish men and women came to the Connecticut valley and participated in the formation of the first settlements, that is from 1635 to 1735, practically the first hundred years of American life, the records of the towns will prove.

The descendants of the old Irish settlers here, in many cases, ceased to look upon their ancestors as Irishmen, or at least forgot

[1] This paper deals chiefly with that portion of the Connecticut valley within the state of Massachusetts.

about, or appeared not to be familiar with, their Irish origin, because of the prejudices that existed respecting the more recent comers from the "ever green isle" that have tended to make them disinclined to acknowledge an ancestry which was so little in general favor and popularity.

As we become more educated, intelligent, and enlightened as a people, however, and become familiar by careful study with the early history of our country, we will learn to our great advantage of the names and deeds of Irishmen who played a prominent part in the establishment of this government. We will appreciate more fully something of the pride that should animate us for being so fortunate as to be able to trace our ancestry back to such worthy relationship.

The people of this race, men and women, born on Irish soil, and their descendants, have been here from the first "prompted by the motives common to all emigration, dissatisfaction with the old order of things and the resolve to obtain a freer and better life in the new land under favorable conditions."

Here in the Connecticut valley the best, the cleanest, and strongest blood of Europe has come in to strengthen and accentuate the old stock that existed here, and the result has been the enterprising and progressive communities of to-day in the cities and towns of the valley.

A recent publication announced the death of Sir William MacCormic, who passed away recently, as the "celebrated English surgeon," although he was born in Ireland. Similar freedom has been taken in the case of the Duke of Wellington, Edmund Burke, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Dean Swift, Justin McCarthy, and other famous Irishmen. This is even worse than being called "Scotch-Irish," as is the fate of many of our famous Americans of Irish ancestry.

We are all Americans and the Irish are all Irish, whether their ancestors were from Spain, or France, or England, or Scotland; they all became Irish as we became Americans, and the Irish who came here in the early days of the colonies represented all the blending of these races. We are all of us the resultant of a great many different, and, apparently, antagonistic races. We commonly became Irish, Scotch, or American as the result of the surroundings of two or three generations.

The first settlements in the Connecticut valley were made from Cambridge, Dorchester, and Watertown, Mass., to the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield in Connecticut. This migra-

tion took place in 1634–'35. It was of a wholesale character, almost depopulating those towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Along with this exodus there was another from Roxbury, Mass., led by William Pynchon in May, 1636. This migration settled on the eastern bank of the Connecticut in Springfield, Mass. Middletown, Conn., was settled soon after and may possibly have been called after Middletown in Ireland.

Among the early records of Springfield, Mass., we find that Henry Chapin sold to John Riley sixteen acres of land running 120 rods along the west side of the Connecticut river, Nov. 4, 1684, the property being described in the record as "West of the Connecticut River and north from the Riley tract," which would indicate that the 16 acres was an additional tract to other lands previously owned by some member of the Riley family. The sale was witnessed by Miles Morgan, who made his mark in the form of a pick axe and the deed was recorded by John Holyoke. This is a part of the territory known as "Ireland Parish" and is the present site of the Holy Family Institute for orphan children at Brightside.

Col. John Cummings purchased the territory of Cummington, Mass., of the government, June 2, 1762, for £1,800. This town furnished to American literature the poet William Cullen Bryant. He was the son of Dr. Peter Bryant and was born on Nov. 3, 1794. As a poet he ranks among the best. His productions are marked by great simplicity and clearness of expression, pure morality, a genial and gentle philosophy, and a well-tempered imagination, combined with a superior comprehension. Both names, Cullen and Bryant or Bryan, are distinctively of Irish origin, but are often called English, like many of the earlier Irish immigrants.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers from Cummington, the last survivor was Daniel Timothy, born Jan. 7, 1755. He was in the service during the entire war and lived to be over 100 years old. He was known by the name of "Teague," which is Irish for Timothy, and this is the name given him in his pension certificate.

Felt's history states that the town of Greenwich, Mass., was settled about the year 1732, by an Irish colony, and among the names of the first families are Powers, Hynds, Patterson, Cooley, Rogers, and Gibbs. Capt. N. Powers was a descendant of the Powers from Ireland, as was also Mr. Patterson, who died April 19, 1811, at the age of 79 years. In the Revolutionary struggle the men were patriotic, and furnished their full quota for the war.

The settlement of Hadley, Mass., was commenced in 1659, by a company of persons residing in Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford, Conn., and is, therefore, one of the oldest towns of the Connecticut valley, and has an interesting history. The original territory of Hadley included the present town of Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, Granby, South Hadley, and a part of Whately. A portion of the town was called "Patrick's Swamp," possibly after some Irishman who resided there. Among the early settlers we find the families of Thomas Coleman and John White.

Among the early settlers of Middlefield, Mass., was Col. David Mack, who defined the boundaries of the town. It was incorporated March 12, 1783. John Ford built the first grist-mill about the year 1780. Here also settled the families of Malachi Loveland, J. Taggart and M. Rhodes.

The district of Williamsburg, Mass., set off from Hatfield, was incorporated a town, Aug. 23, 1775. Early tax lists show Irish names, such as Joseph Carey, Thomas Finton, George Dunn, James Ludden, Edward Curtis, William Finton and Joseph Ludden.

The settlement of Worthington, Mass., was so rapid that from the time the territory was sold at auction, June 2, 1762, the settlers flowed in and became so numerous that the town was incorporated in 1768. Among the first settlers are such names as John Kelley, Thomas Kinne, James Kelley, Jeremiah Kinne, Mathew Finton, and N. Collins. The inhabitants of this, like many other towns, were composed of a mixed population from England, Ireland, and a few from Scotland and France.

The first settlement of Bernardstown, Mass., commenced about the year 1738, and it was here, on May 18, 1676, during the Indian troubles, occurred what is known as the "Falls Fight," when Capt. Turner with only a comparatively small body of men, attacked and destroyed hundreds of Indians at what has been called in honor of the commander of the forces, Capt. Turner,—who lost his life during the engagement,—Turners Falls.

Major John Burke built one of the first four houses erected in the town, and among the first settlers are the names of Griffin, Lee, King, Gleason, Baker, and Bradshaw. Major Burke was clerk of the town for twenty-two years, and became the first representative in 1764.

The history of many of the towns of western Massachusetts shows that several of them had been set off and named in the first years of the eighteenth century. They had very few inhabitants previous to

the coming of the Irish in considerable numbers about 1718. Several towns laid out and named after that time, like Colerain, Montgomery, Gill, and Charlemont, Conway, Monroe, Huntington, were called after places in Ireland from whence the early settlers immigrated.

West of the Connecticut river the territory was divided up into towns soon after the settlement of the boundary line between Connecticut and Massachusetts, which took place in 1713, when the present town of Suffield, formerly in Massachusetts, was thrown into Connecticut, and in 1632 the owners of the tract of land in that territory were given an equivalent tract of six miles square by the Massachusetts legislature, and this territory is included in the present town of Blandford, Mass., one of the first towns almost entirely settled by people from Ireland who arrived in this country in considerable numbers about that time.

These people were Irish Presbyterians who came from Ireland about the year 1718. Francis Brimley, A. M. Collins, Samuel Knox and Patrick Boies came up from Hartford, Conn., and purchased land of Christopher Lawton and Francis Wells, to whom the legislature had conveyed undivided parts of the township.

The first clergyman was Rev. Mr. McClenathan, an Irishman, who received £135 a year for his services. He did not give satisfaction and remained only two years, when he became a chaplain in the army. Rev. James Morton, also an Irishman, was installed as pastor in August, 1748, and preached to the people for twenty years. He retired June 2, 1767, and lived in Blandford, Mass., until his death, which occurred in October, 1793, at the age of 80 years.

Many of the representatives of the town to the legislature for nearly a hundred years after its settlement were native born Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen, among whom were Reuben Boies, William Knox, Timothy Blair, John Ferguson, Daniel Boies, Patrick Boies, Samuel Knox, Daniel Collins, and David Boies. The following are the names among the early families: McClinton, Reed, Brown, Taggart, Blair, Wells, Montgomery, Stewart, Campbell, Ferguson, Boies, Sennett, Wilson, Gibbs, Knox, Young, Carr, Black, Anderson and Hamilton.

Hon. Patrick Boies, a descendant of the Boies family who settled in Blandford, Mass., was the first lawyer admitted to the Hampden county bar, in 1812, and one of the first sheriffs of Hampden county. A daughter of Patrick Boies was the organist in St. Mary's church,

Westfield, Mass., for several years. The first clergyman of the Congregational church of Blandford, was, as stated, an Irishman named McClenathan, one of the petitioners to Governor Shute.

Chester is another of the towns of Hampden county, Mass., settled a few years after Blandford, almost entirely by Irish. The present town formed one of the ten original townships sold at action by order of the general court, Jan. 2, 1762. About that time the first settlers of the place began to arrive who in all probability were like large numbers of Irish coming to this country at that time, Presbyterians, although the names of some of them would indicate that they were Catholics, such as John and David Gilmore, Thomas Kennedy, Daniel Fleming, William Moore, Thomas McIntire, William Kennedy, John McIntire, James Clark, Andrew Fleming. Other prominent settlers were the Gordons, Hollands, Knoxs, Henrys, Hamiltons, Quiglays, Elders and Bells. This town was incorporated Oct. 31, 1765, when it was called Murrayfield. Among the clergymen who officiated at Chester we find the name of Rev. Andrew McCune.

The first settlers of Granville, Mass., which was first called Bedford, were almost all from Ireland. Following the first settler, Samuel Bancroft, came Daniel Cooley, Thomas Spellman, John Root, Peter Gibbons and Samuel Church. Dr. Holland in his "History of Western Massachusetts" refers to the longevity of the early settlers of this town as quite remarkable. The ancestor of the Cooleys from Ireland died at the age of 90 years; of the Spellmans, who died in 1767, at 93; of the Gibbonses at 92; of the Churches at 95, and of the Roots at 103. Hamilton, Goff, Cortiss, Gibbons, Clark, Moore, Phelan were also early settlers at Granville.

The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, in 1795, took place in Granville in August, 1895, at which a large number of the descendants of those early Irish settlers were present, when they most fittingly honored the memory of their ancestors. J. G. Holland says that the facts were communicated to him by Rev. Mr. Cooley in 1854, when he was 83 years of age. He was born in Granville and like many of the Cooleys of Hampden county was descended from old Daniel Cooley from Ireland.

Among the early inhabitants of Rowe, Mass., which was settled in 1744, we find the names of Michael Wilson, Henry Gleason, William Taylor, Mathew Barr, and Joseph Thomas. They were a portion of the Irish colony to Worcester county, which after a short time scattered to form new settlements. The first permanent set-

tlement of Shelborne was about 1760 by several Irish families who had lived for a time in Londonderry, N. H. Among them are the names of Joseph Thompson, Patrick Lawson, Robert Wilson, John Taylor, James Ryder, Daniel Nims and Samuel Hunter.

Quite a number of these men were soldiers in the Revolution and also took an important part in Shay's insurrection. The first settler of the town of Ashfield, Mass., was Richard Ellis, a native of Dublin, Ireland. He was soon followed by Thomas Phillips, whose sister he married. Phillips built a log house for himself and family almost a half mile north of Mr. Ellis. A family named Smith, which had settled in South Hadley, soon joined them and they were followed by other families from time to time so that in ten years they numbered about twenty families and over one hundred people. They labored as none but the pioneers of the forest know how to toil to obtain a comfortable support for their families. The town increased years later in population and prosperity and was incorporated in June, 1765, and ten years later they like thousands of their countrymen took an active part in the Revolution, when they drew up a preamble and resolutions signed by Ellis, Phillips, and sixty-five others, denouncing England.

The settlers of Pelham, Mass., were Irish Presbyterians and in the agreement of the original committee with Col. John Stoddard, of whom the territory was purchased, occurs this passage: "It is agreed that families of good conversation be settled on the premises, who shall be such as the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland or their decendants and none to be admitted but such as bring good and undeniable credentials or certificates of their being persons of good conversation and of the Presbyterian persuasion and confirm to the discipline thereof."

The Irishmen of Pelham were on the right side in the Revolution. They issued an address to their countrymen in Boston, Nov. 3, 1773, of which the following extract is an illustration: "We are not at present much intimidated with the pompous boasting on the other side of the water or the claim that Great Britain could blow America into atoms." They unanimously voted their acquiescence in, and support of, a declaration of independence fourteen days before the Declaration of Independence was made at Philadelphia, and throughout the war they furnished from their slender means and resources more than their proportion of men and money for its prosecution.

The town of Chesterfield, Mass., was first occupied about 1760 to

1765 by Simon Higgins, George Buck, Pierce Cowing, Charles Kid, Robert Hamilton, Benj. Kid, Con. Bryan, Thomas Pierce, John Holbard, Jerry Spaulding, William White and David Stearns. They were mostly Irishmen from Pelham and elsewhere. The first pastor called to preach the gospel was Rev. Peter Johnson of Londonderry. They named one of the principal streets of the town, Ireland street. This street was accepted March 17, 1763, and is the only street in the town which has remained unaltered. The people of Chesterfield were patriots in the Revolution and voted, in 1775, to purchase 460 pounds of powder, 400 pounds lead, and 1,200 flints to supply the forty-seven Minute Men who marched to Cambridge upon the Lexington alarm.

Of the territory comprising the original county of Hampshire, Mass., from which the counties of Hampden and Franklin have been set off, the Irish settled a large portion of the area from which the early organized towns were formed, such as Palmer, Chester, and Blandford. Pelham, Colerain, Charlemont, Sunderland, and many districts were later set off and organized into townships, such as Granville, Brimfield, Southwick, Russell, Montgomery, Goshen, Conway, Ware, Amherst, Orange, Gill, Huntington, Rowe, Greenwich, Worthington, and Middlefield.

The history of the towns of Berkshire county, Mass., shows that they were mostly all organized a generation or two after the coming of the Irish, who settled the original territory from 1718 to 1740, and although the names on the town records show that many of them were settled by the sons and grandsons of the settlers from Ireland, we can only guess at the origin of others by their Irish names, such as the Plunketts of Pittsfield and Adams, Patrick Murphy and Michael Sweet of Savoy, with Patrick Tyrell, Whalen, or Phelan, Casey, Kerwin, Kneil, or Neil, Hale, and McHale, Bryan, or Bryant, in several towns of the county.

Isaac Magoon came from Ireland with the colony that settled in Palmer, Mass., in 1727. The farm allotted to him by the legislative commission was at the southwest corner of the Reed estate. He left two sons, Alexander (who also left two sons, Isaac and Alexander), and Isaac who married Lucretia, daughter of John Downing, and had thirteen children. This family owned about 1,400 acres of the best land in Ware, Mass. Several of the descendants of the Magoon family afterwards settled in the Western states, and many of them probably know very little of their Irish ancestry.

Among the very early Irish settlers whose descendants are at present residents of the Connecticut valley, and of whom we have authentic records, a few families deserve special mention because of the prominence to which they have attained in the community. Irish men and women, boys and maidens, were imported to these colonies in the very first years of the settlements, while in June, 1643, an Irish immigration took place that far out-numbered the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. Of the descendants of these early settlers, Hall J. Kelley, one of the most enterprising men of Palmer, Mass., who developed the village of Three Rivers, was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 24, 1790, and was a descendant of John Kelly, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1633. John Riley and his wife, Grace O'Dea, came to this country from Ireland about the year 1624. They settled at Hartford, Conn., where their first two children were born,—John in 1646 and Joseph in 1649, after which they moved to West Springfield, Mass., where Jonathan was born in 1651, and afterwards Mary, Grace, Sarah, Jacob, and Isaac, the dates of whose births are unknown, but all the eight children are named in this order in his will of 1671. With the Rileys came a nephew of Mr. Riley, named John Riley, and a young sister of Mrs. Riley, named Margaret O'Dea. This couple got married at Springfield, Mass., in 1660, and had two daughters, Margaret, born Dec. 21, 1662, and Mary, born June 2, 1665. John died Oct. 24, 1684, and his wife died Aug. 22, 1689. He had two brothers, Richard, who remained in Hartford, and Patrick, who with his wife Bridget moved to Middletown.

Garret and Miles Riley came in 1634 from County Longford, Ireland. Patrick and Richard Riley came to Windsor and Wethersfield, Conn., in 1639. John Riley and wife, Margaret, came to Springfield, Mass., in 1640, where two daughters were born. Mary, born June 2, 1665, married Joseph Ely, June 2, 1685; Margaret, born Dec. 21, 1662, married William McGraney, July 19, 1685.

Bridget Clifford, who died at Suffield, Conn., May 7, 1695, came from Ireland to this country with her brothers, John, aged twenty, and Oliver, eighteen, in the vessel *Primrose* for Virginia, 1635. John died Dec. 25, 1668.

James Coggin and John Cogan, from Dublin, Ireland, settled at Windsor, Conn., and removed to Hartford in 1641. John Connor, whose parents, Philip and Mary Connor, came from Cork in 1634, was born at Middletown, Conn., June 14, 1686. His son John was taken prisoner at Quebec, 1775.

Robert Smith, born in Ireland 1672, came to Palmer, Mass., 1728, where he died Dec. 21, 1759.

Edward King located at Windsor, Conn., about 1635, and is described as "An Irishman and one of the oldest settlers in this vicinity."

John Cleary of Hadley, Mass., died in 1691. His son John was born Oct. 4, 1647, while his son John, Jr., was born April 3, 1671, and was slain in Brookfield in 1709. Joseph, son of old John, was born Nov. 30, 1677; and Joseph, son of John 3d, died in 1748. Joseph's son Joseph was born Sept. 3, 1705.

John Clark was born in Ireland, 1704. He had two sons, John and Moses, living with him at Hadley, Mass.

The following interesting extract is from the records of Northampton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1663: "At a legal Town Meeting there was then granted to Cornelius, the Irishman, three acres of land upon condition that he build upon it and make improvement of it within one year, yet not so as to make him capable of acting in any Town affairs, no more than he had before it was granted to him."

John Fleming, born in Ireland in 1673, came to America and settled in Palmer, Mass., 1721. Robert Farrell came from Ireland in 1720 and came to Palmer a few years later. Samuel Shaw came from Queenstown, County Cork, in 1720, and to Hampden County, Mass., in 1736.

The first inhabitants of Colerain, Mass., were mostly of those who had immigrated from Ireland in 1718, although many of them did not leave Ireland until about the time of the settlement of the town in 1736. Some came from the Irish settlement of Londonderry, N. H., and more from Stow, Pelham, Woburn, and Roxbury, Mass., where they had previously settled before coming to Colerain. Holland says, "They were a robust set of men; six foot or more in height with frames of corresponding size; possessing constitutions capable of great endurance and fitted for every emergency."

Capt. David Hamilton of Blandford, Mass., was born in Ireland, July 11, 1742, and his wife was born July 17, 1752. He immigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, and in that struggle for independence took an active part, being captain of a company in the Continental army. After the war, he purchased a farm in Blandford, on which his thirteen children were born and reared, and hundreds of their descendants have been active forces in the development and prosperity of the community.

The Codmans were descended from William Cod, who came to this country from Ireland, and settled at Amherst, Mass., about 1740. The last syllable of the name was added by his sons, one of whom was Dr. Henry Codman, who died in 1812. Michael Carroll sold land in Hartford to Isaac Graham for £180, May 13, 1728, and his grandson, Michael Carroll, graduated from Harvard in 1813.

Richard Ellis, the first settler of Ashfield, Mass., and the ancestor of many of the families of that name in the Connecticut valley, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 16, 1704, and was thirteen years of age when he landed in this country, as stated by one of his descendants, Aaron Smith of Stockton, N. Y. Tradition has handed down the following account of him: Mr. Ellis was the only son of a widow. A native of Ireland who had become a wealthy planter in Virginia, and having no children, made application to a friend in Dublin to send over a youth of promise to be adopted into his family and brought up under his care and patronage. Young Ellis was selected and started for this country. On his embarkation his passage was paid and an agreement made with the captain of the ship to land him safely in Virginia, but the captain proved faithless to his trust, brought the youth to Boston, and there sold him for his passage money. After serving out the time thus unjustly exacted from him he left Boston and settled in Easton, Mass., where he married Bridget Phillips and removed to Ashfield, then called Hunstown, where he probably made a settlement about the year 1742. Here they lived and raised a family of eight children.

One of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolutionary War from western Massachusetts was Col. Hugh Maxwell, who lived in that part of Charlemont now within the bounds of Heath. Col. Hugh Maxwell was born in Ireland, April 27, 1733. He was a devoted patriot and rendered his adopted country valuable service in the French and Revolutionary wars. He was in the battle near Lake George and at the capture of Fort William Henry. It was chiefly owing to his influence that there was not a Tory in his town. On the Lexington alarm he marched as lieutenant with a company of Minute Men to Cambridge. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill and received a ball through his right shoulder, and although he never entirely recovered from his wound, he served throughout the war, fighting at Trenton, Princeton, and Saratoga. He was also with the suffering army at Morristown, and endured the horrors of Valley Forge. Col. Maxwell enjoyed the friendship of Gen. Washington and other

distinguished patriots of the Revolutionary struggle. At the age of sixty-six years Col. Maxwell started on a trip to visit the land of his birth, and was lost at sea during the voyage.

Benjamin Maxwell, a brother of Col. Maxwell, also did service in the French and Indian wars, and was a lieutenant in a company of Minute Men in the Revolution. He lived in Heath, in the homestead occupied by his daughter Mary. His sons were Winslow, Benjamin, and Patrick.

For more than a hundred years the descendants of the early settlers of this valley have been spreading out far beyond the borders of New England into the ever-retreating West, to people with thousands of their kit and kin from Ireland, and to develop the fertile fields and reap the harvests of prosperity and of cheerful endurance, daring enterprise and patient perseverance. Their love of liberty, their devotion to religion, their respect for law and order, chastened by sacrifice and suffering, make them ideal citizens to found and develop states and maintain the principles of the institutions established by the fathers of the republic.

SOME VOICES FROM YE OLDEN TIME.

BY THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,[1] BOSTON, MASS.

Alexander Gilligan was a resident of Marblehead, Mass., in 1674.

Many Irish participated in the settlement of Salem, N. Y., in 1765. (*The Salem Book.*)

Samuel and Robert Elder, brothers, came from Ireland about 1730 and settled in Falmouth, Me.

In 1746 a marriage license was issued, Spottsylvania, Va., to Patrick Connelly and Ann French.

Dennis Lochlin, of Putney, Vt., was a representative to the General Assembly of that state in 1777.

Lucy Todd O'Brien married, in 1698, John Baylor of Gloucester county, Va. (*Virginia Historical Magazine.*)

The records of Braintree, Mass., note the birth "6th mo. 18. 1669" of Samuel Daly, a son of John and Elizabeth Daly.

Timothy Hierlehey was captain of the seventh company of the First Regiment of the Colony of Connecticut, 1758.

Rev. James Tate, a Presbyterian minister from Ireland, organized Tate's Academy, in Wilmington, N. C., about 1760.

At a great fire in Boston, Mass., 1787, among those whose premises were burned were Dennis Welch and Andrew Kalley.

Capt. Wm. McGinnis, with 89 men of Schenectady, N. Y., was at the battle near Fort George, Sept. 8, 1755, and was killed there.

About 1762–'65, Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, R. I., acknowledges having received from Capt. Jno. Nichols a firkin of "Irish butter."

James Warren settled at South Berwick, Me., as early as 1656. He was a native of Scotland; his wife, Margaret, a native of Ireland.

[1]Secretary-General of the Society.

On May 14, 1663, Miles More and Michael Rice of New London were accepted as freemen by the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Among the men serving under Capt. John Gilman, New Hampshire, in 1710, were Daniel Lary, Thomas Lary and Jeremiah Connor.

Major William Waters, son of Capt. Edward and Grace (O'Neil) Waters, patented land in Maryland as early as 1663. He left six sons.

We learn in Frothingham's *Charlestown, Mass.*, that in 1640 "there came over great store of provisions both out of England and Ireland."

Edwin Larkin was located at Newport, R. I., as early as 1655. His name appears in the "Roule of ye Freemen of ye colonie of everie Towne."

Several years previous to 1686, "persons from Ireland, picked up at sea and brought hither, have £17 given them." (Felt's *Annals of Salem, Mass.*)

As early as 1636, Edward Brick, or Breck, and his son Robert, "of Galway in Ireland," are heard from in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Mass.

In 1659 "John Morrell an Irishman and Lysbell Morrell an Irishwoman were married 31st August by John Endecott," Governor. (*Boston, Mass., Records.*)

John Casey, James Brannon, John Bryan and James Moore were among the field officers appointed by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, in 1776.

Cornelius Conner witnessed a deed (conveyance of real estate), in 1665, by John Clough of Salisbury, Mass. (*The Essex Antiquarian*, Salem, Mass., Jan., 1902.)

Among the soldiers at Fort William and Mary, N. H., in 1708, were John Foy, Jeremiah Libby, John Neal, Samuel Neal, John Mead and Timothy Blake.

John Donaldson, an Irishman, commanded, during the Revolution, an armed brig of 10 guns and carrying 45 men. He was at one time a resident of Salem, Mass.

Stephen Decatur, Sr., married "a young lady named Pine, the

daughter of an Irish gentleman." Stephen Decatur, the distinguished naval officer, was their son.

Samuel Neale, Quaker, was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1729. He came to this country, and in 1772 preached at Newport, R. I. He died in Cork, Ireland, 1792.

John Moore, "formerly of Dublin," is mentioned in Charlestown, Mass., about 1680. He was a shipwright. (Wyman's *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown.*)

The Massachusetts records show that in 1661 "John Reylean an Irishman & Margaret Brene an Irishwoman were married 15th March by John Endecott Governor."

From the files of York County, Me., we learn that Thomas Crowley, and his wife Joanna, had a daughter Arpira Sayward who had a son Samuel, born about 1668.

Roger Kelley was representative from the Isles of Shoals at the first General Court of Massachusetts under the new charter, 1692. (Farmer's *Genealogical Register.*)

Joseph McDowell and his wife, Margaret O'Neal, came from Ireland to Winchester, Va., about 1743. Two of their sons became distinguished in the Revolution.

Hon. Charles Jackson, Governor of Rhode Island, 1845–'46, was a descendant of Stephen Jackson, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to this country about 1724.

Col. James Moore, who commanded the First Regiment of North Carolina Continentals in the Revolution, was of the Irish Moores who had settled in that part of the country.

In Felt's *Annals of Salem, Mass.*, is found mention, 1789, of "John Brenon from Dublin," who "performs on the slackwire, balances and gives specimens of legerdemain."

Charles MacCarthy was one of the founders of the town of East Greenwich, R. I., 1677. He had previously resided in St. Kitts. He had a brother who went from Ireland to Spain.

The oldest Irish organization in this country is the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass. It was founded in 1737, and is still enjoying a prosperous existence. Gen. Henry Knox was a member.

Thomas McDonoghue was a resident of Charlestown, Mass., in

1798. John Russell married Mary Malonie in 1772. Russell is heard of as early as 1769. (Wyman's *Charlestown.*)

Kennedy O'Brien was one of the early residents of Augusta, Ga. He was a merchant. A deposition made by him in 1741 is mentioned. (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.*)

According to Felt's *Annals of Salem, Mass.*, Butler Fogarty was a school teacher there in 1792. He gave up his school to become clerk of the Essex bank, but in 1794 went back to teaching.

St. Patrick's Lodge of Masons was instituted at Johnstown, N. Y., in 1766. Another lodge bearing the same name was located at Portsmouth, N. H., and was chartered March 17, 1780.

Edward Jones, of Wilmington, N. C., a native of Ireland, was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons in 1788 and served until 1791, when he became Solicitor-General of the state.

Edward Rigg, an Irishman, died in New York city, 1786. He was for many years a school teacher there. Edward Fogarty, another school teacher, died in New York city about the same time.

Hon. Edward Kavanagh became governor of the state of Maine on the resignation of Governor Fairfield, 1843. Governor Kavanagh's father was a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland.

Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary* of New England states that in 1654 Edward Welch, "an Irish youth," was sent over, by the ruling power in England, in the ship *Goodfellow*, "to be sold here."

John Campbell, who was twice speaker of the North Carolina House of Assembly, was reared in Coleraine, Ireland. He was "a wise and thrifty man." (Moore's *History of North Carolina.*)

Among the members of Capt. Fullwood's Company of volunteers, South Carolina, 1775, were William Martin, William McCoy, John Laferty, Patrick Fagan, Robert Reilly and Cornelius Donavan.

It is stated that in 1720 the Irish of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, were excused from rents "in consideration of their being a frontier people forming a kind of cordon of defence if needful."

Allan Mullins, surgeon, son of Dr. Alexander Mullins of Galway, Ireland, was married to Abigail, daughter of John Butler, of New London, Conn., April 8, 1725. (*New London Marriage Records.*)

In Pearson's *Genealogies*, relating to the "Ancient County of

Albany, N. Y.," is mentioned Pieter Macarty of Half Moon who, in 1736, married Greefje Rhee. His second wife (1742) was Anna Abt.

Nicholas Rowe is mentioned at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1640, and Matthew Rowe at New Haven, Conn., in 1650. The latter had three sons,—John, Joseph and Stephen. (Farmer's *Genealogical Register.*)

Arthur Dobbs, governor of North Carolina, took the oath at Newbern in 1754. "He was an Irishman and had been a member of the parliament of that country." (Moore's *History of North Carolina.*)

Daniel Neil was captain-lieutenant of Frelinghuysen's Eastern Company of Artillery (New Jersey state troops), and subsequently commanded the same. He was killed at the battle of Princeton, 1777.

In 1674 there were nine Catholic religious confraternities in St. Augustine, Florida, one of them being under the patronage of St. Patrick. (John Gilmary Shea in *The Catholic Church in Colonial Days.*)

The Fellowship Club was organized at Newport, R. I., in Dec., 1752. The first meeting was held at the Black Horse Inn. John Murphy was admitted to membership in 1803, and William Callahan in 1817.

In Wyman's *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.*, is mentioned Edward Larkin, a wheel-maker. He was admitted an inhabitant in 1638. His wife was Joanna. A son was named John Larkin.

A return of the men enlisted by Lieut. Henry Piercy of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, 1778, mentions Patrick McQuire, a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, and says that he "has the brogue on his tongue."

The provincial congress of North Carolina, 1776, appointed James Hogan paymaster of the Third Regiment and also of the three companies of Light Horse. (Wheeler's *Historical Sketches of North Carolina.*)

Thomas Burke was chosen governor of North Carolina in 1781. He was an Irishman by birth and had been educated for a physician. He came to America long prior to the Revolution and first settled at Norfolk, Va.

We learn from the published records of Providence, R. I., that, in 1682, Cornelius Higgins bought of Andrew Harris, of Pawtucket, R. I., 98 1-4 acres in Scituate, in the "precincts of ye said Town^e^ of Providence."

John Keeney and Thomas Roach of New London, Conn., were nominated for freemen at the General Court, opened in Connecticut on Oct. 14, 1669. Timothy Forde was nominated for freeman on May 14, 1668.

John, Daniel and Nancy O'Brien were residents of New London, Conn., in 1795. John Callahan and Henry McCabe were there in 1796. Patrick Mann and John Sweeney were residents of Hartford, Conn., in 1799.

It is said of Arthur Dobbs, an Irish governor of North Carolina (1754), that he brought over a few pieces of artillery, one thousand muskets "and a plentiful supply of his poor relations." (Moore's *North Carolina.*)

James Coleman, Maurice Murphey, Jr., Matthew Murphey, John Kenneday, and Francis Kenneday were among the organizers of a military company on the northeast side of the Pee Dee river, South Carolina, in 1775.

On Aug. 16, 1688, at Northfield, Mass., three men, two women and a girl were killed by the Indians. One of the victims was John Clary, father of the John Clary who was killed at Brookfield, Mass., in 1709. (*Temple.*)

John Neil, from Ireland, was in Scituate, Mass., as early as 1730. He established a pottery thereabouts. Edward Humphries, from Ireland, was a resident of Scituate as far back as 1740. (Deane's *History of Scituate.*)

Thomas Donohoe was major of the Sixth Regiment, North Carolina Foot, organized at Hillsborough, 1776. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati at the latter's inception at Newburg, on the Hudson, 1783.

The records of the Church of Christ, Bristol, R. I., note the baptism, in 1712, of Bridget, daughter of James and Bridget Cary. In 1747, is noted the baptism of Michael and Bridget Phillips, children of Michael and Bridget.

Among the old New York families may be mentioned the Van

Bergens of Catskill and Coxsackie. Elizabeth Van Bergen, born in 1781, married Richard McCarty. One of her children married a daughter of John McCarty.

John Casey of Muddy River (now Brookline, Mass.) was a participant in King Philip's war, 1675–'76. He took part in the attack on the Indian fort in "the Great Swamp," Rhode Island, and was wounded in that engagement.

A prominent regiment in the American Revolution was the First Pennsylvania line. The regimental rolls show over 200 typical Irish surnames, some of them being several times repeated, borne by different members of the command.

The 30th of 11th mo., 1642. "John Smith, Gent., his assessment of ———, unto the last county rate, is remitted unto him, upon consideration of the great losses that have of late befallen him in Ireland." (*Boston Town Records.*)

In 1767–'68, the British warship *Cygnet* wintered at New London, Conn. The purser of the ship bore the name John Sullivan. Becoming enamored of civil life as well as of Elizabeth Chapman, he married and settled in New London.

James Stacpole, born in 1652, was probably a son of Philip, of Limerick, Ireland. James was living in Dover, N. H. (Rollinsford), in 1680. He died in 1736. The name is also spelled Stackpole. (Stackpole's *History of Durham, Me.*)

Alfred Moore, Sr., of North Carolina, was a son of Judge Maurice Moore and nephew of Col. James Moore who commanded the First Regiment, North Carolina Continentals, during the Revolution. Alfred was a captain in the regiment.

David Flanagan is buried at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1759. During the Revolution he was clerk on board a vessel of the American navy. He subsequently became a bookseller, and died in 1805.

At a great Boston fire, 1760, Michael Carroll and Capt. Killeran are mentioned among those whose homes were consumed. Mr. Carroll resided "Towards Oliver's dock," while Capt. Killeran was located at "Milk Street and Battery-March."

John Kelley, of Providence, R. I., died in 1701–'02. His widow, Grace Kelley, refused administration of the estate, and in her stead

the Town Council appointed Pardon Tillinghast, Jonathan Sprague and James Browne. (*Records of the Town of Providence.*)

In 1677, 61 families at Salem, Mass., representing 295 persons, who were in needy circumstances owing to King Philip's war, were given £44 5s from contributions collected in Ireland. This was a portion of "The Irish Charity." (Felt's *Annals of Salem.*)

Gen. Thomas Proctor was born in Ireland, 1739, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He entered the Patriot army in the Revolution, and rendered distinguished service at the battle of Brandywine and elsewhere. He was an artillery officer. He died in 1806.

Patrick Mark is mentioned in Charlestown, Mass., in 1685. He was then 55 years of age. His wife was named Sarah. Their children were Sarah, Peter, Hannah and Mercie. A daughter was killed by the Indians in 1691. (Wyman's *Genealogies and Estates.*)

Pittston, Me., was incorporated in 1779. Among the early settlers of the town were: Stephen Kenny, William Burke, Thomas Moore, Daniel Ring, Martin Hailey, Thomas Hailey, Joseph Hailey and William Hailey. (*Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.*)

James Given, a native of Ireland, born in 1777, participated in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Subsequently he came to this country and located at Fishkill, N. Y. A "useful and prominent citizen for 60 years." (*N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Jan. 1893.)

James Boies, writing in 1749–'50, from Cork, Ireland, to Samuel Waldo of Boston, Mass., says: "My business here is to carry Passengers & Servants," meaning, of course, to America. He requests that letters be sent him "to ye care of m^r^ Winthrop, merch^t^ in Cork."

Lieut.-Col. Goffe, an Irishman, was, in 1760, ordered by Gen. Amherst to take a regiment of 800 men, raised in New Hampshire, and cut a road through the wilderness from "No. 4" to Crown Point, or more properly to the Green Mountains. (*History of Springfield, Vt.*)

Rev. Ezra Stiles, writing at Newport, R. I., Aug. 9, 1774, says: "Last month arrived at New Castle [Del.] the snow *Charlotte*, Capt. Gaffney, from Waterford, with 100 passengers, and the ship *Hope*, Capt. McClenachan, from Newry, with 200." (*Diary of Ezra Stiles.*)

Hon. Thomas Dongan, the Irish governor of the province of New York, 1683–'88, was a wise and just man. He founded representa-

tive government in New York, and the Charter of Liberties given the colonists at that time has greatly served to perpetuate his fame.

In a general return of Col. William Thomson's regiment of Rangers, Sept. 20, 1775, occur the names Lieutenant Richard Brown, a native of Ireland, and Lieut. David Monaghan. Of the drummers, three were born in Ireland. The command was operating in the South.

A paragraph in the *Virginia Historical Magazine* states that Davis Stockton came from Ireland, with Michael Woods, and lived for some time in Lancaster county, Pa. About 1734 Stockton went to Albermarle County, Va., where he patented large tracts of land. He died in 1760.

William Preston was born in Ireland, 1730. He was captain of a company of rangers in Virginia in 1755–'56, and was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1766, 1767, 1768 and 1769. During the Revolution he held important commands in southwest Virginia.

Sir William Johnson, an Irishman, "of Johnson Hall, in the County of Tryon, and Province of New York," in his will, 1774, mentions bequests to William Byrne, of Kingsborough; Patrick Daly ("now living with me"); and Mary McGrah, daughter of Christopher McGrah.

In June, 1794, Capt. Harding arrived at Portland, Me., from Ireland, in the brig *Eliza*. He brought about 200 passengers, men, women, and children, "chiefly farmers and weavers," an "honest and industrious set of people." (*Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.*)

Bryan Lefferty was attorney and private secretary to Sir William Johnson and became surrogate of Tryon county, N. Y. Johnson's will is believed to have been drawn up by him. Sir William's farm manager was an Irishman named Flood. (Simms' *Frontiersmen of New York.*)

In August, 1795, the brig *Eliza*, Capt. Wm. Fairfield, arrived at Salem, Mass., from Belfast, Ireland, with 89 emigrants. Among them were Samuel Breed, James and Sarah Dalrymple, John and William Lemon, the Dunlap family, and others of note. (Felt's *Annals of Salem.*)

One of the first military organizations in Albany, N. Y., enlisted in the Revolution, included David McCarthy, James McCarthy, John McEnry, David Sullivan, William Magie (Magee), Morris Welch, and other men whose names indicate Irish extraction. They signed the roll in June, 1775.

William McMahon was a taxpayer in Falmouth, Me., in 1777. Mention of him is made in the *Maine Genealogist and Recorder.* The same publication speaks of Edward Clarey and Patrick Manan as having belonged to Capt. John Hill's military company of Berwick, Me., in October, 1740.

The intentions of marriage between Benjamin Blanchard of Canterbury, N. H., and Bridget Fitzgerald of Contoocook, were posted up "at the Meeting House Door" in Rumford, N. H., March 26, 1739. (John C. Ordway in *Salem* [*Mass.*] *Press Historical and Genealogical Record, Vol. 2.*)

Thomas McLaughlin, of Bedford, N. H., was lieutenant in Capt. John Moore's company, Col. Stark's regiment, at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. McLaughlin was made captain of the company the morning after the battle, in place of Moore, promoted. (*Military Records of New Hampshire.*)

A Mrs. Hall and Mr. Keating arrived at New London, Conn., in August, 1770, from Dublin, in the brig *Patty.* Captain Forbes in the 58th year of his age died at Cork, Ireland, on March 5, 1791. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and had resided in Ireland for many years prior to his death.

In 1790, Norwich, Conn., had a printer named Major John Byrne. About this time he went to Windham, Conn., where he published the *Phœnix* or *Windham Herald.* In 1795 he was the postmaster of Woodstock, Conn., and in 1807 a member of the Aqueduct Company of Windham.

The British evacuated Boston, Mass., March 17, 1776, and the Americans marched in and took possession. Washington, from his headquarters at Cambridge, authorized as the parole for the day: "Boston;" and the countersign: "St. Patrick." Gen. John Sullivan was brigadier of the day.

Keeney's Ferry, operated over the Connecticut River at Hartford, Conn., took its name from Richard Keeney, who was granted the privilege in Oct., 1712, by the Assembly. The ferry was discon-

tinued by act of the Assembly in May, 1753. (*Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Norwalk, Conn.*)

Florence Maccarty bought land in Roxbury, Mass., in 1693. He was a provision dealer and contractor in Boston. He subsequently added to his Roxbury purchase, the property becoming known as the "Maccarty farm." The tract at one time comprised 60 acres. (Drake's *Town of Roxbury.*)

John O'Kane came to this country from Ireland in 1752. He was then 18 years of age. He located in or near Albany, N. Y., and married a daughter of Rev. Elisha Kent. On his marriage he is said to have dropped the "O" from his surname. (*N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*, July, 1878.)

Michael Magee was a member of Capt. Marsh's Troop of Light Horse, of Essex, N. J., in the Revolution, and was wounded. Thomas Magee was a matross in Capt. Hugg's Western Company of Artillery, New Jersey. (*Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.*)

William Henry came from Coleraine, Ireland, and established a manufactory of arms in Pennsylvania before the Revolution. In 1777 he was deputy commissary general and was active in sending supplies to the Patriot army at Valley Forge. He was elected to Congress in 1784, and died in 1786.

Matthew, John and Thomas Kilpatrick (also written Gillpatrick) came from Ireland in the early part of the 18th century and settled in Warren and Ware, Mass. In time the name was condensed to Patrick. John Patrick, of the family, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Patriot forces, Feb. 5, 1776.

Among the sufferers in the French and Indian war, sometimes called Gov. Shirley's war (1744–'49), was Michael Dogan, an Irishman. "He listed at Philadelphia, a soldier for Louisbourg, and was taken in his passage by a French" warship. He sickened, recovered, but had a fatal relapse. (*Drake.*)

James Devereaux was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1766. He came to Salem, Mass., in 1780, with his uncle, John Murphy. In 1792 Devereaux married Sally Crowninshield of Salem. Later, he commanded the ship *Franklin*, said to have been the first merchant vessel from the United States to visit Japan.

Capt. James Neall of New Hampshire had a group of scouts, in 1755, and was engaged in guarding the frontiers of said province. The scouts included Sergt. Philip Johnson, Francis Orr, James Rowe, William Mack and John McMahon. (*Military History of New Hampshire, Adjutant-General's Report, 1866.*)

Here are two inscriptions from the Granary Burial Ground, Boston, Mass.: (1) "Here lyes ye body of Sarah Mahoney, Dau'r of Mr. Cain Mahoney, of Marblehead, aged 26 years, Died Nov. 29, 1734." (2) "Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, wife of Mr. Patrick Kelly, aged 28 years, Died Sept. 25, 1758."

Andrew Brown was a native of Ireland, born about 1744. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, came to this country and fought in the patriot ranks at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was made Muster-Master-General in the Patriot army. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793. (Drake's *American Biography.*)

Hugh Williamson was a member of the North Carolina House of Commons in 1782 and 1785; he was also elected to the Continental Congress. He was a native of Pennsylvania. His father, an Irishman, had been a clothier in Dublin, and came to this country in 1730. (Wheeler's *Historical Sketches of North Carolina.*)

George Conn emigrated from Ireland about 1720 and eventually settled in Harvard, Mass. His son, John, was born at Harvard, 1740, and located in Ashburnham, Mass., probably about 1761. John was lieutenant in a company of Minute Men and was with his command at Cambridge, Mass., 1775. He died in 1803.

Patrick Burn, of Wenham, Mass., participated in the Cape Breton expedition (Louisburg), 1744–'49. Later, he and others petitioned for an allowance on account of services and sufferings. The committee of war was ordered to pay the selectmen of Wenham £7 "for the use of said Burn." (Drake's *French and Indian War.*)

From the Town Records of Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1737: "Capt. James Finney Messrs. John Karr and William Hall Executed a Bond of the Penalty of Six Hundred Pounds to Indemnify the Town on Acco^t^. of One Hundred and Sixty two Passengers Imported by the said Finney in the Snow Charming Molly from Ireland* * *"

At a meeting in 1744 of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands belonging to the town of Kittery, Me., among those drawing tracts of land were: John Gowen, Nicholas Gowen, Andrew

Haley, John More, Joseph Mitchell, James Troy, Andrew Neal, and Samuel Ford. (*Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.*)

Thomas Butler settled in Kittery, Me., before 1695. He is grandiloquently described by a modern writer as "of the ancient English house of Ormonde." Perhaps it would have been nearer the point to say that Butler was an Irishman "of the house of Ormonde." He had a son, Thomas, born at Berwick, Me., 1698.

From the Town Records of Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1737: "Hugh Ramsey, John Weire, and William Moore, Executed a Bond of the Penalty of one Thousand Pounds to Indemnify the Town from Charge on acc°. of Three Hundred and Eighty One Passengers Imported by Capt. Daniel Gibbs in the Ship Sagamore from Ireland.* * *"

"Daniel ye Son of Darby and Elizabeth Mallonee" was baptized, in Barbadoes, 1679. The same year mention is made of Teag Conner, of the parish of St. Michael, Barbadoes. "Mary ye Wife of Morgan Murphy" of the parish of St. James, Barbadoes, was buried in 1679, as was also "Cornelius ye Son of Dearman Driskell." (Hotten's *Lists.*)

John Kehoo and Edward Dalton, two young Irishmen, came to Salem, Mass., in 1776. "They were both remarkably handsome, and promising men, and by their circumspect conduct and industrious habits, soon gained the respect and confidence of the community." Kehoo was lost at sea while aboard the privateer *Centipede*, in 1781.

In Felt's *Annals of Salem, Mass.*, it is stated under date of April 20, 1681, "a ketch, Capt. Edward Henfield, picked up a boat with Capt. Andrew and six of his crew, 150 leagues from Cape Cod. These persons, so rescued, belonged to a Dublin ship bound to Virginia. She sank on the 18th, with sixteen men and three women, who perished."

Daniel Gookin "of Cargoline, near Cork, Ireland," commenced a plantation in Virginia in 1621–'22. He is said to have been born in England and to have "settled in Ireland." He came to Virginia with fifty men of his own and thirty passengers, and located at a place called Mary's Mount, near Newport News. (*Virginia Historical Magazine.*)

At a town meeting in Boston, March 12, 1771, "A letter from that celebrated Patriot, Dr Lucas of Ireland, owning the Receipt of one transmitted him by a Committee of this Town together with the Pamphlet relative to the horred Massacre in Boston, March, 5, 1770 —was read and attended to with the highest satisfaction." (*Boston Town Records.*)

From the Town Records of Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1744: "At the Desire of His Excellency the Governour The Select men Sent up to the Almshouse Sixteen Girls & Three Boys & a Woman arrived here yesterday from Cape Breton who were taken About Six Weeks since by a French Privateer [they] being bound from Ireland to Philadelphia***"

From the *Connecticut Gazette*, Jan. 5, 1764: "Just imported from Dublin, in the brig *Darby*, a parcel of Irish servants, both men and women, to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman, at Stamford." The people thus advertised were doubtless of the "Redemptioner" class, to be disposed of for a term of years, to pay for the expense of bringing them over.

From the Boston Selectmen's Records, Jan. 15, 1715: "Jarvice Bethell, sho maker Late of Ireland who wth his wife came by the way of New found Land into this Town in August Last is admitted an Inhabit^t on condition, he finde suretyes to ye Satisfaction of ye Sel. men to ye value of 100 [£], Since its consented yt Mr. Shannons bond Shall Suffice."

Hon. John Fanchereau Grimke was a colonel in the Revolutionary army and judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Early in life he wedded Mary Smith. She was of Irish and English stock, and was the great granddaughter of the second landgrave of South Carolina, and descended on her mother's side from the famous Irish chieftain, Roger Moore.

Daniel McCurtin, believed to be of Maryland, was in the Patriot army at the siege of Boston. He kept a journal of his observations and experiences. The same has been published and narrates many interesting incidents of the siege. The journal may be found in *Papers Relating Chiefly to the Maryland Line During the Revolution*, edited by Thomas Balch.

The town of Sterling, Conn., was named in honor of Dr. Henry Sterling, an Irish physician and surgeon, who was located in Provi-

dence, R. I., before and during the Revolution. When the patriots from Providence destroyed the British armed vessel *Gaspee*, June 10, 1772, Dr. Sterling responded to a summons to attend the wounded commander of the *Gaspee*.

Timothy Murphy, an Irish physician, came to this country in 1776 and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. He engaged in farming; married Mary Garrison, granddaughter of Richard Hartshorne, of that county, who was a member of the Colonial Council and of the Assembly of the Province. Murphy served in the Patriot army during the Revolution.

Nehemiah Walter was sent by his father from Ireland to America, about 1674, to serve an apprenticeship to an upholsterer in Boston. Having a fondness for books he, with the consent of his father, attended college and graduated in 1680. He settled in Roxbury, Mass., and married Sarah, a daughter of Increase Mather. (*N. E. Hist., Gen. Register*, Jan., 1853.)

Rev. James Hillhouse was born in Ireland, and in 1720 came to America. He settled in Connecticut and married a great granddaughter of Capt. John Mason. Their son, William Hillhouse, became a member of the Continental Congress and was a cavalry officer in the Revolution. He represented his town in 106 semi-annual sessions of the legislature.

Sometime in 1745 as James McQuade and Robert Burns of Bedford, N. H., were returning from Penacook to their homes, whither they went to procure corn for their families, they were fired on by Indians who appeared to be lying in wait for the opportunity. McQuade was shot down and killed, but his companion escaped. (Drake's *French and Indian War.*)

The Rev. Robert Morris, who was pastor of the First Church in Greenwich, Conn., in 1785, was "born and brought up in N. York. His parents came from Ireland, the Father a rigid Churchman, his mother a Roman Catholic. He living and being brot up with a Baptist at N. York became one." (*Rev. Ezra Stiles, quoted by Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Norwalk, Conn.*)

We find Joseph Manly in Conventry, Conn., in 1786; Patrick Butler in Hartford, and Richard Kearney in New London in 1793. In the list of expenses paid by Connecticut for the capture of Ticonderoga and adjacent posts, occurs the name of an Irishman: "To Pat-

rick Thomas, for boarding prisoners, £1, 5s." (Rev. J. H. O'Donnell in *Catholic Transcript*, Hartford, Conn.)

On July 2, 1788, Captain Chapman, and nine emigrants from Ireland, were drowned a short distance from the shore of Fisher's Island. He had just arrived with about 20 emigrants, some of whom were ill. In attempting to land the latter at a spot where they were to be placed in quarantine, all perished. (Rev. J. H. O'Donnell in *Catholic Transcript*, Hartford, Conn.)

John J. Henry's parents came from Coleraine, Ireland. John was born in Lancaster, Pa., 1758, and was with Arnold's expedition to Quebec. He was captured by the British and kept a prisoner for nine months. On being released, he was offered a lieutenancy in the Pennsylvania line, but desired a captaincy in the Virginia line. Ill health interfered somewhat with his military career.

According to Hotten's *Lists*, Brian Kelley, aged 20, embarked for Virginia in the vessel *Safety*, 1635. Among those to be transported to "ye Barbadoes," 1635, were Dennis MacBrian, Teague Nacton, Dermond O'Bryan and Margaret Conway. They embarked in the *Alexander*. Mary Driskell, of St. James' parish, Barbadoes, was buried 1678. Dorothy Callahan, of Barbadoes, was buried Aug. 10, 1679.

Miss Virginia Baker of Warren, R. I., author of a "History of Warren in the War of the Revolution," writes us: "Perhaps you will be interested to know that the first Irishman known to have settled in Warren was one John O'Kelley. I think he arrived in town prior to 1770. . . . I have located real estate that he owned." Miss Baker also informs us that some of his descendants are still to be found in Warren.

Cornelius Merry, an Irishman, of Northampton, Mass., had a grant of land in 1663. He married Rachel Ballard. Their children were John, who "died soon;" John (2d), born in 1665; Sarah, born 1668; Rachel, 1670; Cornelius, Leah, and perhaps others. Cornelius, the father, participated in the "Falls fight" against the Indians. After the war he removed to Long Island, N. Y. (Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*.)

John Lamb, who was captain of a brig called the *Irish Gimlet* is found at New London, Conn., in 1774; Lawrence Sullivan "of Connecticut" was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of

Bunker Hill, and was released February 24, 1776; Captain Richard McCarthy of New London, was wrecked in a storm off Plum Island, May 27, 1779, when he and five sailors perished. (*Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Norwalk, Conn.*)

Capt. Philip Mortimer, who came from Ireland, was one of the selectmen of Middletown, Conn., in 1749. He was a rope maker, was very wealthy, and donoted Mortimer cemetery to the town. Being childless, he sent to Ireland for his niece to come out and become his adopted daughter. The son of Capt. John Reid, Mortimer's partner, was despatched to Boston with a coach and four and escorted her to Middletown.

Glancing through Deane's "History of Scituate, Mass.," the other day, we found mention of Richard Fitzgerald, "a veteran Latin schoolmaster." He wedded Margaret Snowdon, of Scituate, in 1729. Doubtless he was one of the many Irish teachers who abounded in the American colonies at that and subsequent periods. The Society has already published the names, and something concerning the career, of about forty such.

Charles Clinton was a native of County Longford, Ireland, and was born in 1690. He and his friends, numbering about 200, chartered a vessel and sailed from Dublin in 1729 for Philadelphia, Pa. After a passage lasting 139 days the captain, inadvertently or by design, landed them on Cape Cod, Mass. Ninety-six of the ship's company had died on the voyage. One of Clinton's sons, George, became governor of New York.

An Irish colony, consisting of sixteen families, was settled about 1740, under the patronage of Sir William Johnson, himself an Irishman, on a tract a few miles southwest of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in the town of Glen. The settlers erected dwellings, cleared land and planted orchards. Indian hostilities, however, prevented the success of the settlement, and the pioneers returned to Ireland. (J. R. Simms' *Frontiersmen of New York.*)

Robert Dunlap was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and was born in 1715. He embarked for America in the spring of 1736. The vessel, with nearly 200 emigrants aboard, was wrecked at the Isle of Sable and nearly one half of the passengers perished. The survivors, including Dunlap, managed to reach Canso and were then taken to Cape Ann, Mass. Governor Dunlap of Maine (elected in 1833), was a descendant of Robert, the Irishman.

The records of Trinity Church, New York city, contain mention of the following marriages: Hugh Kelly and Elizabeth Griffin, 1746; Ralph Steel and Mary Branegan, 1747; John Trotter and Ann Hogan, 1748; John Cusick and Mary Freeman, 1748; John Hurley and Elizabeth Hannon, 1748; Patrick Hawley and Jane Ament, 1748; Jeremiah Dailey and Margaret Fitzgerald, 1748; Patrick Boyd and Mary Peltreau, 1748; Patrick Martin and Rozannah O'Neil, 1748.

The Boston *News Letter*, Sept. 12, 1720, has an advertisement in which it is stated that an Irish man servant, Edward Coffee, had run away from his master, Stephen Winchester of Brookline, Mass. Coffee was probably a bond servant or redemptioner. He is described as about twenty years of age, with "cinnamon coloured breeches with six puffs tied at the knees with ferret ribbon." He also had "a wig tied with a black ribbon." A reward was offered for his capture.

Capt. James Magee, "a convivial, noble-hearted Irishman," commanded an American privateer in the Revolution. In the winter of 1779 his ship was driven ashore near Plymouth, Mass., during a terrible storm, and 79 of the crew were frozen to death. Twenty-eight of the survivors were rescued by the men of Plymouth. Drake's *Town of Roxbury, Mass.*, states that in 1798 Capt. Magee bought an estate in Roxbury. In 1819 William Eustis purchased the estate of Magee's widow.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., was instituted on March 17, 1771. No creed lines were drawn, and in the organization "Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Episcopalians were united like a band of brothers." Stephen Moylan, brother of the Catholic bishop of Cork, Ireland, was the first president. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York city, was founded in 1784. Daniel McCormick, a Presbyterian, was the first president.

In 1644, Roger Williams, arriving at Boston, from England, brought with him letters from members of the British parliament to "leading men of the Bay" in which, counseling friendship, mention is made of undesirable "neighbours you are likely to find near unto you in Virginia, and the unfriendly visits from the west of England and from Ireland." It so happened that, eventually, Roger Williams

himself became "undesirable" and "unfriendly" to the self-sufficient rulers of "the Bay."

Thomas Healey is mentioned as of Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and William Healey in 1645. John Joyce was an early resident of Lynn, Mass., and removed to Sandwich, Mass., about 1637. David Kelly was of Boston as early as 1664, and belonged to the artillery company there. Stephen Hart was of Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; Edmund Hart of Weymouth, Mass., 1634; John Hart of Salem, Mass., 1638; Thomas Hart of Ipswich, Mass., 1648. (Farmer's *Genealogical Register.*)

In a Virginia regiment, of which George Washington was colonel, long before the Revolution, appear the following surnames: Barrett, Bryan, Burns, Burke, Carroll, Coleman, Conner, Connerly, Conway, Coyle, Daily, Deveeny, Devoy, Donahough, Ford, Gorman, Hennesy, Kennedy, Lowry, McBride, McCoy, McGrath, McGuire, McKan, McLaughlin, Martin, Moran, Murphy, Powers, etc. The regiment participated in the struggles against the French and Indians. (*Virginia Historical Magazine.*)

Dennis Rochford, of County Wexford, Ireland, and his wife Mary, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1682, on the ship *Welcome.* All or nearly all the passengers were Quakers. Two daughters of Dennis and Mary died on the voyage. The passengers were described as "people of consequence" and as "people of property." Dennis was a member of the Assembly in 1683. (Scharf-Wescott *History of Philadelphia, Pa.*, quoted in Vol. VI, Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society.)

In the "Great Swamp fight" in Southern Rhode Island, during King Philip's war, 1675–'76, were the following soldiers from Connecticut, among others: James Murphy, Daniel Tracy, Edward Larkin, James Welch and John Roach. The town of Norwalk, Conn., subsequently gave Roach, as a gratuity, a tract of land "consisting of twelve acres more or less, layed out upon the west side of the West Rock, so called." In the Norwalk records Roach is spoken of as a soldier in the "Direful Swamp Fight."

Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., mention two Irish schoolmasters there. They were John O'Brien and John Sullivan. O'Brien was "a native of Craig, near Cork," and taught in Warren for many years, beginning at about the close of the Revolution. He was "an

elegant penman and a good accountant." He married a daughter of Col. Starrett. Sullivan was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and began teaching in Warren about 1792. He was of "never failing good humor." He died in Boston, Mass.

Martin I. J. Griffin of Philadelphia, Pa., mentions Thomas Burke, the one-eyed member of the Continental Congress and governor of North Carolina, of whom Wheeler's *Historical Sketches of North Carolina* says: "No public functionary was ever employed by the state in more troubled times, none more active or talented, none suffered more, none less known to posterity. He was a native of Ireland and of the most finished education." It was said of him that he publicly professed and openly avowed the Catholic faith.

Here is an example of how certain names sometimes undergo a change: A legislative act was passed in 1806 providing that "John O'Neil, Jun., of Madison, in the county of Kennebec [Maine], shall be allowed to take the name of John Neil; James O'Neil, of said Madison, shall be allowed to take the name of James Neil; Samuel O'Neil, of Norridgewalk, shall be allowed to take the name of Samuel Neil." (From *List of Persons whose Names Have Been Changed*, etc., published by the state of Massachusetts, Boston, 1893.)

George Berkeley, "the Kilkenny scholar," Dean of Derry and later Bishop of Cloyne, visited Boston in 1731. His visit is thus mentioned in John Walker's manuscript diary (in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society): "Sept. 12, 1731; in ye morn Dean George Barkley preacht in ye Chapell from ye 1st Epistle to Timothy, ye 3^d Chap., Verse 16, and a fine Sermon, according to my opinion I never heard such an one. A very great auditory." By the "Chapell" was meant the King's Chapel, still in use in Boston.

From an entry in the *New England Historic, Genealogical Register*, Jan., 1893, we learn that Capt. John McCarty of New London, Conn., died while on a return voyage from the West Indies in 1804. His wife died soon after, leaving four young children, including Elizabeth, who married Samuel Forman, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Rebecca, who married Schuyler Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., and Abby, who married Sanders Van Rensselaer, brother to Schuyler. Capt. Richard McCarty, believed to be father or brother of Capt. John, was lost at sea in 1779.

At a meeting of the selectmen of Boston, Mass., April 15, 1737, a communication was mentioned as having been received from Capt. Samuel Waterhouse. The latter stated that he was "twelve weeks from London and seven from Cork; that smallpox had broken out on the voyage, afflicting four of his ship's company. One of these was put ashore, one died at sea, and two recovered. The ship having been cleansed, the Boston selectmen gave him permission to "come up from Nantasket to Spectacle Island" and drop anchor near the hospital there. (*Report of the Boston Record Commission.*)

Hon. James Buchanan, president of the United States, has left this statement concerning himself: "My father, James Buchanan, was a native of the County Donegal, in the Kingdom of Ireland. His family was respectable but their pecuniary circumstances were limited. He emigrated to the United States before the date of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain; having sailed from ——— [no port stated] in the brig *Providence*, bound for Philadelphia, in 1783. He was then in the 22d year of his age." Quoted in George Ticknor Curtis' *Life of James Buchanan*, President.)

In a volume published by the state of New York (Albany, 1860), record is found of marriage licenses, issued by the secretary of the province, previous to 1784. Among the names mentioned are: Edward Briscow and Jane McDermont, 1736; Matthew Sweeny and Mary Thorn, 1756; Patrick Hyne and Hannah Van Sice, 1757; Andries Van Schaick and Alida Hogan, 1757; Owen Sullivan and Hannah Orstin, 1759; Wynant Van Zant and Jane Colgan, 1760; Rynear Van Yeveron and Hannah Hogan, 1772; John Moore and Mary Van Dyck, 1772; Martin Van Haugh and Judith Carroll, 1775.

In the Minutes of the Boston Selectmen, 1727, we find mention of the following "Strangers warned to Depart Accord^n^ to Law": John White, an Irishman from Dedham; Robert Phenne, an Irishman from Wells; William Nugel, an Irishman from Philadelphia; Robert Sterling, an Irishman from Rutland; Patrick Jorden from Virginia; James Dawley, an Irishman from Lisborn; Joseph Doyle from Rhode Island. These men were doubtless worthy enough, but, perhaps, could find no one to "go their bond," and thus secure the town against the possibility of their becoming, at some time, a public charge.

For the "expedition against Crown Point," 1756, New Hampshire raised a regiment of 700 men, commanded by Col. Nathaniel Meserve of Portsmouth. In this regiment were included the following: Daniel Murphy, James Meloney, Darby Sullivan, John McMahone, Daniel Kelley, James O'Neil, Jer. Connor, Daniel Carty, Benjamin Mooney, Michael Johnson, Darbey Kelley, John Meloney, James Molloy, James Kelly, John Welch, Thomas Carty, William Kelley, Bryan Tweny (Sweeny?), James McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Thomas McLaughlin, and others bearing typical Irish names. (*Military History of New Hampshire, Adjutant-General's Report*, Concord, 1866.)

From the Boston Selectmen's Records, Aug. 9, 1736: "By a List from the Impost office, It appearing that Nineteen Transports were just Imported from Cork in Ireland, in the Brig^t Bootle, Robert Boyd Commander, accordingly the said Master was sent for, Who appear'd And the Select men Ordered him to take effectual Care to prevent any of the said Transports from coming on Shoar from said Vessell, the said Master promised Accordingly that they should not come on Shoar, That he was obliged by his orders to Carry them to Virginia, Whither he was bound, and that in the meantime he would keep a Strict Watch on board his said Vessell to prevent their escape."

James Cochran, an Irish boy, is mentioned in the Massachusetts records. He was captured by Indians, but escaped and brought back a couple of scalps as evidence of his experience. The *Boston News Letter*, April 29, 1725, says of him: "James Cochran, ye youth that came into Brunswick with two scalps, came to town on Monday last, and on Tuesday produced ye same scalps before ye Honorable Lieutenant Governor and Council, for which he received a reward of two hundred pounds. And for ye further encouragement of young men and others to perform bold and hardy actions in ye Indian war, His Honor ye Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make him sargeant in ye forces."

A gallant officer, who has almost been forgotten, was Gen. John Greaton of the Revolution. He was a native of Ireland. Augustus Parker, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, says of him that he belonged to the first company of Minute Men raised in America, in 1775, and was chosen major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of Heath's regiment. After the battle of Lexington he was engaged in the skirm-

ishes about Boston, until he joined that memorable expedition to Quebec in the winter through the woods of Maine, where the army suffered untold hardships. He served through the war, was one of Washington's most trusted officers, was mustered out October, 1783, and died the following December, worn out in the service of his country. Gen. Greaton's father kept the Greyhound tavern on Washington street, opposite Vernon street, in Roxbury, Mass.

Rev. Cotton Mather was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1663. He was a Puritan, hard and fast. In 1700 he delivered a sermon in honor of the arrival of Gov. Bellomont, calling it a "Pillar of Gratitude." In this sermon occurs the following: "There has been formidable Attempts of Satan and his Sons to Unsettle us: But what an overwhelming blast from Heaven has defeated all those attempts. . . . . At length it was proposed that a Colony of Irish might be sent over to check the growth of this Countrey: An Happy Revolution spoil'd that Plot: and many an one of more general consequence Than That!" Mather was rather late in his opposition to Irish comers, for they had been arriving in this "Countrey" before he was born. Were he alive to-day he would doubtless realize that instead of checking the country's growth, they have greatly contributed to that growth.

Passing through Bridgeport, Conn., by train recently, we recalled the Rev. Robert Ross of that place. He was a son of Irish parents, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1753. His biographer states that he was a remarkable man, six feet in height and well proportioned. His presence was imposing, and his ruffled shirt, wig and cocked hat seemed peculiarly in keeping with it. But he most strongly impressed himself upon the community through the warmth of his patriotism, and the decisiveness of his political convictions. He became a man of influence on the patriotic side and proportionally obnoxious to the royalists. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he preached on the text, "For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart." A company of soldiers, raised to join the invasion of Canada in the fall of 1775, mustered in his door-yard and was commended to God in a fervent prayer by him before starting on their expedition.

The dangers encountered by Irish immigrants who came over in the old days of sailing vessels is well illustrated by the following incident: The ship *Lime* with 123 passengers sailed from Portrush,

Ireland, July 26, 1738, bound for Boston. Three days after leaving Portrush she was leaking badly, so she put into Killybegs where twelve days were spent making repairs. She again sailed, but had to put into Galway to be again repaired. While at Galway, John Cate, the master, died of smallpox, and Matthias Haines, the only mate, was afflicted with the same disease. While at Killybegs and Galway 25 of the passengers deserted the ship, and but little blame could attach to them for so doing. With the captain dead and the mate sick, the contractors hired Gabriel Black as master of the vessel. She finally sailed from Galway on Sept. 19, and reached Boston harbor Nov. 16, 1738. Mention of the incident may be found in the *N. E. Historic, Genealogical Register*, Oct., 1897.

In 1630, Governor John Winthrop and others of the Massachusetts Bay Colony "hired and dispatched away Mr. William Pearse, with his ship of about two hundred tons, for Ireland to buy more" provisions. As he did not return as soon as expected, "many were the fears of people that Mr. Pearce who was sent to Ireland to fetch provisions, was cast away or taken by pirates." In February, 1631, however, he arrived at Boston, Mass., bringing the following supplies: 34 hogsheads of wheat meal, 15 hogsheads of peas, 4 hogsheads of oatmeal, 4 hogsheads of beef and pork, 15 cwt. of cheese, butter-suet, etc. These supplies were in good condition, and a day of thanksgiving was ordered by the governor." (Frothingham's *Charlestown* and Drake's *Boston*.) A second ship appears to have arrived about this time, for the colonists near by "lifted up their eyes and saw two ships coming in, and presently the newes came to their eares, says one among them, that they were come from Ireland full of victualls."

In Stackpole's *History of Durham, Me.*, is an interesting reference to Martin Rourk, at one time town clerk of that place. Rourk was born in Ireland about 1760, and came to America about 1773. He spent two years in his uncle's store at St. John's, and went to Boston, Mass., in 1775. He became clerk in the company of Capt. Lawrence of the Patriot army, and subsequently married his widow. In May, 1775, Martin Rourk is mentioned as in a picket guard, having enlisted in April of that year. He reënlisted several times, was at Ticonderoga in 1776, and is mentioned as a sergeant after 1777. He settled in Durham, Me., about 1784, and in 1796 bought a twenty-acre lot of Thomas Mitchell, was town clerk in 1790–1807, and is

spoken of as an excellent penman. He was also "the foremost school teacher" of Durham. He died in 1807. His children were Jane, John, Hannah, William, David, Samuel, Silence, Cyrus, and Jacob H. Some of these had the name changed to Roak before 1820. John, one of the sons, wedded Joanna Larrabee and had seven children.

IRISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1790.[1]

BY EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONDON, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Some recent writers on immigration to the United States from Ireland have very materially underestimated the numbers of the Irish who came here even since 1790, and it seems proper now to call attention to some important facts which throw light on the matter, and endeavor to correct the erroneous impressions produced by misleading statements.

It will not be difficult to show that the Irish have come to this country since 1790 in much greater numbers than available records, statistics, or estimates show, and that their descendants are much more numerous than many suppose them to be. The same might be said of the Irish who arrived here before the period just referred to, and particularly before the Revolution—a fact to which I briefly called attention in a little work written several years ago. In this paper, however, consideration will be confined to the Irish who arrived here since 1790 and their descendants.

Until September, 1819, there was no supervision of immigration by the national government, and no records were kept by federal officers of the arrival of immigrants. For the numbers, therefore, of those who came here from 1790 to 1820 we are practically left without official or positive information, and the statements or conjectures of the writers who have dealt with this subject not only betray their imperfect knowledge, but show that they failed to take into consideration some weighty facts essential to the formation of correct estimates.

Thomas Cooper, an Englishman who visited this country in 1794, tells us that "emigration of all kinds from Europe to the United States amounted at that time to about 10,000 a year." Samuel Blodgett, Jr., however, writing in 1810, assumed that the number of

[1] This paper recently appeared in the columns of *The Pilot*, Boston, Mass. The writer is a member of the American-Irish Historical Society.

immigrants did not average more than 4,000 a year for the previous ten years, but he gave a table of the population, in one column of which the number of "freemen and slaves" who entered the United States in 1804 was put down at 9,500. Blodgett says that he relies on "the best records and estimates at present attainable," but he fails to tell us where those records were to be found, or by whom they were kept. A. Seybert, an ex-member of congress, who wrote in 1818, says that the statements in Blodgett's work "are deficient in details; they consist chiefly of general results and the estimates of the author. Though many of his tables are ingeniously constructed, they do not furnish sufficient data for legislators." Seybert, while admitting the correctness of Cooper's estimate of 10,000 arrivals during the year 1794, differs from him with regard to the immigration for the following years up to 1817, and assumes that 6,000 persons only, on the average, arrived here annually from 1790 to 1810. He, however, furnishes us with a statement of the number of passengers who arrived at ten of the principal ports of the United States in 1817, which shows the entrance in that year of 22,240 immigrants, of whom 11,977 came from Britain and Ireland; 4,169 from Germany; 1,245 from France, and 2,901 from British America.

Professor Tucker, another ex-congressman, in a work published in 1843, says, commenting on Seybert's estimate, "Since an account has been taken of the foreign immigrants who arrive in our seaports as well as from the intrinsic evidence afforded by the enumerations themselves, we must regard his estimate as much too low." Tucker admits that "our estimates of the whites who migrated hither before 1819 are purely conjectural," but yet he adopts Seybert's estimate of 6,000 a year from 1790 to 1810—a total of 120,000—and assumes that from the last named year until 1820, 114,000 immigrants arrived, thus making the total number who came here between 1790 and 1820, 234,000.

He, however, remarks in a note that he could not go beyond this estimate "on account of his respect for Dr. Seybert's opinion," but he "could not give a less number because of his regard for the progressive increase of immigration before and after the three years of the war of 1812–1815." J. D. B. DeBow, superintendent of the census of 1850, in one of his volumes published in 1854, relies on Prof. Tucker's estimates for the number of those who arrived here during the thirty years preceding 1820, while W. J. Bromwell of the state department, writing in 1856, raises the number to 250,000.

It will be observed that these "estimates" are in fact merely conjectures, and that in the only year (1817) during the entire period from 1790 to 1820 for which actual figures are given, the returns from only ten ports show the arrival of more than twice the average annual number of immigrants estimated by the writers above referred to. It seems, then, evident that the immigrants from 1790 to 1820, and particularly those of Irish birth or blood, were much more numerous than the writers quoted seem willing to admit, and we are amply justified in coming to this conclusion by several substantial reasons.

Professor Tucker, who estimates the number of immigrants between 1790 and 1820 at 234,000, "calculated after a very laborious analysis the number of foreigners and their descendants to be above 1,000,000 in 1840." Now, according to his own tables, the total number of immigrants who came here between 1790 and 1840 amounted to 949,346, and yet of all these people—over seventy-five per cent. of whom were adults—and their descendants, he would have us believe that there could only be found alive in 1840 the number just given. The total population had increased, within the period named, from 3,929,827 to 17,069,453—more than four hundred per cent.—while the descendants of the immigrants increased, according to him, only five per cent.

We shall see later that, even after the passage of the act of Congress of 1819—which directed the collectors of customs at the seaports of the United States to forward quarter-yearly lists of all the passengers arriving at their respective ports to the state department at Washington—the number of immigrants reported was for many years very considerably less than that of those who actually came here. One careful and reliable writer, Dr. Chickering, estimates the number of those not accounted for at fifty per cent. of those reported. Bearing this in mind it will seem almost certain that, before the time when returns of immigrants were required by law, their numbers were underestimated in a far greater proportion.

Large numbers of people left Ireland for America between 1790 and the beginning of the War of 1812. During the century preceding the year first named half a million of Irishmen—more than the number of Huguenots who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes—went to that country and joined her armies to escape the English penal laws and avenge the violation of the Treaty of Limerick. This fact is attested by the French military records.

But after the outbreak of the Revolution in France the flight of the "Wild Geese" was checked, and comparatively few entered the Revolutionary or Imperial armies.

Meanwhile the situation in Ireland was almost as gloomy as before. Though as a consequence of the American and French revolutions the penal laws had been somewhat relaxed, and in 1793 Catholics had been allowed to vote at parliamentary elections, they were still persecuted and harassed in almost every conceivable manner by the Loyalist faction. In Armagh county murders, house burnings, and still more abominable crimes were of constant occurrence, and many thousands of the people were driven from their homes, some taking refuge in the South, some flying to Scotland, and a large number coming to America. An idea of the condition of things at that time in some parts of Ireland may be formed from reading the declaration of Lord Gosford, governor of Armagh county, and thirty magistrates, issued on Dec. 28, 1795.

"It is," they said, "no secret that a persecution accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty, which have in all ages distinguished that calamity, is now raging in this county. Neither age nor sex, nor even acknowledged innocence is sufficient to excite mercy or afford protection. The only crime which the unfortunate objects of this persecution are charged with is a crime of easy proof, indeed, it is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith." The Presbyterians, who had for a long time been excluded from power and position by the "Sacramental Test Act," and many of whom had, during the eighteenth century, emigrated to America, were also much dissatisfied with their condition and that of the mass of their countrymen.

"The journals of those days," we are assured by a careful writer on this subject, "show that the Northern Presbyterians were not sharers in the disgrace or afraid to denounce the dominant faction. Neither must we forget that Presbyterianism was socially, though not religiously, outlawed almost to the extent of Catholicism."

But the English government, which had absolute control of the so-called Irish Parliament, turned a deaf ear to all demands for justice and encouraged the Loyalists to continue their atrocious deeds. Under these circumstances, a number of prominent and patriotic men of all denominations, who had formed the United Irish Society a few years before, for the purpose of bringing about a union of Irishmen of all religious persuasions with the object of effecting a

reform in the Parliament, now becoming convinced of the hopelessness of attaining their purpose by peaceful methods, resolved to imitate the example of the American Revolutionists and make an effort to achieve the independence of their country. The movement was unsuccessful, though its suppression in 1798 cost the English government the lives of over 20,000 of the latter's mercenaries.

Multitudes of the patriots who had taken part in the insurrection escaped to America, a considerable proportion of these going in fishing schooners to Newfoundland, where their descendants are to be found in great numbers to-day, notwithstanding the large emigration from that island to the United States. The failure of Robert Emmet's effort in 1803 for the freedom of his native land also led to renewed proscription and the flight of thousands across the Atlantic. No records of the numbers of Irish who came here during the period referred to are available, or could in fact under the circumstances be compiled. The notices, however, in the newspapers of the time of the arrivals of immigrants and the accounts of events then occurring in those parts of North America still held by the English, as well as in the United States, throw considerable light upon the subject.

Between 1652 and 1658, over 60,000 Irish—almost all adults—were by order of the Cromwellian government transported to the West Indies and the English colonies—a larger number than the total population of these dependencies at that time. Many thousand of those sent to the West Indies gradually found their way to this country through the Atlantic and Gulf ports, but the fact that proscriptive laws against Catholics, modeled after the English penal laws, were enforced in most of the colonies, prevented many others from coming here before the Revolution. It may be remarked in passing that to the feeling excited among the French colonists on the St. Lawrence by these enactments and by later mischievous displays of religious intolerance, is due the fact that Canada still remains subject to Britain, and that the Starry Flag does not wave over all the territory between the Gulf and the Pole.

After the Revolution, however, and when it became evident that religious liberty would be allowed by law to all the people of this Republic, the descendants of the expatriated Irish in the West Indies came to the United States in considerable numbers to escape the insalubrious climate, the almost constant turmoil caused by the conflicts waged there between European powers, the troubles and

dangers arising from the frequent plots and uprisings of the colored population, and especially to be rid of English rule.

To show the difficulties and dangers to which those living in the West Indian islands were exposed, an incident which occurred on the island of Montserrat in 1768 may be briefly mentioned. The negroes of that island formed a plot to massacre the whites, and decided to carry out their project on St. Patrick's day, "which," we are informed, "the inhabitants generally assembled together to commemorate"——a fact which proves their origin. It was arranged that "the negroes allowed within the building (where the festivities were to be held) were to secure the swords of the gentlemen participating and those without were to fire into the hall and put every man to death. They were then to cast lots for the ladies, whom they intended to carry to Puerto Rico in the vessels that lay in the harbor." The plot happily failed, through a warning given by a faithful servant to one of the intended victims, and several negroes were executed for complicity in it. The Irish in the West Indies sympathized warmly with the American Revolutionists, and this made them objects of distrust and hatred to the English. We are told that "from many letters found in American prize ships, it was discovered that a traitorous correspondence had been carried on between British subjects and the revolted colonies in North America." The merchandise and stores of those suspected of sympathy with the Americans were confiscated by the English.

The vindictive animosity displayed by Admiral Lord Nelson while in the West Indies against the Americans and their sympathizers excited the bitterest indignation among the people there. Nelson—whose feeling toward the Americans, trading with these islands, may be judged from an expression in one of his letters, "I hate them all," and his declaration in another, "I, for one, am determined not to suffer the Yankees to come where my ship is"—did his utmost to ruin American commerce in that quarter, and even went so far as to complain to the English government of his superior officers because they failed to encourage and abet his malignant efforts. His bitterness against the Irish may be easily inferred from one of his letters written from the island of St. Kitts, on March 18, 1785, in which he says: "Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day, Irish colors with thirteen stripes on them were hoisted all over town. I was engaged to dine with the president, but sent an excuse, as he suffered those colors to fly." It is not to be wondered at that numbers

of the West Indian Irish sought a home under the flag with the "thirteen stripes," to which they had so patriotically shown their attachment.

It may be remarked here that Seaman, referring to the period just before 1790, says that "the proportionately rapid increase of the population of the Southern states proved that they had received considerable accessions of immigrants from the West Indies." The great majority of these were no doubt descendants of the transported victims of Cromwell's despotism. The able historian of South Carolina, Dr. Ramsay, tells us that in 1791 a number of Catholics, "chiefly natives of Ireland, associated themselves together for public worship, and put themselves under the care of Bishop Carroll," and adds that "The troubles in France and the West Indian islands soon brought a large accession to their numbers."

A considerable number of Irish immigrants arrived here between 1800 and 1815 from the remnant of North American territory still subject to England, and especially from Newfoundland. From a very early period, Irish fishermen had been accustomed to visit the shores of that island, and not seldom did they bring with them proscribed and persecuted priests, who sought shelter there from the fanatical "priest hunters" employed in enforcing the English penal laws in Ireland. But even there were they harassed and hounded and the exercise of their faith prohibited, and it was not until after the achievement of American Independence that Catholics were permitted to openly profess the principles and practice the duties of their religion. In 1784, the then governor, Vice-Admiral Campbell, issued an order allowing "All persons inhabiting the island to have full liberty of conscience and free exercise of all such modes of religious worship as are not prohibited by law."

It seems probable that this official acknowledgment of the right of liberty of conscience was hastened, not only by the triumph of the American "rebels," but also by the fact that in 1776 an attempt was made by the Irish in Newfoundland to aid the Americans by sympathetic movements, which clearly indicated their disposition to make common cause with Washington and his compatriots.

The large numbers of Wexford and other insurgents, who had escaped to Newfoundland after the failure of the insurrection of '98, and who, though defeated, had not lost heart or hatred of their oppressors, became so numerous in 1799 that they formed a plan to expel the English from the island, resolving in case of failure to "set off

for the United States." They succeeded in extending the United Irish organization, not only among a very considerable number of the people, but also among a large proportion of the soldiers composing the Royal Newfoundland regiment, then stationed in St. John's, the capital.

The movement was unsuccessful, owing to the timidity or treachery of some among the military. Five soldiers were hanged, seven sent to Halifax to be shot, many others carried to the same place "to be there dealt with," and the regiment was removed from St. John's and replaced by another. Ogden, the governor, in a letter written in July, 1800, says, "We do not know, nor was it possible to ascertain how far this defection and the United (Irish) Oath extended through the regiment." He admits that "the defection was very extensive, not only through the regiment, but through the inhabitants of this and all the out-harbors, particularly to the southward, where the people almost to a man had taken the United (Irish) Oath, which is 'to be true to the old cause, and to follow their heads of whatsoever denomination.'" He supposes that the plans "are not given up, but only waiting a proper opportunity to break through," and adds that, according to statements made by a United Irishman, who was only a "novice," the movement had been undertaken "in consequence of letters received from Ireland." He further demands a reinforcement of troops—1,500 men—which will be needed "while Ireland is in such a state of ferment as it has been, and is likely to continue, until the business of the Union is settled, for the events of Ireland have heretofore, and will henceforth, in a great measure, govern the sentiments and actions of the far greater majority of the people in this country."

The unsatisfactory outcome of this movement caused numbers of the United Irishmen of Newfoundland to seek shelter in the United States. "American traders came disguised, sold and bartered their goods in the outports and stole away the men as usual," about this time, just as during the closing years of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th, the French smugglers carried over to France the "Wild Geese." It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the number of those who came here at the period and under the conditions above referred to, but it is evident that there were many thousands of them.

In 1804, Irish immigrants to the number of 670 are reported as arriving at St. John's on their way to the United States, and for

several years after thousands of their countrymen chose the same route to our shores. During the war of 1812 many of the Irish who had remained on the island went to serve on American privateers against the English, and many of these ships were commanded by Irishmen.

The large number of Irish who entered the United States from British North America within the period considered is not taken into account by our authorities on immigration, and their estimates of the direct immigration from Ireland and Britain are also very evidently far too low. They do not seem to remember that, there being no supervision of vessels carrying passengers until a much later period, the ships for America were crowded to a degree which in our day would hardly be thought possible.

Wolfe Tone, in his "Memoirs," gives us an idea of the manner in which passengers were packed in vessels bound for the United States. Speaking of his voyage from Belfast to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1795—which occupied upwards of eight weeks—he says: "The slaves who are carried from the coast of Africa have much more room allowed them than the immigrants who pass from Ireland to America, for the avarice of the captains in that trade is such that they think they never can load their vessels sufficiently, and they trouble their heads in general no more about the accommodation and storage of their passengers than of any other lumber aboard." There were over 300 immigrants on board the ship on which he sailed, but when off the banks of Newfoundland, she was stopped by three English frigates, and fifty of her passengers carried off by the "press-gangs" to serve in the navy of their persecutors. Tone narrowly escaped being among the number of those taken.

Many of the captains of emigrant ships at that time were thoroughly unscrupulous. A few years before the incidents just referred to occurred, the captain of a vessel, who had undertaken to carry a body of emigrants from Dunleary (now Kingstown), Ireland, to Charleston, S. C., landed eighty of them on the island of Inagua, near Dominica, in the West Indies, telling them it was well inhabited, and that provisions were plentiful. When, after having landed, they found that they had been deceived by the captain, and attempted to get on board the vessel again, they were fired on and one of them killed. They were, however, rescued a short time after by a passing American vessel, being, as might be supposed, "all in a most distressed condition." It was not only the poorer people of Ireland

who even then sought a free home in this land. Many persons of means were always to be found among those who came direct from thence. In 1798, a ship arrived at Norfolk, Va., from that country "with 426 passengers, chiefly tradesmen and persons of property."

In the absence of any authentic records of immigration during the thirty years preceding 1820, we are justified, when endeavoring to form anything like an approximately correct estimate of the arrivals from Ireland during that period, in taking into consideration the strength of the Irish element here at that time, and the importance attached to the movements of Irish Americans in aid of their struggling kindred in the Old Land. Branches of the United Irish Society were established here soon after the organization of that body in Ireland. "Its headquarters were in Philadelphia, where Mathew Carey and other good men gave it aid and impulse. The publications of the Irish society were reprinted in the city just named as early as 1794, and funds were collected and arms promised."

The strength and influence of this organization excited the uneasiness of the English government, and its minister here, Sir Robert Liston, used every effort to check the progress of the sympathetic movement. He was unfortunately enabled to attain his object, to a great extent, through his close intimacy with the highest officers of our government. In 1798, the "Alien Act" was passed in Congress, by a small majority. By this enactment, the president could order any alien he deemed dangerous to quit the country, others were to be licensed to remain during his pleasure, and neglect to obtain a license was made an offense punishable by three years' imprisonment, and perpetual disqualification for citizenship. Fourteen years was fixed as the time necessary for an alien to reside here before he could become a citizen. This law excited deep indignation, and was strongly denounced by many independent journals. In order to prevent hostile criticism, the "Sedition Law" was passed, by which a fine of $2,000 was imposed upon any one who should write or publish a letter against the government, either house of Congress, or the president. Many were tried and several punished under these acts, and some had to fly the country to escape the threatened penalties.

The English minister was jubilant. In a letter to the governor-general of Canada, written in 1799, he gleefully told how some supporters of the coercive measures had "taken the law into their own hands, and flogged one or two of the printers of the newspapers

whose comments had offended them," and he remarked that this proceeding had "given rise to much animosity, to threats, and to a commencing of armed associations among those opposed to these laws, particularly among the United Irishmen," adding, "Some apprehend that the affair may lead to a civil war."

The Alien and Sedition laws were repealed three years later, the bill for that purpose being introduced by Senator Smilie, a native of Newtonards, Down county, Ireland, and a veteran of the Revolution. In 1812 he was a member of the foreign affairs committee, and prepared the bill authorizing President Madison to raise an army to fight the English.

Among the many prominent United Irishmen who arrived here about this period were Napper Tandy, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Mathew Carey, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Robert Adrian, who became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Columbia college, and later was made vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania. There came at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Thomas Addis Emmet, afterward attorney-general of New York state; Dr. William J. Macneven; Counselor Sampson; W. Theobald Wolfe Tone, a worthy son of his heroic father; Nicholas Grey, who had been adjutant to General Harvey, commander of the Wexford insurgent army in '98; Henry Jackson, John Cormack, and many others. Alexander Porter, another of these immigrants, was too young in '98 to become a member of the organization in Ireland, but his father, Rev. W. Porter, a Protestant minister of Newtonards, Down, had been hanged at his own door for his patriotism during the insurrection. Mr. Porter was later chosen United States senator from the state of Louisiana.

During the war of 1812–'15, large numbers of Irish joined the armies of the republic and shared in the victories as well as the defeats of that conflict. When General Scott and his small force was overpowered at Queenstown Heights by a greatly superior body of English and compelled to surrender, a number of the Irish prisoners of war were separated from their comrades and sent in irons to England "in order to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason." The United States government, however, threatened to retaliate, and because of this fact, the men were ultimately released and allowed to return to this country. Many Irish also fought under Harrison, one of them (Mason) being credited with having killed the Indian chief, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, and among the

gallant men who under Andrew Jackson so decisively defeated the English at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, were numbers who had been born in his father's native land, including several veterans of the insurrection of '98.

While the war lasted, immigration from Europe was checked, but very soon after the restoration of peace, immigrants, particularly from Ireland, began to come here in far greater numbers than ever before. The English, however, notwithstanding the treaty of Ghent, were still bitterly hostile to the Americans, and their press indulged in the coarsest abuse of our institutions and public men. Inflamed by jealousy of this republic, and anxious to prevent the Irish from emigrating to it, the English parliament in 1816 passed a law which prohibited British vessels from carrying more than one passenger for every five tons burden to the United States, while allowing them to carry one passenger for every two tons to any other part of the world.

But this law did not produce the desired effect. Professor Smith says that "from Great Britain (and Ireland) the number of emigrants for the year 1815 was only 2,081. The next year it rose to 12,510; in 1817 to 20,634; in 1818 to 27,787, and in 1819 to 34,789.

Holmes says, speaking of the year 1816: "In this and the preceding year there was a great emigration from Ireland and England to America. This year 1,192 American and foreign vessels arrived at New York, bringing to that port alone 7,122 passengers." From the same authority we learn that the returns of vessels and passengers at Baltimore showed the arrival at that port early in October, 1816, of 1,878 passengers; those reported being estimated at probably three fourths of the whole number that arrived. From another source we find that "within three weeks, in the month of September, 1816, about 2,000 immigrants arrived in the United States." Similar notices may be frequently found in the newspapers of those times.

The English authorities, while endeavoring to prevent the Irish from coming to the United States, exerted themselves vigorously to promote emigration to Canada. Municipal bodies, local organizations, and various societies contributed funds to assist those intending to emigrate, and at the same time liberal grants of land and other inducements were offered to prospective settlers in Canada. As a result of these efforts, the immigrants from Ireland and Britain to Canada outnumbered, for many years, those who came to the United States. The great majority of the Irish, however, soon found their

way to this country, and especially to New York, where work was progressing at that time on the Erie and Champlain canals. Of all these, no account was taken by officials or writers on emigration at the time, and but little by those who wrote later on the subject, though one writer admits that there was even more recently "considerable overland immigration, much of which escapes attention."

It seems evident, taking all the facts above cited into consideration, that the estimates of those writers of the number of immigrants, and particularly of Irish immigrants who arrived here between 1790 and 1820, are very much too low, and it appears very reasonable to assume that Dr. Chickering's estimate of the number of immigrants who came here after 1820—that is 50 per cent. more than the officially reported number of arrivals—must be largely increased when we are endeavoring to ascertain how many immigrants landed on our shores before the date just mentioned, and before any attempt was made to obtain the number of those who arrived in the United States, even through our Atlantic ports.

In order to reach an approximately correct conclusion as to the proportion of the immigrants of different nationalities embraced in this aggregate, we must be guided "by the relations then existing between the United States and the countries from which persons emigrated," to quote the words of the last-named writer when speaking of the number of immigrants. There is no need to dwell on those relations. The bitter feeling with which the English had regarded the Americans from the days of the Revolution, lost none of its intensity during the period under consideration, and the feeling was frankly and fully reciprocated by the great mass of the American people. As a consequence, there were but few English among the immigrants to this country at that time.

The Irish, however, who had always sympathized with our republic in its struggles, and gloried in its triumphs, came here in large and constantly increasing numbers all through the thirty years preceding 1820, as well as afterwards. Many thousands of French, Germans, and others arrived here during the period, but the great majority were undoubtedly Irish. It seems clear that the immigrants were more than twice as numerous during the period considered as the commonly received estimates or conjectures would lead us to believe, and it appears evident from the facts above cited that at least two thirds of the total were of Irish birth or blood—including those from the West Indies, Newfoundland, and Canada.

That number seems very small now, when we think of the enormous immigration of later years, and our population of 80,000,000. But it should be remembered that the white population of this country in 1790 was only 3,172,464. Of this total, those between the ages of twenty and fifty numbered less than two fifths, or 1,268,986. Now the immigrants who sought our shores in those days were almost all in the prime of life. Children and aged and weakly people, being unable to undergo the difficulties and hardships certain to be encountered in a strange and new land, were left behind. Among the new arrivals marriages took place in far greater proportion than among the descendants of the earlier immigrants, and the children of the former were proportionately more than twice as numerous as those of the latter. This continued to be the case down to a much later period. During the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the marriages among the native born in Massachusetts were at the rate of 220 in 10,000, while those of the foreigners (mostly Irish) were in the proportion of 450 in 10,000. The children born to native parents in the same state during the same years numbered 47,982, or 578 in 10,000, while those of immigrants amounted to 24.523, or 1,491 in 10,000. That is more than twice and a half as many. It is impossible to determine accurately how much the population of the United States was increased by the immigrants who arrived here between 1790 and 1820, and their descendants, but careful investigators have furnished us with estimates, which may be fairly regarded as approximately correct.

Some writers who gravely state that "the mortality among Catholics is greater than among Protestants," and who complacently assert that "the vitality of the Irish is very low," have, as might be expected from these expressions, glaringly underestimated the number in 1820 of the immigrants and their descendants who arrived here during the period under consideration. Dr. Chickering says that they then numbered 1,430,906 out of a total population of 9.638,131.

But the Hon. F. Kapp, one of the commissioners of immigration for the state of New York, allowing a yearly increase of 1.38 per cent. for the descendants of the earlier immigrants, shows that at this rate the population—excluding slaves because their numbers have no bearing on the question—of 3,231,930 in 1790, would have only increased to 3,706,674 in 1800, to 4,251,143 in 1810, and to 4,875,600 in 1820, instead of amounting to 8,100,056, the total population including slaves being 9,638,131. Assuming his estimate

to be nearly correct, his declaration that "immigration has enabled this country to anticipate its natural growth some forty years'" seems reasonable.

A similar estimate was made by Louis Schade of Washington, D. C., and by Hon. M. W. Closkey, ex-postmaster of the United States house of representatives, who shows that the rate of increase of our population (1.38 per cent.) was greater than that of any European nation, and proceeds to estimate what the numbers of our people would have been at each census up to 1850 had immigration been prohibited when the constitution was adopted in 1789. The estimates just quoted together with the facts above stated seem to prove that the number of the immigrants arriving here between 1790 and 1820 were absurdly underestimated by most of those who wrote on the subject.

The same remark applies to some extent to several writers who have dealt with the question of immigration after 1820, and even the official reports and statistics down to a comparatively recent period were admittedly defective in important respects, and failed to mention or enumerate a large proportion of the immigrants to this country. This subject will, however, be dealt with in another paper.

THE FIRST IRISH IN ILLINOIS.

BY HON. P. T. BARRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Individual Irishmen appeared early on the scene in Illinois. They came in a military capacity. Having no government of their own to serve, they served others. The Irishman who had the distinction of first figuring in our annals was a Chevalier Macarty, who succeeded LaBussoniere in 1751, in the command of the first French fortress erected in the Mississippi valley—that of Chartres. He came from New Orleans with a small military force, and remained in charge until 1764, when he delivered up that stronghold to the English, according to the treaty of 1763, by which France yielded up all her Canadian possessions by right of conquest to her ancient enemy.

Canada at that time extended to the Ohio river on the south and to the Mississippi on the west. There was not yet any map bearing the name of the Empire state of the West. There was only a tribe of Indians inhabiting a portion of the immense Northwest named the "Illini," that had its name given to the territory at the dividing up. Beyond the Mississippi was Spanish territory.

Under the French and Spanish systems of colonization at that date, Indian missions, military posts and towns went together. Old Kaskaskia, in what is now Randolph county, was the first seat of civilization in the great Mississippi basin, and was for a time the capital of the territory. Here many stirring events took place for many eventful years. In addition to a mission and a fort near by, it was made of greater importance with a legislature.

Pere Marquette, the apostle of several states, laid its foundation in the year 1675, one hundred years before the breaking out of the war for American independence. Here savages and whites commingled. Also, the soldiers of France, Great Britain and America. And wherever there are soldiers there is to be found the ubiquitous Irishman. There was to be found French contentment, savage

resentment and pioneer endurance. Vincennes, Pittsburg and Detroit were its nearest neighbors on the great Western expanse. But, like the sites of Tyre and Sidon, famous in ancient history, it exists no more, the encroaching waters of the Mississippi having washed it away and made it a memory.

After the capitulation of Quebec in 1763 the British claimed ownership of the whole of the French territory known as Canada, and prepared to garrison all the forts the French had erected, including Detroit, Peoria, Vincennes, Chartres, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, etc. The last-named three were situated on the Mississippi river, and somewhat contiguous.

On the 27th day of February, 1764, a Major Loftus of the British army, then on duty in Florida, was ordered to proceed to Fort Chartres and take possession of it. His name indicates his Irish origin, but if there be any mistake in this, there certainly was not in his soldiers. They were of the Twenty-second British regiment, and were mostly Irishmen. Here, then, was presented the peculiar spectacle of one Irish commander in the service of a country not his own being required to evacuate his command to another Irishman in the service of a different country not his own. It reminds the writer somewhat of the siege of Quebec by Richard Montgomery, an Irishman in the service of the United States, when he asked its British commander, Sir Guy Carleton, another Irishman, and an old schoolmate, to surrender to the Continental Congress. But Major Loftus was not fortunate any more than General Montgomery. On the way he and his command were attacked by the Indians, who killed many of the soldiers, the remainder escaping down the Mississippi. Thus was the first Irish blood spilled in the Mississippi valley.

Then another Irish officer, also in the British service, named George Croghan, was ordered by Governor Murray to go forward and secure the desired possession. Croghan had been quite a conspicuous figure in the British interest in those days in America. He ranked as major, and had been for many years a trader among the Western Indians. Hardly another white man was in the prairie country before him. In describing the country afterwards, he said it looked like an ocean. The ground was exceedingly rich and full of all kinds of game, and at any time, in half an hour, he could kill all he wanted. He was commanded to go from Fort Pitt to make the way clear for the British advance to Forts Cahokia and Chartres. It was not the French alone that were to be considered, but the

Indian chieftains as well. He first sent forward a Lieutenant Fraser to see the way clear, but the latter received rough treatment at Kaskaskia and returned unsuccessful.

It was said that Chief Pontiac was egged on to kill him, but he escaped without serious injury. Then Colonel Croghan, who was also a British deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, went forward himself. He left Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) on May 15, 1765, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians. His progress was uninterrupted until he arrived at a small promontory on the Wabash, where he disembarked. On June 8, six miles below the stream he was suddenly attacked by a band of Kickapoos, eighty in number. In the fight which followed Croghan lost two white men and three Indians, while most of his party, including himself, were wounded. A surrender was unavoidable, and the victorious Kickapoos plundered the entire party. Subsequently the Indians confessed they had made a great mistake, and expressed sorrow for what had happened. They supposed, they said, that the friendly Indians accompanying Croghan were their deadly enemies, the Cherokees. They brought their prisoners in safety to Vincennes on the Wabash, where the Indians, many of whom had friendly acquaintance with Croghan, strongly condemned the Kickapoos, and the latter in turn expressed deep sorrow for what they persisted in calling a blunder.

Further on the way he received a message from St. Ange, the late French commander, cordially inviting him to advance to Fort Chartres. He had proceeded but a short distance on his way, however, when he was met by a delegation of chiefs, representing various tribes of Indians, among whom was the hitherto implacable Pontiac, the great warrior, at the head of a large band of Ottawa braves, offering their services as an escort. At this juncture, and under this condition of things, Croghan did not deem it necessary to proceed further in person, the British claim to the territory being acknowledged by both French and Indians. This happy result showed that the Irishman must have used his diplomatic powers to excellent advantage. He then betook himself to Detroit to attend to other important business in the interest of his royal master, leaving his command in charge of another officer.

Accompanied by Pontiac, Croghan crossed to Fort Miami and, descending the Miami, held conferences with the different tribes dwelling in the immense forests which sheltered the banks of the stream. Passing thence up the Detroit, he arrived at the fort on

the 17th of August, where he found a vast concourse of neighboring tribes. The fear of punishment and the long privations they had suffered from the suspension of their trade had banished every thought of hostility, and all were anxious for peace and its attendant blessings. After numerous interviews with the different tribes in the old town hall where Pontiac first essayed the execution of his treachery, Croghan called a final meeting on the 27th of August. Imitating the forest eloquence with which he had long been familiar, he thus addressed the convention:

"Children, we are very glad to see so many of you present at your ancient council fire, which has been neglected for some time past. Since then high winds have blown and raised heavy clouds over your country. I now by this belt rekindle your ancient fires and throw dry wood upon them that the blaze may ascend to heaven, so that all nations may see it and know that you live in peace with your fathers, the English. By this belt I disperse all the black clouds from over your heads that the sun may shine clear on your women and children, and that those unborn may enjoy the blessings of this general peace, now so happily settled between your fathers, the English, and you and all your younger brethren toward the sunsetting."

The following was Pontiac's reply: "Father, we have all smoked together out of this peace pipe, and as the great Spirit has brought us together for good, I declare to all the nations that I have made peace with the English. In the presence of all the tribes now assembled I take the king of England for my father and dedicate this to his use that henceforth we may visit him and smoke together in peace."

The object of Croghan's visit being thus accomplished he was prepared to depart, but before doing so he exacted a promise from Pontiac that the following spring he would appear at Oswego and enter into a treaty with Sir William Johnson in behalf of the Western nations associated with him in the late war.

In September, 1768, came John Wilkins, lieutenant-colonel of "His Majesty's Eighteenth or Royal Regiment of Ireland," and commandant throughout the Illinois country. Several companies of this regiment came with him from Philadelphia and occupied quarters at Kaskaskia. The experience of those troops was not good, but it was common to that of all new comers in the aguish "American Bottom." The sickness among them was not only very great, but

very fatal. At one time, out of five companies only a corporal and six men were found fit for duty.

Capt. Hugh Lord became the next commander of the Royal Irish regiment, and continued so until the year 1775. The British governor at Kaskaskia at this time was a Chevalier Rocheblave, strange to say, a Frenchman. It was at this time that the colonists began to defy George III, and the Irish soldiers of the old French outposts were persistent in showing sympathy for them, and their leaning toward the American cause was such that poor old Rocheblave declared it worried him to see men of British birth giving him more trouble than the French. After a time most of the Irish soldiers of Britain were drawn off for service elsewhere, and the French residents were organized into militia. Their captain was one Richard McCarty, a resident of Cahokia. There was another McCarty who built a water mill on the Cahokia creek near Illinoistown at a later date, who was known as "English McCarty."

In 1777 Irish-Americans began to appear on the scene, with the invasion of Gen. George Rogers Clark, the Virginian. What Clark's ancestry was remains in some doubt. His biographer, English, thinks his ancestors came from Albion, but is able to give no particulars. At any rate, he conquered that portion of British territory that had formerly belonged to the French, and from which five sovereign states of the Union have been carved. His army was composed of Virginians and Pennsylvanians, many of whom were Irish either by birth or by blood. He was materially assisted by the French settlers, under the leadership of Father Gibault, the republican priest of Kaskaskia. To the latter and one Col. Francis Vigo, a native of Sardinia, who was married to an Irish lady (a Miss Shannon), was the success of the Virginian invasion mostly due, and the annexation of the prairie country to American territory.

Clark affiliated very closely with the Irish. It is due to him to say that he was a brave and generous man, whose services to his young country can never be forgotten. His invasion of this wilderness and its conquest, it must be remembered, was under the direction of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, and to him alone he was responsible. The first of his Irish relatives to deserve notice was William Croghan, a nephew of Maj. George Croghan, the British officer already alluded to. He cherished no love in his heart for Great Britain or her monarch. He had resigned the British for the American service. He left Ireland for America when quite young,

and was long in the employ of the British as an Indian agent, like his uncle. He joined the American forces at Pittsburg and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married Lucy Clark Rogers, sister of the famous general. When he joined the American forces he was assigned to Colonel Werder's Virginia regiment, shortly after the battle of Long Island, and continued in active service for years.

He was promoted to the rank of major in 1778, and was assigned to Col. John Neville's Fourth Virginia regiment and participated in the battle of Monmouth. He marched with the Virginia troops to Charleston, S. C., where the whole American army at that place was compelled to surrender to the enemy. In 1781 he was paroled and went to Virginia with his friend, Col. Jonathan Clark, brother of the general, and for a time was the guest of Colonel Clark's father in Caroline county. It was there he met the woman who was destined to be his wife. He was afterwards a delegate to the Kentucky convention of 1789–'90, and was one of the commissioners to divide the land allotted to the soldiers engaged in the conquest of the Northwest. He left six sons and two daughters.

One of his daughters became the wife of Thomas Jessup, adjutant-general, U. S. A. His son George married a Miss Livingston, of the noted New York family. This son George greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and subsequently in the Mexican War. He was a major at the time of his defense of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, and Congress presented him with a medal for his gallantry. A splendid monument has been erected to his memory at Fremont, Ohio. The elder Croghan died in 1822, and his widow in 1838.

Frances Eleanor Clark, youngest daughter of the old hero, married Dr. James O'Fallon, whom the memoir says was a finely-educated Irishman who came to America shortly before the Revolution. He was an officer during the War for Independence, and was the founder of the well-known O'Fallon family of St. Louis, which has been so conspicuous in the history of that great city. There is also a town named after one of the members of this family in St. Clair county, this state. To his two grandsons, John and Benjamin O'Fallon, General Clark willed 3,000 acres of land.

Another nephew and heir of the general was George Rogers Clark Sullivan, who was honorably identified with Indian affairs during the territorial period, and who left a long line of prominent descendants, after one of which is named Sullivan county in that state.

In Gen. George Rogers Clark's force for the conquest of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes were many men with Irish names, and when we take into account the Irish then so very numerous in Pennsylvania and Virginia, it would not be surprising if one half of it was composed of Irishmen and Irish-Americans. In this force were 236 privates, besides officers. Some of the names of the latter are as follows: Major Thomas Quirk (who was originally a sergeant in Captain McHarrod's company and rendered some military service on the frontier before and after the Illinois campaign). Clark's biographer says, "Quirk was a brave and a fine-looking Irishman." He died in Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1803. He was allotted 4,312 acres of land for his valuable army services.

Capt. John Montgomery, who is stated in one place to be "an Irishman full of fight," was one of Clark's most valued officers, and had been one of the celebrated party of "Long Hunters."

Col. John Campbell, who was one of the commissioners for the allotment of Clark's land grant of 149,000 acres, to the men engaged in his Illinois campaigns, was an Irishman by birth, and a man accredited with much force of character. He was a member of the Kentucky convention of 1792, and a member of the legislature. He died without issue. After Campbell came James F. Moore, Alex. Breckenridge, Richard Taylor, and Robert Breckenridge, as land commissioners. James F. Moore had been a soldier under Clark, and also, subsequently, a member of the Kentucky house of representatives.

Here are names that are suggestive of subsequent presidents of the United States. Richard Taylor was a native of Virginia, of Irish extraction. He removed in 1785 to Kentucky; was a soldier of the Revolution, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel at its close. He was the father of the hero of the Rio Grande, Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States. Robert Breckenridge, also of Irish extraction, was a member of the Kentucky legislature, and speaker of the house of representatives several times. He was the ancestor of John C. Breckenridge, vice-president with James Buchanan, and subsequently a presidential candidate himself.

Col. Archibald Lochrey was county lieutenant of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and started with his command from Carnahan's block-house August, 1781, to join Gen. Clark's Illinois forces, with a company of volunteer riflemen raised by Capt. Robert Orr; two companies of rangers under Capt. Thomas Stockley, and a com

pany of horse under Capt. William Campbell, for the reduction of Detroit, then in the possession of the British. Stockley was met and defeated by Indians in the British service. In fact, the whole of Col. Lochrey's expedition was defeated, forty-one men being killed, and the rest taken prisoners. When certain facts with regard to the British forces became known at Kaskaskia, it was determined to raise a small American force and make a raid against Fort St. Joseph, a British post situated on the St. Joseph river.

The company consisted of only seventeen men and was commanded by Thomas Brady, a patriotic Irish-American citizen of Cahokia, who had emigrated thither from Pennsylvania, and who was described as being "both restless and daring." He marched across the country in October and succeeded in eluding the Indian guards and capturing the place, taking a few British prisoners, together with a large quantity of goods. Being over-confident, on his return he was attacked by a force of Pottawattomies and British traders, hastily organized for the purpose, and while lying encamped on the Calumet river, near Chicago, was defeated. Two of his men were killed, two wounded, and ten taken prisoners. Brady, with two others, suceeded in making their escape, and returned to Cahokia. But he did not rest until he organized another expedition to rescue his friends and avenge his defeat. He was joined by a party of Spaniards from the west side of the Mississippi, then Spanish territory, and retook the place without striking a blow, and the Spanish flag for a short time replaced the British. The event was a small one, but Spain had the hardihood to demand the country on account of it.

This Thomas Brady, and one William Arundel (an Irishman from Canada, and an Indian trader in Cahokia in 1783) and Capt. Richard McCarty, already mentioned, and a small party of hunters that joined General Clark's expedition in 1778, were the only white men in Illinois territory besides the French Canadians, and a few old soldiers, at the time of Clark's conquest. They resided at Cahokia. Brady was afterwards sheriff of St. Clair county.

Among other names of officers that are likely to have been Irish or Irish-American in Clark's army, are those of Col. Benjamin Logan, Capt. John Baily, Capt. Robert Orr, Capt. William Campbell, Col. William Davis, Lieut. Martin Carney, Thomas Dalton, and Major Denny.

General Clark wrote a letter to the governor of Virginia (Patrick Henry) from Kentucky on October 12, 1782, in which he said, "I

had the pleasure of receiving your letter by Major Walls and Mr. Kearney, the 30th of July past, at which time the gentlemen arrived with stores all safe, after surmounting uncommon difficulties. They arrived in time to save troops from deserting." This shows that the Irish were pretty well in evidence both in Virginia and the Northwest at that period.

Subjoined is a list of the privates taken from one page only of the printed roster of Clark's soldiers of the Illinois expedition, that were entitled to receive, each, 108 acres of land, as printed in English's life of General Clark: Moses Lunsford, Abraham Lusado, Richard Luttrell, John Lyons, Joseph Lyne, Francis McDermott, David McDonald, John McGar, Alex. McIntyre, Geo. McMannus, Sr.; John McMannus, Jr., Samuel McMullen, James McNutt, Florence Mahoney, Jonas Manifee, Patrick Marr, Charles Martin, Nathaniel Mersham, Abraham Miller, John Montgomery, James Monroe, John Moore, Thomas Moore, John Murphy, and Edward Murray.

James Curry was the name of one of Clark's soldiers who proved himself a rather extraordinary fellow, and a fearless pioneer. A band of Indians had wounded a comrade of his named Levi Teel, in his own house, when Curry was present. Seeing the enemy coming he jumped up into the loft of the house, with the hope of driving them away before Teel could have time to open the door to admit them. He shot three times and killed an Indian every time. He then got down to see what had happened to Teel, and found him transfixed by one of his hands with a spear to the floor. Curry got up again into the loft and tumbled the whole roof down, weight-poles and all, on the Indians, who were standing at the door with spears in their hands. Their chief was killed, and the others ran away.

Curry hurried to Kaskaskia for help, and at last saved himself and companions from death. He was at the capture of Fort Gage and Sackville, the names given by the British to the old French forts. Curry was a great athlete, contending in all sorts of games, and was not unlike Thomas Higgins, another great Irish-Indian fighter of a later date. In all desperate and hazardous services, Clark chose him first of all, to act in places of peril and danger. Curry and Joseph Anderson, who afterwards lived and died on Nine Mile Creek, Randolph county, went out hunting, and the Indians, it is supposed, killed Curry, as he went out from their camp and never returned. This was the sad end of one of our bravest and most patriotic Irish-American heroes, "the noble-hearted James Curry," as he is styled in history,

and whose services were so conspicuous in the conquest of Illinois. His body was never recovered.

Edward Bulger was a private in Capt. Joseph Bowman's company in the Illinois campaign. He was afterwards an ensign in Capt. William Harrod's expedition against Vincennes, and in General Clark's first expedition against the Indians in Ohio. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Blue Licks, 1782, at which time he had been promoted to the rank of major. He was one of the early explorers of Kentucky, where he was with Hite, Bowman, and others in the spring of 1775. These were probably the first white visitors to what subsequently became Warren county. Hugh Lynch was another of this party, and William Buchanan another. Daniel Murray was the name of an Irishman who supplied provisions for Clark's Illinois army.

One of the forgotten heroic men who did great service to the republic in the Revolutionary War was Oliver Pollock, an Irishman born. He performed the same kind of service in the West that Robert Morris performed in the East. He financed General Clark's military campaign in Illinois and Indiana, and without his aid they must have been failures. He was born in Ireland in the year 1737 and came to America with his father. On account of his intimacy with General O'Reilly, who was then governor of Cuba, he was able to borrow from the royal treasury of Spain the sum of $70,000, which he lent to the state of Virginia for Clark's use in the campaigns mentioned. He was not reimbursed, and consequently was not able to make good what he had borrowed, which caused his arrest and imprisonment in Havana. He died in Mississippi in 1823.

In 1777, when Clark was approaching Kaskaskia to surprise the British, then in possession of the fort, he took two men from a party of American hunters led by one John Duff, that he met on the way, to act as his spies. They had left Kaskaskia but a few days before. These men were James Moore and Thomas Dunn, as to whose nationality, from their names, there can be no mistake.

General St. Clair, a Scotsman, was afterwards military commander of the Northwest. He was succeeded by General Anthony (Mad Anthony) Wayne, who conducted the war with the Indians in 1791. Under St. Clair the battle of Fort Henry was fought and resulted in a great American disaster. But General Wayne gained a great victory at the Maumee Rapids on August 20, 1794, which led to the suspension of hostilites.

One of the authorities that we had recourse to in writing these annals is the "Pioneer History of Illinois," by ex-Governor John Reynolds, a man of Irish parentage, born in Pennsylvania, and who filled nearly every office, legislative, judicial, and administrative, in the state of Illinois. His place of residence was Cahokia, a short distance north of St. Louis, on the Illinois side.

John Reynolds in his "Pioneer Days," described his father as "an Irishman who hated England with a ten horse-power," and there is no surmise in saying that he himself hated her just as much, as he was an ardent admirer of "Old Hickory." Neither did he want to be set down as an Anglo-Saxon. He repulsed the insinuation in the following emphatic language:

"Our old enemies, the English, and their American friends, give us the name of new Anglo-Saxons. It is true the most of the Amercans are the descendants of Europeans, but the preponderance of blood is not of the Anglo-Saxon race. There are more of the descendants of the Irish and Germans in the United States than of the English." If that were true seventy years ago, certainly it is so to a far greater extent now.

We have already alluded, in connection with Curry's achievements as an Indian fighter, to the name of Tom Higgins. One of his noted encounters with Indians is described in Governor Reynolds' book, with thrilling effect. This noted Irish-American pioneer resided in Fayette county for many years, where he raised a large family, and died in 1829. He received a pension, pursued farming, and at one time was doorkeeper of the general assembly at Vandalia.

John Edgar was a merchant at Kaskaskia, and at that time the richest man in the territory. His wife was a lady of rare talents, and presided over the finest and most hospitable mansion in Kaskaskia. At this house was entertained General Lafayette, when he visited this country in 1825. Mr. Edgar's memory is honored by having an Illinois county named for him.

In Mrs. Robert Morrison, Kaskaskia possessed another lady of Irish ancestry who was an ornament to Illinois society at that early day. Mrs. Morrison was reared and educated in the city of Baltimore, and in 1805 she accompanied her brother, Colonel Donaldson, to St. Louis, then in the far-off wilds of the West, whither he was sent as a commissioner to investigate the title lands. She was married the following year to Robert Morrison of Kaskaskia, which place became her residence thereafter. Well educated, sprightly

and energetic, she possessed a mind gifted with originality, imagination, and romance. Her delight was in the rosy field of poetry.

Her pen was seldom idle. She composed with a ready facility and her writings possessed a high degree of merit. Her contributions to the scientific publications of Philadelphia, and other periodicals of the period, in both verse and prose, were much admired. Nor did the political discussions of her day escape her ready pen.

She was a member of the Roman Catholic communion, and shed lustre on her co-religionists. The Morrison family is one of the best known, politically and socially, in the state. While Mrs. Edgar entertained General Lafayette at a grand reception, Mrs. Morrison entertained him with a grand ball on the occasion referred to.

The territory of Illinois was organized on the 16th day of June, 1809. Michael Jones and E. Backus were appointed respectively registrar and receiver of the land office in Kaskaskia. At this time one McCawley, an Irishman, had penetrated further into the interior of the territory than any one else—to the crossing of the Little Wabash by the Vincennes road.

The writer cannot resist the temptation to relate an anecdote of Gen. James Shields, a hero of the Mexican War, who cut so conspicuous a figure in old Kaskaskia days. The anecdote he related himself, in a lecture delivered in Chicago shortly before his death. He arrived in Illinois on foot soon after he left Ireland for America, looking for employment. On the way, he fell in with a young man engaged in a similar pursuit, and who was companionable, so they traveled together. Reaching Kaskaskia, Mr. Shields secured employment there, as a school teacher, and remained. His companion was not so successful, and went on, traveling in the direction of St. Louis. Shields rapidly rose from one position of distinction to another, and when the Mexican War was declared he was filling the position of a land commissioner at Washington.

He hastened to Kaskaskia with President Polk's commission in his pocket, to raise an Illinois regiment, of which he was to be colonel. He was successful in this, went to Mexico, and distinguished himself in several battles, in one of which he was supposed to be mortally wounded, but recovered. He became a general and a hero. When the war was over and he returned to the United States he was lionized and invited to a number of state fairs and cities as an attraction. St. Louis honored him in this way, and made unusual preparations for his reception. The mayor and corporation went

out to receive him. His reception was most cordial. The mayor grasped him warmly by the hand and looked him significantly in the face. "Do you not know me, General?" "I do not, Mr. Mayor, who are you?" "I am the man who tramped with you to Kaskaskia, many years ago, and walked on to St. Louis."

"Good God! I am delighted to see you," was the exclamation of his distinguished guest.

The Irish not only made history in those early days, but have also written it. To the pen of John B. Dillon of Indiana, we are indebted for the best history of the Northwest; to John Gilmary Shea of New York, we are under obligation for a complete knowledge of the early Catholic missions among the Indians, and ex-Governor Reynolds has narrated for us our own pioneer story, with its varied conditions, its many deprivations and numerous deeds of daring. For many of the incidents in this essay, especially those relating to Gen. George Rogers Clark and his men, and the conquest of the Northwest, I am indebted to the "Life of General Clark," by Mr. English of Indiana.

Were it not for the fear of making this essay too long, I might show how fifteen to twenty names of Illinois counties have Irish associations; what prominent parts Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen of Illinois took in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion; how they filled gubernatorial chairs, prominent positions in state and nation, as the representatives of the people; how they have been foremost in the professions of law, medicine, and divinity. On the muster roll of famous men they have three Logans, the two Reynolds, Carlin, Kinney, Ford, Kane, Shields, Ewing, McLaughlin, Mulligan, Medill, Ryan, and many others too numerous to mention. Not as public and professional men alone has the Irish contingent been valuable to the state of Illinois, but also as tillers of the soil, as miners and manufacturers; for in the infantile condition of our commonwealth the men of hardest muscle and most exacting toil were our Irish immigrants. They did the excavating on our canals, and the grading on our first railroads, and wherever hard work was to be performed, there you were sure to find Paddy with his spade and pipe. May I not claim that that herculean form representing "the Digger," in the statue of Mulligan, standing at the entrance of the Drainage Canal, near Chicago, answers for the Irish canaler of former as well as of later days?

Nearly fifty years ago Thomas D'Arcy McGee, an Irish-American poet, and at the time of his death a leading statesman of Canada, of

wide fame and renowned memory, wrote of the Irish prairie farmer in Illinois as follows:

"'Tis ten long years since Eileen bawn
Adventured with her Irish boy
Across the seas and settled on
A prairie farm in Illinois.

"Sweet waves the sea of summer flowers
Around our wayside cot so coy,
Where Eileen sings away the hours
That light my task in Illinois.

CHORUS—
"The Irish homes of Illinois,
The happy homes of Illinois,
No landlord there
Can cause despair,
Nor blight our fields in Illinois!"

THE IRISH VANGUARD OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY, BOSTON, MASS.

Irish settlers are found in Rhode Island at a very early period. They were contemporaneous with Roger Williams, John Clark, William Coddington, and other leading men and proved sturdy, energetic members of the community.

Some of these Irish pioneers doubtless came to Rhode Island as soldiers in the Indian wars, and when the latter were over "remained and went not away." Others, in all probability, came as settlers from St. Kitts, Jamaica, Montserrat, and Barbadoes. During Cromwell's atrocious regime in Ireland thousands of Irish were transported not only to the continent of North America but also to the West Indies. Other thousands followed them, forced from home by the iniquitous English policy of extermination.

It is not at all unlikely that Rhode Island received many of these hardy refugees and became to them a land of asylum and a permanent home. Nor can it reasonably be doubted that Connecticut, Plymouth and "the Bay" likewise contributed Irish settlers to Rhode Island at early periods and in goodly numbers. In "Winthrop's Journal," under date of 1635, is an entry indicating that even as early as that a considerable immigration from Ireland to New England was under way. Thus readeth the entry:

"Another providence was in the voyage of Mr. Winthrop, the younger, and Mr. Wilson, into England, who, returning in the winter time, in a small and weak ship, bound for Barnstaple, were driven by foul weather upon the coast of Ireland, not known by any in the ship, and were brought, through many desperate dangers, into Galloway[1] [Galway] where they parted, Mr. Winthrop taking his journey over land to Dublin, and Mr. Wilson by sea. His ship was forced back by tempest to Kinsale. Mr. Wilson being in Ireland, gave much satisfaction to the Christians there about New England. Mr. Win-

[1] Very plainly not Galloway in Scotland.

throp went to Dublin, and from thence to Antrim in the North and came to the house of Sir John Clotworthy, the evening before the day when divers godly persons were appointed to meet at his house, to confer about their voyage to New England, by whom they were thoroughly informed of all things and received great encouragement to proceed on their intended course."

Sometimes immigrants from Ireland were welcomed to New England and at other times the contrary was the case.

Under date of September 25, 1634, the Massachusetts records have this entry: "It is ordered that the Scottishe and Irishe gentlemen wch intends to come hither shall have liberty to sitt down in any place Vpp Merimacke Ryver, not possessed by any." In the Massachusetts records under date of 1640, is another interesting entry, to wit: "It is ordered that the goods of the persons come from Ireland shallbee free from this rate [tax]." And a marginal heading reads: "Irish goods now land free from ye rat[e]."

In the records of Massachusetts, 1652, we find that one David Sellick having craved pardon "for his offence in bringing some of the Irish men on shoare, hath his fine remitted, so as the first optunite be taken to send them out of this jurisdiction." But where could they be sent? Only to some place where they would be likely to get a better reception. In this connection, Rhode Island, the refuge of so many oppressed by "the Bay," would naturally suggest itself, at least to a portion of the Irish immigrants thus proceeded against. The writer inclines to the belief that numbers of these Irish, being refused permission to reside elsewhere in New England, finally located in Rhode Island.

The Early Larkins of Rhode Island.

The historic Irish name of Larkin[1] is found in Rhode Island as early as 1655. So far as known, Edward Larkin was the first of the name to locate in the colony.[2] In the year mentioned, he was of Newport, R. I. In 1661, he had a quarter share of land in what is now Westerly, R. I. In 1663, he was commissioner from Newport in the "General Court of Commissioners" held at Providence that year. He was an inhabitant of Westerly as early as 1669. In 1671,

[1] The O'Larkins were chieftains in the present Irish counties of Wexford and Galway. They had a castle and fortress at Carn, now the headland called Carnsore Point, Wexford. That and the adjacent territory was at one period known as "O'Larkin's country."

[2] See Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, a work of great value and interest.

he and John Mackoone were "called on to see how they stand as to their fidelity to his Majestie and this Colony." Perhaps these two Irishmen had not hesitated on occasion to forcibly express their opinion regarding English tyranny in Ireland.

Edward Larkin had five children, Mehitable, Hannah, Edward, Roger, and John. The family prospered and in time became very influential throughout the colony. Mehitable, who was probably named after her mother or some of the latter's relatives, married and had five children. Hannah died without issue, Edward, Jr., married twice and had eleven children, Roger married twice and had four children, John had one child. Roger's estate inventoried £742, 1s., 9d. It included "2 linen wheels." In 1755, his widow became an inhabitant of Richmond, R. I. Edward Larkin, Jr., and wife of Westerly sold 100 acres of land to Samuel Lewis in 1701.

In 1705–'07–'15, Edward Larkin, Jr., was a deputy to the General Assembly. His will was proved in 1741. It gives "To wife £100, all household goods and improvements of homestead and profits of saw mill, for life, to bring up the young children, and then the said homestead to go to son Stephen, but the goods and £100 to be free and clear to wife. To son Stephen, the homestead at death of his mother. To son Nicholas, £100 and 50 acres, at death of wife, and saw and grist mill. To son Daniel, a farm at age. To daughter, Elizabeth Babcock, 10 acres where she lives with house and orchard for life, and then to one of her sons as she sees fit. To daughter Penelope, £30. To daughters Tabitha and Lydia, each £50 at eighteen. To son Nicholas, 10 acres of salt marsh. To son Joseph, 50 acres adjoining land formerly given him. To grandson Joseph, my son Edward's son, 5s., his father having had. To sons John and Samuel, 5s., they having had. To sons, John and Samuel, rest of estate." The inventory showed, among other things, books, three beds, pewter, loom, linen wheel, woolen wheel, card, seven cows, two pairs of oxen, horse, 37 sheep, etc.

The will of Mary Larkin, widow of Edward, Jr., was proved in 1743. It gives "To son Nicholas, £50, and bonds against him if he is not able to pay them. To son David, great bible, and the mortgage to be cleared off his land, and a house built 16 feet square if he lives to be 21 years of age. To daughter Tabitha, a horse. To daughter Lydia, a little bible and £100. To daughters Tabitha and Lydia, all wearing apparel and a double portion of what is left over the debts. To three sons, the rest equally."

Descendants of Edward Larkin, the original immigrant, are still found in the state. Many of them take a notable pride in their Irish ancestry. Since the first Edward's time, other Irish Larkins have come to Rhode Island and have done their share toward the upbuilding of the state.

William Hefernan, an Early Rhode Islander.

William Hefernan, or Heffernan, was another early Rhode Island settler of whose Irish origin there can be no doubt. He is first heard from at Newport, but in 1671 was an inhabitant of Pettaquamscutt. In May of the latter year "His Majestie's Court of Justices" met at Pettaquamscutt and "ordered that a warrant bee issued out to William Hefernan, to warne in the inhabitants of this Plantation to attend to morrow morning, at six of the clock, at the house of Mr. Jireh Bull."

Notwithstanding the early hour and short notice, the people assembled. "Mr. William Hefernan was chosen and engaged to the office and place of a Conservator of the Peace in jointe commission with Mr. Samuel Wilson and Mr. Jireh Bull." In 1674, Hefernan is found with his three sons residing in Wickford, R. I. Later he appears to have taken up his residence in Newport, for on August 25, 1676, he was present as a witness at a court martial there on Indians charged with being implicated in King Philip's designs. A William Hefernan, Jr., was admitted a freeman of the colony by the general assembly in 1724, and another of the name in 1746. The name[1] is variously spelled Hefernan and Heffernan. Now and then it appears as Hefferman and Heffermon, which forms are evidently derivative. John Heffernan of Newport was admitted a freeman in 1759. Descendants of William Hefernan, once numerous throughout Rhode Island, are now believed to be extinct.

Michael Kelly, of the Island of Conanicut.

The island of Conanicut is situated in Narragansett bay. It has a total length of about nine miles and a width of from one to two miles. It is just within the bay from the Atlantic ocean.

Beaver Tail light on its extreme southern point overlooks the sea, and that portion of the island's coast frequently resounds with the

[1] See "The Stem of the Heffernan Family," in O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*. The clan is a very old one in Irish history and has produced many people of note.

thunder of the breakers. Indeed, most of the island's shore is exposed more or less to the billows driven in by old ocean.

The island derives its name from Canonicus, an Indian sachem who formerly resided there. It is, of course, a part of the state of Rhode Island and is comprised in the town of Jamestown. The latter was incorporated in 1678 and named in honor of King James II, then heir to the throne which he ascended two years later. Conanicut is about midway in the bay between Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth on the east, and North Kingstown and the old District of Narragansett on the west. The first purchase of land on the island by whites was made of the Indians in 1657 by Benedict Arnold and William Coddington.

Michael Kelly[1] figures as a freeman in 1667. His wife's name was Isabel. In 1669, he had become prominent on the island. Michael has been especially fortunate in that, so far as known, no one has ever had the temerity to label him "English" or "Scotch." In 1669, he and two others were commissioned by the "Councill" to prepare the inhabitants against possible surprises or attacks by the Indians. The order for this action bears date of August 26, and reads thus:

"Whereas, there are severall out plantations in this Colony, which are not included in any towneship, and they being as lyable or rather more lyable to danger and invasion than where there is more strengh; and the Councill seeing it incumbent on them to provide for their safety, doe heerby order that the Conservators of the Peace at Pettaquomscut, Narragansett or Acquidneesitt or Block Island, and such persons as the Councill shall appoint on the Island Quononicutt, [Conanicut], doe assemble the inhabitants of each of those places and consider among themselues what may bee most suitable for their defence and preservation against any mission or insurrection of the Indians, and forthwith to put it in execution; and that a copie of this order bee sent to the first Conservator of the Peace in each respective place, and the persons appointed for Quononicutt."

Two days later the following entry appears in the records:

"The persons appointed to execute the Councill's order of the

[1] The O'Kellys, from which come the names Kelly and Kelley, were of great eminence in Ireland. An O'Kelly commanded the Connaught division at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. O'Kellys were princes of Hy-Maine, Ireland, down to the reign of the English Queen Elizabeth. Twelve of the name were distinguished in the Spanish service, between 1718 and 1788, as officers in the Irish regiments of Irlanda, Hibernia, Ultonia, and Limerick.

26th inst., for the Island of Quononicut, are John Homes, John Remington and Michaell Kelly."

The fact that Kelly was one of those selected indicates that he must have been a man of considerable influence at the time. In the will of ex-Governor Brenton, probated in 1674, mention is made of "Michael Kaly," who was no doubt the same individual here described. The following extracts are taken from the will:

"To daughter Sarah Brenton, a farm in Conanicut, in possession of Michael Kaly with house, etc. . . . To Michael Kaly, 100 acres on Merrimack. . . . To Michael Kaly, ⅔ and to his wife, ⅓ of £15 due from land granted him at Pattacomscott."

In 1680, Kelly was taxed £5, 18s, 7½d. He died in that year. It is not known that he left any descendants.

Thomas Casey, a Pioneer of Newport, R. I.

Thomas Casey, a Rhode Island settler, was born about 1636, and died in 1719. That Ireland was his native land is generally conceded. A suggestion has been set up in some quarters, however, that he was of English parentage.

To support this idea, a "tradition" is produced. Yet Casey as a family name is Irish of the Irish. For centuries it has been prominent in the east and south of Ireland. It derives from O'Cathasaigh which has been anglicized O'Casey, Cahasy, Casey, Casie, and Case. Those intent on making out an English, rather than an Irish, parentage for Thomas Casey, the immigrant, declare that "By tradition, he was a son of one of the English planting families in Ulster county, Ireland. His father and mother and all his family were destroyed in the Irish massacre [1641], he, a child, being saved by his uncle and carried to his relatives in Gloucestershire. It is further asserted that he sailed for America from Plymouth, England."

The "tradition" here noted is radically defective. In the first place, there is no Ulster county in Ireland. Perhaps the province of Ulster was what the writer was aiming at. In the second place, the "Irish massacre" mentioned never happened. For a long period, writers in the English interest asserted that on October 23, 1641, the Irish Catholics rose and slaughtered in cold blood thousands of English and other Protestants then in the country. But the charge is now rejected as untrue by impartial historians. W. J. O'Neill Daunt brands the story of such a massacre as "a thorough and most impudent falsehood," and as being another of those "stupendous

calumnies" circulated by the enemies of the Irish people. Other authoritative writers similarly testify.

"It has been represented," says Prendergast, a Protestant,[1] "that there was a general massacre [by the Irish], surpassing the horrors of the Sicilian Vespers, the Parisian Nuptials, and Matins of the Valtelline, but nothing is more false."

Consequently, as there was no massacre by the Irish Catholics, then as charged, Thomas Casey's "father and mother and all his family" could not have perished in it. In February, 1642, however, a dreadful massacre was ordered—not by the Irish Catholics, but by the English lords justices. The mandate was issued to Lord Ormund, the lords justices signing the fearful instructions, being Dillon, Rotheram, Loftus, Willoughby, Temple, and Meredith.

The mandate for the massacre as issued to Ormund was, "That his lordship do endeavor with his majesty's forces to wound, kill, slay, and destroy, by all the ways and means he may, all the said rebels, their adherents, and relievers; and burn, waste, spoil, consume, destroy, and demolish all the places, towns, and houses, where the said rebels are, or have been, relieved or harbored, and all the hay and corn there; and kill and destroy all the men there inhabiting capable to bear arms."

The orders were only too well obeyed. Men, women and children perished alike. The English soldiery made no distinction between age or sex. In their savage fury they committed massacre after massacre. The English garrison of Carrickfergus alone murdered 3,000 men, women and children in that neighborhood. Lord Broghill perpetrated like cruelties in Cork and Waterford. In County Wicklow Sir Charles Coote was guilty of a massacre so horrible that after it, to use his own language, "not a child, were it but a hand high, was left alive."

It is probable that the family of Thomas Casey, the Rhode Island settler, were Irish Catholics, and if they perished in a massacre it is quite possible it was in the one thus inaugurated by the English. It is quite likely that the author of the "tradition" and "Ulster county" got matters somewhat mixed. Hosts of Irish Catholics fled the country at the period mentioned, and if Thomas Casey's uncle did so, taking the child with him, it would be entirely in accord with the facts and conditions here described. The statement that Thomas

[1] In his work on the *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.*

eventually sailed from Plymouth, England, if he did so sail, has no particular significance and proves nothing.

Thomas Casey is first heard of in Rhode Island at Newport. His wife's name was Sarah. They had, so far as known, three children, Thomas, Adam and Samuel. In 1692, the father and his son, Thomas, witnessed a deed given by James Sweet of East Greenwich, R. I., to Thomas Weaver of Newport. Adam Casey, another son, was a lieutenant in 1742, and in 1750 purchased 50 acres in Scituate, R. I. In 1760, Adam and his son, Edward Casey, sold 100 acres to Nathan Brown of Swanzey, Mass., and removed to Coventry, R. I. Adam Casey's will was proved in 1765.

Samuel, the third son of Thomas Casey, the immigrant, lived at different times in Newport, Kings Town and Exeter, R. I. He held various town offices. At his death, his personal estate inventoried £2,803 18s. 6d. He had six children; his brother, Thomas, four; and Adam, five. Several members of this noted family have been distinguished in American civil and military life. The family is still represented in Rhode Island.

John Dailey and Other Early Rhode Islanders.

John Dailey, in 1689, bought 90 acres of land in Providence, R. I., and the year following exchanged certain lands with Ann Pratt. Dailey is an anglicized form of O'Dalaighe.[1] In Irish history the O'Dalys figure as powerful chieftains. Some of the name were hereditary poets and antiquarians to the MacCarthys Mor. John Dailey here mentioned of Providence had four children, Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth and one other, a daughter. In 1703, he deeded to Joseph for "divers good causes," 40 acres. In 1718, Joseph sold 57½ acres to Peter Ballou with house, orchard, etc., for £336. Some years previously, Samuel had sold 40 acres to Zachariah Jones for £20. John Dailey, Sr., died about 1719.

John Macoone was another Irish settler of Rhode Island. In the records the name is variously written Macoone, Mackoone, McCoon, Mackown, etc. Late generations have sometimes abbreviated it to Coon or Cooney. It probably comes from the old Irish MacCoonan. John, the immigrant, was a resident of Westerly, R. I., as early as 1669. Ten years later he is recorded as taking the oath of alle-

[1] The form O'Dalaighe has been anglicized O'Daley, O'Daly, Daly, Daley, Daily, Dailey, Dayly, etc. The ancestor of the O'Dalys of Meath, Ulster and Connaught was Adam, brother of Fargal, monarch of Ireland. Fargal was killed in battle, A. D. 718. (See *Annals of the Four Masters*, O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*, and similar authoritative works.)

gience. In 1681, he officiated as a juryman. He had, at least, two children, Isabel and John. In some accounts he is said to have had two others, who went from Westerly about 1695 and settled at Oyster Bay, L. I. Isabel married Edward Bliven and had five children. Her death occurred in 1753. Her brother John received a grant of 100 acres in 1692 and 100 more in 1709. In 1724, he and his wife, Ann, deeded land to their sons, John and Daniel.

John Malavery[1] was a resident of Providence as early as 1687. He had 56 acres of land, and other property. In 1704, he had 12 acres laid out in exchange with the town. He died about 1712. His son John was executor. The inventory included 18 loads of hay, 14 barrels of cider, gun, sword, etc. John Malavery, Jr., of Providence died in 1718. In his will he desires his wife to provide things fit and comfortable for his mother in her old age, and authorizes his wife to raise £30, which shall be levied out of his estate. The rest of movable estate to wife and income of land and use of dwelling house for life, while his widow. To sons, John and Nathaniel, equally, but if they died before of age, then the land was to go to Michael Inman, David Phillips and Daniel Mathewson, "my three sisters' three sons." The inventory included "4 guns, 2 swords." A John Malavery of the third generation married Susannah Arnold in 1736.

At a session of the general assembly at Providence, in 1685, Joseph Devett, also spelled Devitt in the records, was a member of a committee appointed to consider and report concerning a petition for settling a "Plantation in the Narragansett and Niantick countries." The difference between the names Devitt and McDevitt is not great.

Owen Higgins was a resident of Newport, R. I., very early. His wife was born in 1640. In 1701, his son Richard is recorded as a freeman in Newport.

Charles MacCarthy, a Founder of East Greenwich, R. I.

Charles MacCarthy was a resident of Rhode Island in 1677. When he came to the colony is unknown. He resided on the island of St. Christopher, otherwise known as St. Kitts, before arriving in Rhode Island, a fact mentioned in his will. Some of the recording clerks of those days were not particularly brilliant in writing proper names, Irish or otherwise. They appear to have in a way adopted

[1] This name also appears in Ireland as Lavery and O'Lavery.

the phonetic idea of spelling, that is, according to sound. But it frequently happened that some names sounded differently to different clerks and thus, as in the case of Charles MacCarthy, we have a variety of spelling. At the same time it should be said, in justice to the clerks, that there were instances, no doubt, when they should not be held responsible for variations that appear. Orthography was not fixed then as now.

The Rhode Island pioneer of whom we are treating has had his name rendered as Macarte, Macarta, Macarty, Mackarte, and Mecarty. In his will it is "Macarte," but whether that was the form authorized by him, or whether it was the work of the clerk who drew up the will, cannot now be determined. The same name applied to other early Rhode Island people is also recorded as Maccartee and McCartie. The style "Mac Carthy," used, for the sake of uniformity, in the caption of this paper, and in the text, is that common to the MacCarthys Mor, the MacCarthys Reagh, the MacCarthys Glas, and other grand divisions of this great Irish clan.

Charles, the Rhode Island settler, had a brother who went from Ireland to Spain. This brother had been exiled and may have been among the Irish troops who, in 1652, after surrendering to Cromwell and Ireton, were allowed to depart and enlist in the Spanish service. These troops embarked for Spain at Kinsale, Waterford, Galway, Limerick, and Bantry. With them also went many of the Irish nobility and gentry who had been ruthlessly dispossessed of their estates. In more propitious times some of these exiles returned from Spain. Charles's brother did so and from Kinsale wrote to Charles whom he supposed to be still in St. Christopher, urging him to return to Ireland. But Charles had, in the meantime, left St. Christopher and was probably then in Rhode Island. Though long delayed, the letter finally reached its destination, but Charles never went back nor, it is believed, did he and his brother ever meet again.

In 1677, Charles was one of a party of forty-eight settlers to whom a grant of five thousand acres, to be called East Greenwich, was made by the general assembly of Rhode Island. The grant was awarded largely for services rendered during King Philip's War (1675–'76). This would seem to indicate that Charles MacCarthy had been a participant in that war and it is quite within the bounds of probability that he had seen military service, too, in the Old Land. At a session of the general assembly held at Newport, R. I., May, 1677, it was

ORDERED that a certain tract of land in some convenient place in the Narragansett country, shall be laid forth into one hundred acre shares, with the house lots, for the accommodation of so many of the inhabitants of this Colony as stand in need of land, and the General Assembly shall judge fit to be supplied.

It was likewise enacted that the said tract be laid forth to contain 5,000 acres. Of this, 500 were to be laid in some place near the sea, as convenient as may be for a town, which said 500 acres "shall be divided into 50 house lots and the remainder of the 5,000, being 4,500, shall be divided into 50 equal shares or great divisions."

It was further decreed that the persons to whom the grant was made have the rights, liberties, and privileges of a town; also "that they, or so many of them as shall be then present, not being fewer than twelve, on the said land, [are] required and empowered to meet together upon the second Wednesday in April next and constitute a town meeting, by electing a Moderator and a Town Clerk, with such constables as to them shall seem requisite; and also to choose two persons their Deputies to sit in General Assembly, and two persons, one to serve on the Grand Jury, and one on the Jury of Trials in the General Court of Trials."

Thus was launched the town of East Greenwich. The founders, no doubt, included "men from all parts," and if names may be taken as a criterion several of them, in addition to Charles MacCarthy, were from Ireland. The date of the incorporation of the town was October 31, 1677, the year following the close of King Philip's War and the overthrow of the Narragansetts. Later, the boundaries of the town were enlarged by the addition of 35,000 acres on the western border. Facing a great bay, it was hoped by the founders that the town might in time equal or surpass Newport or Providence. In 1741, the town was divided and the western part incorporated as West Greenwich. Both towns exist to-day, East Greenwich with a population of about 3,000, and West Greenwich with a population of between 600 and 700.

The most thickly settled part of East Greenwich is built mainly on a hillside and fronts Greenwich Bay. The town is a favorite summer resort. Some of the early settlers engaged in shipbuilding, and when the town was laid out two locations were set apart for shipyards. The persons named as incorporators of East Greenwich, including Charles MacCarthy, were each required to build within a year, on his lot, a house suitable for habitation, under pain of forfei-

ture. It was also required that highways be provided "from the bay up into the country" convenient for settlement. In addition to MacCarthy, the founders included Philip Long, Thomas Dungin, and John Strainge—all three names typically Irish. Among the proprietors in 1700 was Anthony Long. About 1732, the town possessed stocks and whipping post, pillory, irons for mutilating ears, branding faces, cropping, etc., and similar appliances rife at that period.

The records of the "General Assembly held at Newport, the 6th of May, 1679," show that "Charles Mecarte" and two others "being freemen of the towne of East Greenwich, are admitted freemen of the Collony." It does not appear that Charles ever married, at least the writer has met no record to that effect. Neither wife nor child are mentioned in the copy of the will extant. It is, of course, possible that he may have had both wife and children in the Old Land and that he survived them, but of that nothing definite is known. His will[1] is dated "the 18th day of February, 1682," and was witnessed by John Knight and Thomas Fry, Jr. It was the first will to be recorded in the probate record book of East Greenwich where it was entered by "John Spenser, Town Clark." Written over two hundred years ago, its quaint phraseology is a source of much interest at the present time. The will thus begins:

Unto all Christian people unto whome these pents [presents] may com know yee that I Charles Macarte now of the towne of Est grenwich in the Colony of Rhod Island and providence planteteons Being in parfact memory but weake in body doe meake this my lastt will and testiment.

First, he requests that all his debts be paid. Then he makes John Spencer, Jr., his lawful heir and bequeaths him "my house and Land or Lands in this Towne." He designates John Spencer, Sr., "father to the aforesaid Spencer, Guardian to his sonn to teak cere that my will be parformed."

One Pasco Whitford owed Charles a debt. This debt the latter cancels and, in addition, gives Whitford "halfe the sheepe of mine in his keeping." The other half he gives to Edward Carter, to whom he likewise bequeaths his arms, *i. e.*, two guns and a sword and also his chest "with the lock and cea." To Charles Heseltun, Jr., he bequeaths a young horse "that will be two yere old next Spring branded with IS on the shoulder." To John Andrew is given "my

[1] The greater part of the will was reproduced in the *Narragansett Historical Register*, James N. Arnold, editor, Providence, April, 1891.

biggest yron poot" [pot] and four narrow axes. His pewter he bequeaths Susanna Spencer, the same to be delivered to her when she is of age.

All his carpenter and joiner tools are given by testator to William Spencer "which shall be resarved for him till hee is capable unto mak youse of them," or of age. After disposing of certain clothing and household goods to Susanna Spencer, Sr., he mentions "one piece of brod cloth that I had to make mee a wascoat"; this he gives to his heir. Unto Hannah Long, the younger, is given "one heffer of three yere" old, to be delivered her at his decease, and to "John Garard,[1] a poor Country man of mine" he gives "three bushels of corne to be paid him presently after my desese." But one of the most striking passages of the entire will is the following:

> I have a letter that came from my Brother from Kingsile [Kinsale] after his return from Spaine Being fersed from home in the war in which Letter he sent for mee home; but the troubles in Cristifars at that time fersed me from thence to New England and soe hee herd not of mee nor I of him. . . . I will that that letter with another [which] within it is, be sent unto him with a letter to signifie unto him how it hath been with mee since and when and where I end my dayes.

Charles then provides that Richard Dunn[2] of Newport, R. I., be added unto John Spencer, Sr., the first mentioned guardian, to carry out the provisions of the will, and "if aither of these soo Before men'oned betrusted should die before that my haire is of edge [age]; then he that doth survive shall heve power; and my will is that hee chuse one to him it being one that my haire doth approve of." The will goes on to say that "My ould mere [mare] I give to Samuel Bennett and hir foule [foal] or my young mere I give unto Mychell Spenser . . . and the rest of my Chatle Goodes and catten [cattle] I give unto John Spenser Senior and all the deapts dowe to mee . . . As Concaning [concerning] the Land that I Give unto my haire and the house my will is that the land and house [be] unto him and his lawful haires forever . . . and for the Conformation of this my will and that it may apere unto all parsons [persons] unto whome it may come I have sett to my hand and seale this

[1] The names Gerard and Gerrard are found in Ireland. This name Garard, however, may have been Garratt or Garrett, and therefore derived from Garritty or MacGeraghty.

[2] Dunn,—a typical Irish name; from the Irish O'Duin, and anglicized O'Dunn, Dun, Dunn, Dunne and Doyne. The sept was prominent, in the olden time, in Kildare and Queen's.

psent 18th day of February 1682." Charles died soon after, his will being entered in the town records in 1683–'84.

The orthography of Charles MacCarthy's will must not be severely criticised. It was as correct as that found in the average document of the period in which he lived. Whether it was written by Charles or by someone acting for him, due allowance must be made for the times and conditions and for the fact that educational facilities were very meagre then as compared with those available at the present day.

It is a source of deep regret that so little is known about this Rhode Island pioneer. That he was a man of sturdy character, cannot be questioned. That he was worthy to rank as a founder of a town or a state must also be admitted. He plainly possessed traits and qualities entitling him to a place in the front rank of Rhode Island settlers.

And here we may indulge briefly in a retrospective glance at the status of the MacCarthys[1] in the land of Erin. For from these, unquestionably, the Rhode Island pioneer was descended. Then we will touch upon certain "troubles in Cristifars" which may have been the same as those to which Charles MacCarthy alludes as having forced him to New England.

Burke, Ulster King of Arms, the great authority on the British and Irish peerages, declares that "few pedigrees in the British empire can be traced to a more remote or exalted source than that of the Celtic house of M'Carty." The learned Dr. O'Brien says that it was "the most illustrious of all those families whose names begin with Mac." It has also truthfully been declared that "The MacCarthys may proudly defy any other family in Europe to compete with them in antiquity, or accurate preservation of the records of

[1] For interesting mention of the MacCarthys, see Burke's *Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages* (London, 1866); O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees* (Dublin, 1881); Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families* (London, 1859-60); Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (Dublin, 1789); Burke's *Landed Gentry* (London, 1871); Burke's *General Armory* (London, 1884); Washbourne's *Book of Family Crests* (London, 1882); the *Royal Book of Crests*, London, (Macveigh); O'Hart's *Irish Landed Gentry* (Dublin, 1877); Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*; Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist* (London, 1853); the *Complete Peerage* (edited by G. E. C.), (London, 1893); the *Book of Dignities* (London, 1894); Cusack's *History of the City and County of Cork* (Dublin and Cork, 1875); Prendergast's *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution* (1660 to 1690), (London, 1887); Amory's *Transfer of Erin* (Philadelphia, 1877); John O'Kane Murray's *Prose and Poetry of Ireland* (New York, 1882); Douglas Hyde's *Literary History of Ireland* (London, 1899); *An Historical Pedigree of the McCarthys*, by D. McCarthy (Exeter, Eng., 1880); Lower's *Patronymica Britannica* (London, 1860).

their descent." Their patrimony was chiefly in Cork and Kerry, where they had strongholds for many centuries. They built over twenty castles there, many of them overlooking "the pleasant Bandon crowned with many a wood."

These castles were massively constructed, the towers and battlements being equal in grandeur and strength to those elsewhere in Europe. For generation after generation they defied the attacks of time and the elements and proudly reared aloft their stately walls. The ruins of some of them still remain, crowned with ivy, and frequented by appreciative tourists. The MacCarthys have been Princes of Carbery, Earls of Clancarthy, Earls of Muskerry, Earls of Mountcashel, Viscounts of Valentia, and have also held other titles. Their history has been replete with chivalrous deeds, brave men, handsome women, noted clerics, generous benefactors, whole-souled hospitality.

The MacCarthys were the dominant family in Desmond (South Munster), at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The MacCarthy Mor, lord of the elder branch, was generally inaugurated in Kerry. The O'Sullivan Mor and the O'Donoghoe Mor presided at the ceremony. The hereditary judges of the McCarthy Mor were the MacEgans; his captains of war, the O'Rourkes; and his poets and antiquaries, the O'Dalys and O'Quinns. His feudatories also included the O'Donovans and O'Hurleys. Charles, who died in 1770, was styled "the last MacCarthy Mor." The arms of the family are thus described: "Arg. a stag trippant, attired and unguled or." One branch of the family had as its motto: "*Forti et fideli nihil difficile*," and another: "*Ex arduis perpetuum nomen.*" The motto of the MacCarthy Reagh was: "*Fortis ferox et celer.*" "The MacCarthys were a regal and princely house," observes Burke, and he states that at one period the head of the clan could muster 3,000 men-at-arms. The MacCarthys Reagh constituted the second sept of the clan in point of importance, while the MacCarthys Glas were also a strong branch of the family.

Dermot MacCarthy, feudal lord and founder of the house of Muskerry, was killed in 1367. Cormac MacCarthy, slain in 1494, had been lord of Muskerry for 40 years. Donoch MacCarthy Mor was, in 1556, created Earl of Clancare (Clancarthy), and Viscount Valentia. Cormac Oge MacCarthy became a viscount in 1628. There was a Ceallachan MacCarthy who married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and died 1676. A Charles

MacCarthy, born about 1721, was a solicitor, seneschal of the manor of Macroom, recorder of Clonakilty, and clerk of the crown for the county of Cork. A Donoch MacCarthy, lord viscount Muskerry, was an Irish officer exiled to the continent in 1641-'42. He had commanded the king's forces in Munster against Cromwell. At the restoration of Charles II, Donoch returned to Ireland and contested the right of Florence and Charles McCarthy to the title and dignity of "MacCarthy Mor." He was created Earl Clancarthy, and died in 1665.

It is to be regretted that we do not know the name of the brother of Charles MacCarthy, the Rhode Island settler—the one to whom he refers in his will as having written from Kinsale. Did we have access to that letter which Charles of Rhode Island received, the desired knowledge would, no doubt, be obtained. But at this distance of time, all efforts to locate the letter have failed.

It seems reasonable to conclude that the brother of the Rhode Island pioneer was a man of some prominence—possibly of much prominence. It has been suggested that he was Donoch, Earl Clancarthy, just mentioned, but this could hardly have been so, as the Earl died in 1665 and Charles of Rhode Island, when he made his will in 1682, speaks of his brother as still living.

There was another Donoch MacCarthy, descendant of the first named, who was privately married when but sixteen years of age to Lady Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. It may be recalled, purely as a coincidence, that Charles MacCarthy of East Greenwich, R. I., was an intimate friend of the Spencers of that town and made one of them his heir. It is quite possible that John Spenser,[1] the Rhode Island settler, and intimate friend of Charles MacCarthy, was an Irish officer who, like many other chivalrous spirits of his time, was obliged by the fortunes of war to leave Ireland and reside in other parts. On the arrival of James II, in Ireland (1688), this second Donoch MacCarthy was one of the Irish officers who received him at Kinsale. At the fall of Cork in 1690, MacCarthy was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He had succeeded to the title of Earl Clancarthy

[1] The Spencer name is found in Ireland for many generations, and appears under both spellings. Bearers of the name were among the "Forfeiting Proprietors" and other Irish who, during the Cromwellian regime, were ordered to migrate "To Hell or to Connaught."

Many descendants of English settlers in Ireland became thoroughly Irish, some dropped their English surnames and assumed Irish ones, wedded Irish wives, were rated as "Papists," and dressed "after ye Irishe fashion."

and was a man of immense estate. All this was forfeited owing to his adhesion to the cause of James II. In 1694, he escaped from the Tower and fled to France. Upon rashly going back to England in 1698 he was rearrested and exiled. He died in 1704 at a locality in Hamburg. If Charles MacCarthy of Rhode Island was "forced from home" at the same time as his brother, it would be interesting to know why one went to Spain and the other to the island of St. Christopher. The whole matter, however, is wrapped in mystery. Charles tells us that his brother returned "from Spaine," which statement reminds us of a prominent fact. King Charles II in a famous declaration mentions a large number of Irish "restorees," who were to be given back their former estates in Ireland for having "Continued with Us or served faithfully under Our ensigns beyond the Seas." Among these Irish restorees is mentioned Col. Charles MacCarthy of County Cork, and Capt. Charles MacCarthy, also of Cork. In another place Charles II mentions Charles James MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry.

A fourth Charles MacCarthy is mentioned during the Cromwellian settlement as a "Papist," whose property was to be confiscated. These four Charles MacCarthys were all Irish officers or leading gentlemen, and the Rhode Island settler may have been one of them.

Yet another point: Charles of Rhode Island tells us that his brother, who was again in Ireland, had written from Kinsale asking him to return. Why? It may be that Charles and his brother were both "restorees," as defined in the King's Declaration above mentioned.

At what period Charles MacCarthy left Ireland and located in St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, is problematical. If we knew the time of his coming to New England we might be able to approximate the St. Kitts date. It is assumed, however, that he was in St. Kitts as early as 1650. In an old French atlas by Sanson, published that year, Montserrat is described as having been settled by Irish. Rev. Andrew White, S. J., who accompanied the first colonists to Maryland, in 1634, makes a like statement. He adds that these Irish Catholics had gone first to Virginia, but being refused permission to land had taken possession of Montserrat. Large numbers of Irish are heard from in St. Kitts in 1650. They were visited by Father John Destriche (also written De Stritch) disguised as a trader to protect him from persecution, or even death, at the hands of the English officials who had no tolerance for a priest of the Church of Rome.

In time he collected on that and the neighboring islands a flock of 3,000 Catholics for whom he conducted religious services in the depths of the forest. Persecution at the hands of the English, however, soon broke up this condition of affairs and dispersed the Irish to New England and other parts along the coast. Were these the "troubles in Cristifars" that obliged Charles MacCarthy to leave that place? It is possible. Be that as it may, his coming was of benefit to Rhode Island, it being at a time when stout hearts, strong arms, and vigorous characters were especially desired in the colony.

Early Maguires and Boyds of Rhode Island.

Constant Maguire settled in Rhode Island prior to 1750. His first name as here given was probably an abbreviated form of Constantine. He was a native of the County Fermanagh, in Ireland, was evidently a man of education and seems to have taken much interest in matters pertaining to genealogy.

In one record book he is described as "Constant Maguire, son of John, son of Constantine, the younger, natives of the County Fermanagh."

It should here be stated that Fermanagh was the ancient patrimony of the Maguires. Thomas Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, died in 1430. He was described by the Irish annalists as "a man of universal hospitality toward poor and mighty, founder of monasteries and churches, . . . peacemaker for many chiefs and septs, beloved by all conditions for the excellence of his administration."

Bryan, another of the Maguires, was made baron of Enniskillen in 1627. The title was forfeited by his son, Connor, attainted by British law in 1644.

Constantine, or Constant, the Rhode Island settler, located in Warwick, R. I., but later removed to East Greenwich, R. I. His wife's name was Ruth. Among their children were Mary, born February 16, 1750; Mercy, born March 28, 1753; and John, born April 19, 1755. Mary was born in Warwick and the others in East Greenwich.

Another numerous family in East Greenwich and vicinity were the Boyds. Some of them were born in Ireland; all are believed to have been of Irish blood. Several bore the name Andrew. One Andrew Boyd is mentioned as having been born in the County Antrim, Ireland, of which his mother, Sarah (Moore) Boyd, was also a native. Another Andrew, probably of the same stock, is thus

mentioned in the records of the Rhode Island Assembly, October, 1776:

In Council was read the return of Andrew Boyd, clerk of the company of Kentish Guards, choosing Christopher Greene, of Warwick, son of Nathaniel, second lieutenant of said company, in the room of Thomas Holden, who refused.

The action of the Guards was approved. The East Greenwich records show the marriage of Andrew Boyd and Abigail Moor in 1763; Mrs. Sarah Boyd and a Mr. Weeden in 1783; Andrew Boyd and Elizabeth Spencer in 1788; William Boyd and Freelove Arnold, daughter of Capt. Thomas Arnold, in 1792; Hannah Boyd and Capt. Michael Spencer in 1805; William Boyd and Rhoda Andrews in 1819. In the Warwick records is found noted the marriage, in 1797, of Catherine Boyd and Timothy Bentley. In 1798, Hannah Boyd and Darius Havens were married.

A Rhode Islander Becomes an Irish Baron.

A brother of the Baron Kinsale, of Ireland, settled in Newport, R. I., about 1720. Some hold that he was married in the old country; others, that his wife was a Newport woman.

They had a son[1], Thomas, born in Newport, who early displayed a love for the sea. In due time he was bound an apprentice to Captain Beard. The latter had command of a Newport merchantman and ranked among the ablest captains of his day.

Thomas de Courcy, the apprentice, advanced rapidly in nautical accomplishments and became a general favorite. After serving under Captain Beard, he enlisted in the navy and participated in the honor of taking Porto Bello in 1740.

The manner in which he succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle is thus told by himself. He was serving aboard Admiral Vernon's flagship. The latter was returning to England from the West Indies. While on the voyage they fell in with a merchantman bound from London to Jamaica. She was spoken and on inquiry, her captain sent aboard the flagship two late papers for the gratification of the admiral. The latter read them attentively. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Ah! the Baron of Kinsale is dead!"

[1]The author is indebted for the facts in this sketch mainly to Peterson's *History of Rhode Island.*

A steward overhearing the remark quickly carried the news to a gallant young tar in the forecastle whose name was De Courcy.

"Is he dead? Then by the powers! something will come to me," was the reply.

The incident was reported to Admiral Vernon who immediately sent or De Courcy. The following conversation then ensued between the two:

"My lad, what is your name?"

"De Courcy, sir."

"Where were you born?

"In Newport, Rhode Island, sir."

"Are you related to the late Thomas de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale?"

"He was my uncle, sir—he was my father's eldest brother."

"What induced your father to leave Ireland and settle at Newport?"

"That reason was my father's secret, your Honor, and not mine."

"Well, my lad, return to your station, and whatever may be your change of condition hereafter, I hope you will continue to do your duty faithfully till you shall be discharged."

"Your Honor may rely on that!"

The foregoing anecdote was told by De Courcy, many years after, to Captain Benjamin Pearce of Rhode Island who dined with him at Kinsale. The Baron always entertained great affection for Newport, his native place. It is told of him that no Rhode Islander ever, to his knowledge, came within fifty miles of his residence without being invited to partake of his hospitality. To Captain Beard of Newport, his former commander, he annually sent a cask of rare old wine. For years the people of Newport took a special interest in all that concerned their distinguished townsman, The Right Honorable Thomas de Courcy, Lord Baron Kinsale.

Interesting Reminiscences of Newport, R. I.

Edward Thurston writing from Newport, R. I., March 5, 1767, to James Coggeshall informs the latter that "Mac Gee the baker has failed." Mac Gee was, no doubt, quite an important personage in the community.

Under date of November 15, 1764, is recorded at Newport the marriage of "John Robinson of Ireland and Mary Cawdry of Newport." Rev. Ezra Stiles performed the ceremony.

Richard Field, a native of Dublin, Ireland, resided in Newport. He died in 1769.

Another prominent Newport family were the Dillons. James Dillon was a native of the County Roscommon. His wife died at Newport in 1799 and was laid away in Trinity churchyard.

Thomas Green advertised in the Newport *Mercury*, August, 1772, that he had for sale Irish poplins, sheetings, and other goods. He also announces "Lately come to hand, a trunk of choice Irish linens." In May, 1793, Thomas Green & Son advertise in the *Mercury* that "at the sign of the buck, near the red market" they have for sale, Irish linens and muslins "at 14½d and upward." In the *Mercury* of April 27, 1772, appears a legal notice regarding "the estate of Edward Keeney, late of Newport, shipwright, deceased." Students of Irish names will recognize in Keeney a typical one.

Moses M. Hays, a Hebrew, advertises under date of August 3, 1772, that he has, among other goods, "a few barrels of Irish beef for sale." That is, beef from Ireland.

The name Murphy has figured in Newport from an early period. Frequently it appears as Murfey. The original comers were, of course, from Ireland. They, doubtless, arrived directly from the old country, from some of the colonies adjacent to Rhode Island or by way of the West Indies. Many of the Newport Murphys have been mariners, and some of them figured prominently in the Revolution. Edward Murphy died at Newport in 1809, "in the 62d year of his age." In March, 1809, the death also occurred at Newport of "Phœbe Murfey, comfort of Capt. John Murfey, aged 29." The Providence *Gazette* of February 17, 1810, announces the marriage at Mansfield, Conn., of "Capt. John Murfey of Newport to Miss Adaliza Southworth, daughter of Capt. Samuel Southworth."

An entry in Trinity church *Annals*, Newport, states that on "May 1, 1775, Lieut. James Conway died and was buried in the churchyard, aged 45 years." Conway was lieutenant of marines on the man-of-war *Rose*, which was then in the bay. He was probably of Irish origin. Another entry in the same annals informs us that on "October 5, 1783, Gilbert Eames died and was buried in the churchyard." He was a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, and was 54 years of age at the time of his death. For several years prior to the reduction of Granada by the French in 1779, Mr. Eames had been a member of the Honorable Council for the island.

Rev. Erasmus Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1748,

and came to Newport about 1771. On the outbreak of hostilities he removed to Warren, R. I. When the British overran the latter town they burned the house in which he resided together with its contents. He removed to Connecticut and later to Pennsylvania. At the close of the Revolution, he returned to Newport, and died there on November 7, 1784.

In February, 1801, there died in Newport, Mrs. Lucia C. Grattan. She was the widow of Colonel Grattan, cousin-german to Henry Grattan, the Irish orator. Her brother was Lord Viscount Falkland. An obituary notice states that "Her remains were interred with every mark of respect."

Among the Newport marriages noted in the Trinity church records are the following: Miles Coursey to Abigail Williams, December 13, 1713; William Cook to Catherine Fallon, August 20, 1723; John Murphy to Mary Casside, March 1, 1732; James Gallagher to Bathsheba Fairchild, March 21, 1736; John Rourk to Ann Drower, January 23, 1742; Patrick Delaney to Margaret McFarling, October 29, 1742; Patrick Rogers to Eleanor Dowling, October 29, 1742; Edward Murfee to Catherine Fitzgerald, October 25, 1743; Patrick Durfey to Elizabeth Lacy, January 17, 1748; Patrick Cenfill to Meriam Powers, October 15, 1752; Edward Pye to Deborah Bourke, January 4, 1756; John Brown to Mary Kelly, March 13, 1756; Thomas Collins to Margaret Bourke, May 29, 1756; John Dwyer to Elizabeth McDaniel, October 10, 1756; Thomas Holland to Mary Dwyar, June 1, 1775; James Dillon to Sarah Dupay, October 13, 1778; James O'Brien to Margaret Dunton, November 23, 1778.

In the records of Newport, the following additional early marriages are noted. To simplify matters the writer gives only the year in which each marriage took place: William Mackey and Eliza George, 1737; Ebenezer Murphy and Mercy Reynolds, 1739; Michael Sullivan and Elizabeth High, 1740; John Lashley and Katherine McKane, 1740; Robert Odlin and Mary Conner, 1742; Patrick Farrell and Rachel Beere, 1742; John Mulholland and Elizabeth Hooper, 1742; James Harkins and Amy Higgins, 1743; Timothy Egan and Hester Wilson, 1745; James Murphy and Margaret Pitman, 1746; John Vial and Elizabeth Donnelly, 1747; John Donnelly and Jane Mence, 1747; Joseph Tally and Elizabeth Naps, 1747; George Smith and Sarah Tally, 1747; William Byrn and Jemima Jant, 1747; Daniel McGow (or McGowan) and Miss Donnelly, 1747; Jeremiah Ross and Mary Brayton, 1749; Elisha Newcome and Elizabeth

O'Brien, 1751; James Hickey and Mary Carr, 1752; Thomas Jones and Mary Higgins, 1753; John Dyer and Mary Hickey, 1754; Jeremiah Heffernan and Elizabeth Mackee, 1755; William Cowdry and Mary Murphy, 1756; Michael Ryan and Leah Kelly, 1756; John Magee and Phebe Fairchild, 1758; Mr. Ross and Katherine McGowan, 1758; John Wyatt and Martha Magrah, 1759; John Fairbanks and Amey Heffernan, 1760; Alexander Mullen and Mary Chapman, 1760; James Bourk and Eleanor Whiting, 1761; Edward Kenney and Patience Chadwick, 1762; Nathaniel Locke and Mary Burk, 1764; Daniel Dennison and Amey Murphy, 1766; Lawrence Carroll and Susannah Holden, 1768; Daniel Read and Ann McMahon, 1793; Eleazer Read, Jr., and Elizabeth Murphy, 1795.

From which it will be seen that the Irish began coming to Newport, and were numerous there, at much earlier periods than has been generally supposed.

Irish Names in Rhode Island Previous to 1776.

The following is a list of Irish surnames found in the official records[1] of Rhode Island, and in books, papers, and documents relating to the history of the latter. The names appear as early as the year mentioned in each case, but in some instances may have been represented at even an earlier period:

Banon, 1766.
Barret, 1751.
Baxter, 1751.
Bennett, 1646.
Blake, 1675.
Bourk, 1755.
Boyd, 1741.
Boyle, 1675.
Brandon, 1675.
Brian, 1675.
Burg (Burk?), 1667.
Burk, 1764.
Burns, 1772.
Butler, 1670.
Byrn, 1747.
Cain (Kane), 1738.
Carroll, 1768.
Carty, 1721.
Cary, 1693.
Casey, 1663.
Casside (Cassidy), 1732.
Cavenaugh, 1752.
Clinton, 1752.
Cogin, 1755.
Coleman, 1702.
Collins, 1642.
Conner, 1732.
Connor, 1742.
Coursey, 1713.
Crane, 1775.
Creman, 1746.
Cummings, 1739.
Curley, 1775.
Dailey, 1689.

[1] Including the *Records of the General Assembly* and Arnold's *Vital Record of Rhode Island*. Other works consulted include Bodge's *Soldiers in King Philip's War*.

Daley, 1710.
Daly, 1736.
Darcey, 1718.
Day, 1677.
DeCourcy, 1720–'25.
Delaney, 1742.
Dempsey, 1743.
Dermott, 1761.
Devett, 1685.
Devitt, 1685.
Donnelly, 1747.
Donohoe, 1758.
Donovan, 1751.
Dowling, 1742.
Downer, 1760.
Downing, 1731.
Doyle, 1698.
Driskell (Driscoll), 1774.
Drury, 1675.
Dunn, 1682.
Dwyer, 1756.
Egan, 1745.
Farrell, 1742.
Fitzgerald, 1743.
Fitzpatrick, 1761.
Flannagan, 1762.
Flynn, 1752.
Ford, 1675.
Fox, 1704.
Gallagher, 1736.
Geery, 1675.
Gibbons, 1636.
Glenn, 1756.
Gorman, 1761.
Hagerty, 1775.
Haley, 1719.
Hanley, 1745.
Harvey, 1746.
Harvie, 1665.
Hartagan, 1753.
Hayes, 1675.
Healey, 1675.
Hearn, 1759.
Heffernan, 1671.
Hefernan, 1671.
Hickey, 1752.
Higgins, 1699.
Holland, 1729.
Hurley, 1740.
Joyce, 1731.
Keeny, 1765.
Kelly, 1669.
Kenney, 1675.
Lanahan, 1750 (about).
Lane, 1675.
Larkin, 1655.
Lawless, 1720.
Linniken, 1690.
Long, 1677.
Lyon, 1737.
Macarte, 1677.
Macfarline, 1759.
Mackenny, 1720.
Mackey, 1737.
Mackown, 1723.
Macoone, 1669.
MacSparran, 1718.
McCane, 1740.
McCarty, 1677.
McClure, 1748.
McCone, 1740.
McCorrie, 1765.
McDonald, 1745.
McGee, 1767.
McGonegal, 1742.
McGoron, 1758.
McGow, 1747.
McGowan, 1747.
McGrath, 1759.
McKane, 1740.
McMillen, 1754.
Magee, 1758.
Magenis, 1675.
Magill, 1749.
Maguire, 1750.
Mahoney, 1774.
Malavery, 1687.
Maloney, 1675.

Manning, 1762.
Martin, 1677.
Mitchell, 1703.
Moore, 1700.
Mulholland, 1742.
Mullen, 1760.
Mulligan, 1775.
Murphy, 1675.
Murray, 1752.
Neale, 1675.
Nevill, 1675.
Nixon, 1722.
Norton, 1716.
O'Brien, 1751.
O'Harra, 1728.
O'Kelly, 1774.
O'Neil, 1756.
Orr, 1695.
Phelon, 1730.
Read, 1667.
Reed, 1727.
Rily, 1675.
Ring, 1755.
Roach, 1773.
Ross, 1751.
Russell, 1736.
Ryan, 1756.
Shay, 1731.
Sheehan, 1759.
Sheen, 1754.
Stewart, 1724.
Sullivan, 1740.
Sullivant (Sullivan?), 1733.
Tally, 1747.
Tracy, 1675.
Ward, 1677.
Watson, 1722.
Walch, 1703.
Welch, 1675.
Welsh, 1738.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

The following is a list of historical papers and addresses, prepared by members of the Society, or by friends of the organization. Many of these contributions have been published in the books and pamphlets issued by the Society, a few have appeared in other publications, while some remain in the Society's archives to be published in the future:

1. The Bacons from Ireland Who Settled at Dedham, Mass., About 1640, one of whose Descendants was Killed April 19, 1775, in the Fight at West Cambridge, Battle of Lexington. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1897.)
2. The Seizure of Powder, Arms, and Stores at Fort William and Mary by Major John Sullivan and His Associates, December, 1774. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1897.)
3. The Battle of Lexington, Concord, and Cambridge, with a List of Irish Names Borne by Minute Men or Militia Participating in that Conflict. (By Edward J. Brandon, Cambridge, Mass., 1897.)
4. The Irishman Ethnologically Considered. (By Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., 1897.)
5. Irish Settlers in Louisville, Ky., and Vicinity. (By Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., 1897.)
6. Five Irish Colonial Rhode Islanders. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Providence, R. I, 1897.)
7. The Irish Element Among the Founders of Lowell, Mass. (By Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., 1897.)
8. The Ancestors of Gen. John Sullivan. (By Bernard Corr, Boston, Mass., 1898.)
9. The Family Name Swords in Ireland and America. (By Joseph F. Swords, Hartford, Conn., 1898.)
10. Early Irish Schoolmasters in New Hampshire. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1898.)
11. Early Irish Schoolmasters in Rhode Island. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1898.)
12. Early Irish Settlers in Kentucky. (By Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., 1898.)
13. Some Ways in Which American History is Falsified. (By Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., 1898.)

14. The Lost State of Clark, with Mention of Thomas Connolly, a Fifer in the Regiment of Col. George Rogers Clark. (By Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., 1898.)
15. The Irish Chapter in the History of Brown University. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
16. The Irish Pioneers and Founders of Peterborough, New Hampshire. (By Hon. James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H., 1899.)
17. The Work of the American-Irish Historical Society. (By Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
18. Some Irish Settlers in Virginia. (By Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, Richmond, Va., 1899.)
19. Irish Immigration During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. (By Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., New York city, 1899.)
20. Some Pre-Revolutionary Irishmen. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1899.)
21. David Hamilton, an Irish Soldier of the American Revolution. (By Daniel M. O'Driscoll, Charleston, S. C., 1899.)
22. An Early Irishman of Waterbury, Connecticut. (By Martin Scully, Waterbury, Conn., 1899.)
23. The "Scotch-Irish" and "Anglo-Saxon" Fallacies. (By James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
24. Sketch of an Early Irish Settlement in Rhode Island. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
25. The "Anglo-Saxon" Shibboleth Condemned. (By Hon. William McAdoo, New York city, 1899.)
26. Naval Heroes of the Revolutionary War, Including the O'Briens of Machias, Me. (By Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
27. Some Irish Settlers in Kentucky. (By Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., 1899.)
28. Irish Pioneers of Texas. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1899.)
29. Russia, the Friend of the Republic. (By Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., 1899.)
30. Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. A., 1820–1892. (By William M. Sweeny, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., 1899.)
31. The Irish Element in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers in the Recent War—with Spain. (By Rev. John J. McCoy, Chicopee, Mass., 1899.)
32. The Battle of Rhode Island, 1778. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1899.)
33. The Irish in Rochambeau's Army During the American Revolution. (By Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., 1899.)
34. The Colonial Irish. (By Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., 1899.)

35. The Irish Washingtons at Home and Abroad, together with Some Mention of the Ancestry of the American *Pater Patriæ*. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., and George Washington, Dublin, Ireland, 1899.)
36. The Irish in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee. (By Hon. Patrick Walsh, Augusta, Ga., 1900.)
37. The United States Torpedo Boat O'Brien. (Compiled from the daily papers, 1900.)
38. Men of Irish Blood Who Have Attained Distinction in American Journalism. (By Michael E. Hennessy, Boston, Mass., 1900.)
39. Patriots of the American Revolution. (By Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., 1900.)
40. Rev. James Caldwell, a Patriot of the American Revolution. (By James L. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J., 1900.)
41. Characteristics of the Irish Race. (By G. Stanley Hall, Worcester, Mass., 1900.)
42. The Field, Scope, and Opportunity of the American-Irish Historical Society. (By Dennis Harvey Sheahan, Providence, R. I., 1900.)
43. The Battle of Bunker Hill. (By Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., 1900.)
44. Matthew Watson, an Irish Settler of Barrington, R. I., 1722. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1900.)
45. The Irish Settlers of Pelham, Mass. (By Miss Mary Lessey Linehan, Hartford, Conn., 1900.)
46. Hugh Cargill, a Friend of Liberty. (By Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., 1900.)
47. Irish Pioneers and Builders of Kentucky. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1900.)
48. Rev. James MacSparran, Irishman, Scholar, Preacher, and Philosopher, 1680–1757; a Rhode Island Pioneer. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1900.)
49. The Society's Field in California. (By James Connolly, Coronado, Cal., 1900.)
50. The Historical Place of Irishmen in California. (Address issued by the Knights of St. Patrick, San Francisco, Cal., calling attention to the work of the American-Irish Historical Society, 1900.)
51. My Colleagues of Irish Extraction in New York Journalism. (By Thomas J. Cummins, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1900.)
52. The Irish at the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1900.)
53. Early New Hampshire Irish; Some Pre-Revolutionary Dennises, Corneliuses, Patricks, and Michaels. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1900.)

54. Men of Irish Blood in the Battle of Bunker Hill. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1900.)
55. Thomas Fawcett, Irish Quaker, American Pioneer. (Forwarded to the Society by Thomas Plunkett, East Liverpool, O., 1900. Taken from the East Liverpool *Tribune*.)
56. Irish Settlers, Previous to 1742, in Portsmouth, N. H. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1901.)
57. Rhode Island Officers of Irish Blood Who Served in the Civil War. (By Col. James Moran, Providence, R. I., 1900.)
58. Irish Pioneers of California,—(1) Martin Murphy, Sr. (By Miss Margaret A. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, Cal., 1901.)
59. Early Irish in the Connecticut Colony. (By Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Norwalk, Conn., 1901.)
60. Early Irish in the Plymouth Colony. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1901.)
61. Hon. Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, 1683–1688. (By Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, C. S. P., New York city, 1901.)
62. General Jackson and the Battle of New Orleans. (By Capt. Laurence O'Brien, New Haven, Conn., 1901.)
63. Charles MacCarthy, a Rhode Island Pioneer, 1677. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1901.)
64. Thomas Casey of Ireland and Rhode Island, 1636–1719. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1901.)
65. The Irish Race in America. (By Hon. William McAdoo, New York city, 1901.)
66. The Romance of Sarah Alexander, a Native of Ireland—Mother of Commodore O. H. Perry. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1901.)
67. Ireland in New York. (By James McMahon, New York city, 1901.)
68. New England Prejudice in 1752–1855; Was it Racial or Religious? (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1902.)
69. The Ancestry of Gen. John Sullivan—General Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island. (By Asa Bird Gardiner, New York city, 1902.)
70. Gen. Henry Knox and the Society of the Cincinnati. (By Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C., 1902.)
71. Richard Dexter, a Forgotten Irish Pioneer of Boston, 1641. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1902.)
72. The Term "Scotch-Irish" an Absurdity. (By Hon. Wauhope Lynn, New York city, 1902.)
73. Dennis Maccarty of Warren, R. I., 1757, a Soldier in the Crown Point Expedition. (By Miss Virginia Baker, Warren, R. I., 1902.)
74. St. Patrick's Day: Its Celebration in New York and Other American Places, 1737–1845. (A bound volume of 502 pages, by Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City, 1902.)

75. Commodore John Barry and the Projected Monument, at Washington, D. C., to his Memory. (By Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York city, 1903.)
76. A Glance at the Vanguard—Irish Pioneers in Colonial Massachusetts. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1902.)
77. The Voyage of the *Seaflower*—from Ireland to Boston—1741. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1902.)
78. Gen. John Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1902.)
79. Irish Immigration to the United States Since 1790. (By Edward O'Meagher Condon, New Orleans, La., 1903.)
80. Early Irish in old Albany, N. Y., with Special Mention of Jan Andriessen "De Iersman van Dublingh." (By Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, Albany, N. Y., 1903.)
81. The First Irish in Illinois. (By Hon. P. T. Barry, Chicago, Ill., 1903.)
82. The Irish Pioneers of the Connecticut Valley. (By Edward A. Hall, Springfield, Mass., 1904.)
83. The O'Briens of Machias, Me., Patriots of the American Revolution. (By Rev. Andrew M. Sherman, Morristown, N. J., 1904.)
84. Early Irish Settlers in Virginia. (By Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., 1904.)
85. A Sketch of the Clan O'Brien. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1904.)
86. The Irish Vanguard of Rhode Island. (By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Boston, Mass., 1904.)

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS BY THE SOCIETY.

The following is a list of books and pamphlets thus far issued under the auspices of the society:

1. The American-Irish Historical Society: What It Is and What Its Purposes Are. (Boston, Mass., 1897.)
2. The American-Irish Historical Society: What It Is and What Its Purposes Are; Together with the Names of the Officers and a List of the Members. (Boston, Mass., 1898.)
3. The "Scotch-Irish" Shibboleth Analyzed and Rejected, with Some Reference to the Present "Anglo-Saxon" Comedy. (Washington, D. C., 1898.)
4. Irish Schoolmasters in the American Colonies, 1640–1775, with a Continuation of the Subject During and After the War of the Revolution. (Washington, D. C., 1898.)
5. The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Vol. I. (Boston, Mass., 1898.)
6. The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Vol. II. (Boston, Mass., 1899.)
7. The Irish at Bunker Hill: A List of American Patriots Bearing Irish Names who Fought Against the British in the Action of the Seventeenth of June, 1775. (Boston, Mass., 1900.)
8. The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Vol. III. (Boston, Mass., 1900.)
9. The Recorder. A Monthly Bulletin of the Society. Eight numbers issued. (Boston, Mass., 1901.)
10. Gen. John Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island. A Sketch of the Former and a Description of the Latter. (Providence, R. I., 1902.)
11. The Irish Scots and the "Scotch-Irish"; An Historical and Ethnological Monograph, with some reference to Scotia Major and Scotia Minor. To which is added a chapter on How the Irish came as Builders of the Nation. (Concord, N. H., 1902.)
12. Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution; with some mention of those serving in the Regiments of Elliott, Lippit, Topham, Crary, Angell, Olney, Greene, and other noted commanders. (Providence, R. I., 1903.)
13. Early Irish in Old Albany, N. Y.; with special mention of Jan Andriessen, "De Iersman Van Dublingh." (Boston, Mass., 1903.)

14. The O'Briens of Machias, Me., Patriots of the American Revolution. A paper read before the Society at the annual meeting in January, 1904, by Rev. Andrew M. Sherman, Morristown, N. J. To which is added A Sketch of the Clan O'Brien, by Thomas Hamilton Murray. The expense of publishing this volume was generously defrayed by Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city. (Boston, Mass., 1904.)
15. The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Vol. IV. (Boston, Mass., 1904.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED PAPERS TO THE SOCIETY, OR WHO HAVE MADE ADDRESSES AT MEETINGS HELD UNDER ITS AUSPICES.

Andrews, E. Benj., president of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Baker, Miss Virginia, Warren, R. I.
Barry, Hon. P. T., Chicago, Ill.
Belknap, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Brookline, Mass.
Bodfish, Rev. Joshua P. L., Canton, Mass.
Boyle, Hon. Patrick J., mayor of Newport, R. I.
Brady, Cyrus Townsend, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brandon, Edward J., city clerk of Cambridge, Mass.
Brennan, Hon. James F., Peterborough, N. H.; a state library commissioner of New Hampshire.
Brigham, Clarence S., librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.
Brown, J. Stacy, city attorney of Newport, R. I.

Capen, Elmer H., president of Tufts College, Mass.
Carroll, Hon. Hugh J., formerly mayor of Pawtucket, R. I.
Carter, Hon. Thomas H., United States Senator, Helena, Montana.
Cassidy, Dr. Patrick, formerly surgeon-general and brigadier-general on staff of Governor Morris of Connecticut, Norwich, Conn.
Chamberlain, Hon. Abiram, governor of Connecticut.
Clarke, Joseph I. C., New York city.
Clary, Charles H., Hallowell, Me.
Coffey, John J., Neponset, Mass.
Coffey, Rev. Michael J., Cambridge, Mass.
Collins, Dr. William D., Haverhill, Mass.
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., now mayor of Boston, Mass.
Conaty, Rt. Rev. Thomas J., rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Condon, Capt. E. O'Meagher, New York city; now of New Orleans, La.
Connolly, James, Coronado, Cal.
Corr, Bernard, Boston, Mass.
Crimmins, Hon. John D., New York city.
Cummins, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cunningham, James, Portland, Me.

Daly, Hon. Joseph F., New York city.
Danaher, Hon. Franklin M., Albany, N. Y.
Deady, Rev. Louis J., Newport, R. I.
DeCosta, Rev. Dr. B. F., New York city.
DeCourcy, Charles A., now a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Lawrence, Mass.
Doogue, William, Boston, Mass.
Doyle, John F., New York city.
Doyle, Rev. Alexander P., New York city.
Driscoll, Hon. C. T., mayor of New Haven, Conn.
DuChaillu, Paul B., New York city.

Emmet, Thomas Addis, M. D., grand nephew of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet.
English, Hon. Thomas Dunn, Newark, N. J.

Farrelly, Rev. Father, Central Falls, R. I.
Fitzgerald, Miss Margaret A., San Francisco, Cal.
Fitzpatrick, Edward, Louisville, Ky.; on staff of the *Times* of that city.
Flatley, P. J., Boston, Mass.
Ford, J. D. M., instructor in Romance languages, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Gardiner, Asa Bird, New York city.
Gargan, Hon. Thomas J., Boston, Mass.
Garrettson, Hon. F. P., mayor of Newport, R. I.
Gorman, Dennis J., Boston, Mass.
Gorman, Hon. Charles E., Providence, R. I., formerly speaker of the Rhode Island house of representatives.
Gorman, William, Philadelphia, Pa.
Griffin, John, Portsmouth, N. H.

Hall, Edward A., Springfield, Mass.
Hall, G. Stanley, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Harbison, Hon. Alexander, mayor of Hartford, Conn.
Harson, M. Joseph, Providence, R. I.
Healy, Col. John G., New Haven, Conn.
Hennessy, M. E., Boston, Mass.; on staff of the *Daily Globe*, that city.
Herrick, Hon. D. Cady, Albany, N. Y., a justice of the New York Supreme Court.
Horigan, Cornelius, Biddeford, Me.
Howes, Osborne, Boston, Mass.

Jordan, Michael J., Boston, Mass.

Kelly, William J., Kittery, Me.
Kimball, Hon. Charles Deane, governor of Rhode Island.

Lawler, Thomas B., New York city.
Lawless, Hon. Joseph T., Norfolk, Va., recently secretary of state, Virginia.
Lee, Hon. Thomas Z., Providence, R. I.
Linehan, Hon. John C., Concord, N. H., state insurance commissioner of New Hampshire.
Linehan, Miss Mary Lessey, Hartford, Conn.
Linehan, Rev. Timothy P., Biddeford, Me.
Lynn, Hon. Wauhope, New York city.
Lyons, Dr. W. H. H., Portsmouth, N. H.

MacDonnell, John T. F., Holyoke, Mass.
Martin, Hon. John B., Boston, Mass.
McAdoo, Hon. William, New York city.
McCarthy, Patrick J., Providence, R. I.
McCoy, Rev. John J., Chicopee, Mass.
McGlinchey, James H., Portland, Me.
McKeever, Capt. Samuel, U. S. A. (retired), Somerville, Mass.
McLaughlin, Edward A., Boston, Mass.
McNamee, Hon. John H. H., mayor of Cambridge, Mass.
McSweeny, Rev. Edward, Bangor, Me.
Mellen, James H., Worcester, Mass.
Milholland, John E., New York city.
Monaghan, Prof. J. C., University of Wisconsin.
Monahan, Michael, New York city.
Moran, Col. James, Providence, R. I.
Moseley, Hon. Edward A., secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.
Moses, George H., Concord, N. H.
Murray, Thomas Hamilton, Boston, Mass.

Naphen, Congressman Henry F., Boston, Mass.
Nelson, Rev. S. Banks, Woonsocket, R. I.

O'Beirne, Gen. James R., New York city.
O'Brien, Capt. Laurence, New Haven, Conn.
O'Brien, Hon. Morgan J., New York city; a justice of the New York Supreme Court.
O'Brien, Very Rev. Michael C., Bangor, Me.
O'Donnell, Rev. James H., Norwalk, Conn.
O'Driscoll, Daniel M., Charleston, S. C.
O'Loughlin, Patrick, Brookline, Mass.

O'Malley, Thomas F., Somerville, Mass.
O'Neill, James L., Elizabeth, N. J.

Patterson, Rev. George J., Boston, Mass.
Phalen, Rev. Frank L., Worcester, Mass.
Plunkett, Thomas, East Liverpool, O.

Robertson, John Mackinnon, London, Eng.
Roche, James Jeffrey, editor *The Pilot*, Boston, Mass.
Rooney, John Jerome, New York city.
Roosevelt, Hon. Theodore, then governor of New York.

Scully, Martin, Waterbury, Conn.
Sheahan, Dennis Harvey, Providence, R. I.
Sherman, Rev. Andrew M., Morristown, N. J.
Smith, Joseph, Lowell, Mass.
Sperry, Congressman N. D., New Haven, Conn.
Studley, Hon. John P., mayor of New Haven, Conn.
Sullivan, Dr. James E., Providence, R. I.
Sweeny, William M., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Swords, Joseph F., Hartford, Conn.

Taylor, Capt. John Shawe, Galway, Ire.
Teeling, Rev. Arthur J., Lynn, Mass.
Tierney, Dennis H., Waterbury, Conn.
Tilson, John Q., New Haven, Conn.
Tilton, Mayor, Portsmouth, N. H.

Van Siclen, George E., New York city.

Waller, Hon. Thomas M., ex-governor of Connecticut.
Walsh, Hon. Patrick, Augusta, Ga.
Weadock, Hon. T. A. E., Detroit, Mich.
Williams, Prof. Alonzo, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY.

1897. Rear-Admiral George W. Meade, U. S. N., (retired), Philadelphia, Pa. Died May 4, 1897.

1897. Hon. Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; was elected President-General on death of Admiral Meade.

1898. Hon. Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C.

1899. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass.; a prominent lawyer of that city; ex-member of the Police Commission; member of the Boston Transit Commission.

1900. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass.

1901. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city; prominent capitalist; official in banks, trust companies, and other corporations.

1902. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city.

1903. Hon. William McAdoo, New York city; assistant secretary of the U. S. Navy under President Cleveland; prominent lawyer; ex-member of Congress.

1904. Hon. William McAdoo, New York city.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL

OF THE

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[For officers of the Society see pages 5 and 6.]

Adams, Hon. Samuel, president and treasurer of the Adams Dry Goods Co., 339-355 Sixth Avenue, New York city; director, Garfield National Bank, New York; member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; an ex-senator of Colorado.

Adams, T. Albeus, president of the Gansevoort Bank, Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York city; also president of Adams & Co ; president of the Adams Bros. Co.; president of the Manhattan Refrigerating Co.; director, Mercantile National Bank.

Ahern, John, 5 Highland Street, Concord, N. H.

Aspell, John (M. D.), 139 West 77th Street, New York city; member of the Academy of Medicine; of the County Medical Association, and of the Celtic Medical Society; recently president of the latter; visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Bannin, Michael E., of Converse, Stanton & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 83 and 85 Worth Street, New York city; member of the Merchants Association, New York; director, Merchants Trust Co.; director, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; director, the Catholic Summer School (Cliff Haven); member of the Merchants and Catholic clubs, New York, of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and of the Brooklyn Arts and Science Institute; director, the Columbian National Life Insurance Co.

Bannon, Henry G., 107 East 55th Street, New York city; president of the Irish National Club; secretary, Celtic-American Publishing Co.

Barrett, Frank B., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York city; with Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co.

Barrett, Michael F., of Barrett Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in teas, coffees, etc., 308 Spring Street and 574 Hudson Street, New York city.

Barry, Hon. Patrick T., 87-97 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. (Life member of the Society); advertising manager, Chicago Newspaper Union; director, First National Bank of Englewood, Ill.; director, The *Chicago Citizen* Company; has been a member of the State Legislature of Illinois; prominently identified with educational interests.

Barry, Rev. Michael, Oswego, N. Y.

Batters, Henry W., educator, Waterbury, Conn.

Bennett, Richard, 206–208 Broadway, New York city.

Bodfish, Rev. Joshua P. L., Canton, Mass.; formerly chancellor of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston; a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Boyle, Hon. Patrick J., now serving his tenth term as mayor of Newport, R. I.

Brady, Rev. Cyrus Townsend (LL. D.), 455 East 17th Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and of other patriotic organizations; chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain; formerly Protestant Episcopal archdeacon of Pennsylvania; author of *For Love of Country*, *For the Freedom of the Sea*, *Stephen Decatur*, *Commodore Paul Jones*, *Border Fights and Fighters*, and other works.

Brady, Owen J., The H. B. Claflin Co., 224 Church Street, New York city.

Brady, Patrick, 445 Seventh Avenue, New York city.

Brandon, Edward J., city clerk, Cambridge, Mass.

Brann, Rev. Henry A. (D. D.), 141 East 43d Street, New York city (Life member of the Society).

Bree, Hon. James P., lawyer, 902 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.; state auditor of Connecticut; recently a senator.

Brennan, Hon. James F., lawyer, Peterborough, N. H.; a trustee of the New Hampshire State Library.

Brennan, James F., contractor, 2½ Grove Street, New Haven, Conn.

Brennan, Michael, Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, New York city.

Brennan, P. J., 788 West End Avenue, New York city.

Breslin, T. J., Fries-Breslin Co., Camden, N. J.

Britton, Thomas P., 1221 Lexington Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Broderick, William J., 52 Morton Street, New York city.

Brosnahan, Rev. Timothy, rector of St. Mary's church, Waltham, Mass.

Burke, Robert E., recently city solicitor, Newburyport, Mass.

Burr, William P., lawyer, 35 Nassau Street, New York city.

Buttimer, Thomas H., lawyer, Hingham and Boston, Mass.

Byrne, C. E., of the C. E. Byrne Piano Co., East 41st Street, New York city.

Byrne, Major John, 45 Wall Street, New York city; director, Detroit City Gas Co.; president, Shawmut Coal & Coke Co.; chairman Board of Directors, Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R. Co.; president, Kersey Mining Co.; president, Kersey R. R. Co.; chairman Board of Directors, Shawmut Mining Co.; trustee, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York city.

Byrne, Joseph M., insurance, 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Byrne, Rt. Rev. William (V. G., D. D.), rector of St. Cecilia's church, St. Cecilia Street, Boston, Mass.

Byrns, John, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York city.

Cahill, John H., 15 Dey Street, New York city.

Cahill, M. J., dry goods merchant, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Cahill, Thomas M. (M. D.), 60 Edwards Street, New Haven, Conn.; son of the late Col. Thomas W. Cahill who commanded the Ninth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (an Irish regiment), in the Civil War.

Calnin, James, 101–107 Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Campbell, James C., post-office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cannon, Thomas H., of the law firm Cannon & Poage, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Carbray, Hon. Felix, Benburb Place, Quebec, Canada; member of the Royal Irish Academy; Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland; member of the Quebec Harbor Commission and of the Quebec Board of Trade; consul for Portugal at Quebec, and dean of the Consular Corps; trustee of St. Patrick's church, and of St. Bridget's asylum; has represented his district in the parliament of the Province of Quebec. He was one of the pioneers in the lumber trade between the St. Lawrence and South America; has engaged in the general commission and shipping business, and has been a member of the successive firms: Carbray & Routh; Carbray, Routh & Co.; and Carbray, Son & Co.

Carmody, T. F., lawyer, Waterbury, Conn.

Carney, Michael, of M. Carney & Co., Lawrence, Mass.

Carroll, Edward, Leavenworth National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Carroll, John L., 18 State Street, Newark, N. J.

Carter, Hon. Thomas H., Helena, Mont.; recently a U. S. senator.

Casey, Stephen J., Exchange Building, 53 State Street., Boston, Mass.; Boston manager of the Empire State Surety Co.

Cassidy, John J., Inspector of Buildings, Wilmington, Del.

Cassidy, Patrick (M. D.), Norwich, Conn.; was surgeon-general on the staff of Gov. Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut, ranking as brigadier-general.

Chittick, Rev. J. J., Hyde Park, Mass.

Clancy, Laurence, dry goods merchant, West Bridge Street, Oswego, N. Y.; trustee, Oswego County Savings Bank; director, electric street railway; member, Normal school board; has repeatedly declined a nomination for mayor of Oswego.

Clare, William F., lawyer, 149 Broadway, New York city.

Clark, Rev. James F., New Bedford, Mass.

Clarke, James, of James Clarke & Co., booksellers and publishers, 3, 5 and 7 West 22d Street, New York city.

Clarke, Joseph I. C., Sunday editor New York *Herald*, Herald Square, New York city.

Clarke, Robert, 27 Harbor Street, Cleveland, O.

Clary, Charles H., Hallowell, Me.; a descendant of John Clary, "of Newcastle, province of New Hampshire," who married Jane Mahoney, of Georgetown, Me., in 1750. Four children were born to them before 1760. Mr. Clary of Hallowell, Me., here mentioned, was one of the founders of the Clary Reunion Family which meets annually.

Cleary, James, 120 Liberty Street, Cleveland, O.

Coffey, John J., Neponset (Boston), Mass.; served during the Civil war in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry (the Faugh-a-Ballagh regiment), which formed part of Meagher's Irish Brigade, First Division, Second Corps; participated in the valorous charges of the brigade against the Confederates at Marye's Heights; was wounded at Gettysburg and still carries the bullet in his body. His brother, Michael J., was color sergeant of the Irish flag of the regiment and carried it until he fell mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

Coffey, Rev. Michael J., East Cambridge, Mass.

Coghlan, Rev. Gerald P., 2141 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cohalan, Daniel F., lawyer, 271 Broadway, New York city.

Coleman, Bernard F., 38 East 69th Street, New York city.

Coleman, James S., 38 East 69th Street, New York city; of Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman.

Coleman, John, capitalist, Louisville, Ky.

Collins, James M., 6 Sexton Avenue, Concord, N. H.

Collins, Hon. John S., Gilsum, N. H.; manufacturer of woolens; an ex-state senator of New Hampshire.

Collins, Hon. Patrick A., mayor of Boston, Mass.; formerly a member of Congress, and later U. S. Consul General at London, England.

Collins, William D. (M. D.), Haverhill, Mass.

Conaty, Bernard, 30 Cypress Street, Providence, R. I.

Conaty, Rev. B. S., 340 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

Conaty, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. (D. D.), Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Los Angeles, Cal.

Condon, Edward O'Meagher, Custom House, New Orleans, La.; connected with the office of the U. S. Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., as an inspector of public buildings; served in the Union army during the Civil War.

Coney, Patrick H., lawyer, 316 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan. He entered the Union army in 1863, at the age of 15 years, enlisting in the One Hundredth and Eleventh New York Infantry. He was detailed as dispatch bearer on Gen. McDougall's staff, promoted as an orderly dispatch bearer on Gen. Nelson A. Miles' staff, served in this capacity on to Appomatox and Lee's surrender, and was transferred June 5, 1865, to Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. He served until October 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Hart's Island,

N. Y. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Orchard in front of Petersburg, Va., on June 16, 1864, and rejoined his command from the hospital after sixty days' convalescence. In addition to his law practice, he is general manager of the American Investment and Development Co., which is engaged in the promotion and development of 11,000 acres of mineral, gas, and oil lands in Benton county, Mo. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is president of the company.

Conlon, William L., Portsmouth, N. H.

Connery, William P., Wheeler and Pleasant Streets, Lynn, Mass.; recently candidate for mayor of Lynn.

Connolly, James, Coronado, Cal.

Connolly, Rev. Arthur T., Center and Creighton Streets, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Connor, Michael, 509 Beech Street, Manchester, N. H.

Conway, James L., 113 Worth Street, New York city.

Cooke, Rev. Michael J., Fall River, Mass. (Life member of the Society.)

Corcoran, John H., dry goods merchant, 587 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Coughlin, John, 177 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Cox, Michael F. (M. D., M. R. I. A.), 26 Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.

Cox, Michael H., 54 Commerce Street, Boston, Mass.

Cox, William T., 12 South Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; owner of Cox's Towing Line; for three years chairman of the fire commissioners of Elizabeth; ex-chief of the Elizabeth Volunteer Fire Department.

Coyle, Rev. James, Taunton, Mass.

Coyle, Rev. John D., 79 Davenport Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Crane, John, of Crane & MacMahon, Maritime Building, 8–10 Bridge Street, New York city; a veteran of the Civil War; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Crimmins, Hon. John D., 40 East 68th Street, New York city; a Life member of the Society; president-general of the organization in 1901 and 1902; a member of the New York Municipal Art Commission. Mr. Crimmins served as a park commissioner of New York city from 1883 to 1888, during which time he was treasurer and president of the board. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1894, and presidential elector (Democratic), in 1892 and 1904. He was appointed by President Roosevelt and served as a member of the Greater New York Charter Revision Commission. In 1894, he was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Crimmins is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is officially connected with many railway, realty, and banking corporations. He is president of the Essex and Hudson Land Improvement Co.; president of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Co.; president of the Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Co.; vice-president of the City Trust

Co. of New York; vice-president of the Title Insurance Co. of New York; vice-president of the New York Mortgage and Security Co.; director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, and also a director in the following companies: New York City Railway Co., Metropolitan Securities Co., the Century Realty Co., and the Chelsea Realty Co. He is prominently identified with the charities of the Roman Catholic Church as well as with non-sectarian charities. He is chairman of the executive committee of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral; member of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; member of the board of managers of St. Vincent's Hospital; member of the board of trustees of St. John's Guild, and also of the Provident Loan Society of New York. Mr. Crimmins is also a director of the City and Suburban Homes Co. of New York, which has for its object to provide model homes at reasonable cost for working people. He is a member of the following clubs: Catholic, Metropolitan, Lawyers, Democratic, Manhattan, and of the Wee Burn Golf Club, of which he was formerly president. He is likewise a member of the board of managers of the Sevilla Home for Children, a non-sectarian charity, and is also one of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Crimmins, Lieut. Martin L., of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; a son of Hon. John D. Crimmins, of New York city.

Cronin, Capt. William, Rutland, Vt.

Croston, J. F. (M. D.), Emerson Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Cummings, Matthew J., Overseer of the Poor, Providence, R. I.

Cummins, Rev. John F., Rosindale (Boston), Mass.

Cunningham, James, 277 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Curran, James, of the James Curran Manufacturing Co., 512–514 West 36th Street, New York city; a veteran of the Civil War.

Curry, Capt. P. S., contractor and builder, Lynn, Mass.; a veteran of the Civil War.

Curry, E. J., 69–71 East 89th Street, New York city.

Curtin, Jeremiah, Bristol, Vt.; author of *Hero Tales of Ireland*, *Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland*, *Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians*, *Western Slavs and Magyars*; translator of works of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Mr. Curtin was acting U. S. Consul-General in Russia, 1865–'66; actively connected with the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, 1883-'91. He is one of the greatest of living philologists and linguists.

Daly, Hon. Joseph F. (LL. D.), Wall Street, New York city; Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, 1890–'96; Justice of the New York Supreme Court, 1896–'98; member of the Board of Managers, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; member of the Advisory Board, St. Vincent's Hospital.

Danaher, Hon. Franklin M., Albany, N. Y.; member of the State Board of Law Examiners; many years Judge of the City Court of Albany.

Danvers, Robert E., 349-351 West 58th Street (the St. Albans), New York city; dealer in iron and steel.

Dasey, Charles V., Board of Trade Building, Broad Street, Boston, Mass.; steamship and insurance agent; general Eastern agent, Anchor Line S. S. Co., and of the Italian Royal Mail S. S. Co.; general agent, Insular Navigation Co.; general agency for ocean travel.

Davis, Dr. F. L., Biddeford, Me.

Davis, Hon. Robert T. (M. D.), Fall River, Mass. He was born in County Down, Ireland, 1823; was a member of the Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention, 1853; a state senator, 1858-1861, and member of the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860. In 1873, Dr. Davis was elected mayor of Fall River. In 1882, he was elected to Congress, and was reëlected in 1884 and 1886. He has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Fall River, has been president of the Wampanoag and Stafford mills, and has also been officially connected with the Merchants', Robeson and other mills.

Day, Joseph P., 932 Eighth Avenue, New York city.

Deeves, Richard, of Richard Deeves & Son, builders, 305-309 Broadway, New York city.

Delahanty, Dr. W. J., Trumbull Square, Worcester, Mass.

Delehanty, Hon. F. B., Judges' Chambers, Court House, City Hall Park, New York; a Judge of the City Court.

Dempsey, George C., Lowell, Mass.

Dempsey, William P., treasurer and manager, the Dempsey Bleachery and Dye Works, Pawtucket, R. I.

Devlin, James H., 35 Parsons Street, Brighton (Boston), Mass.

Dixon, Richard, insurance, 52-54 William Street, New York city.

Donahoe, Col. John P., Wilmington, Del.

Donahue, Dan A., Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Donoghoe, D. F. (M. D.), Holyoke, Mass.

Donovan, Daniel, 21 High Rock Street, Lynn, Mass.; an authority on heraldry, armorial bearings, etc., particularly as the same relate to Ireland.

Donovan, Henry F., editor and proprietor *The Chicago Eagle*, Teutonic Building, Chicago, Ill.; late colonel and inspector-general, Illinois National Guard.

Donovan, John W., of Larkin, Donovan & Co., real estate, mortgages, and insurance, 1228 Amsterdam Avenue, New York city.

Donovan, Col. William H., Lawrence, Mass.; commander of the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M.; served with the regiment in Cuba during the recent war with Spain.

Doogue, William, Superintendent of Public Grounds, Boston, Mass.

Dooley, Michael F., Treasurer of the Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

Doran, Patrick L., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dowd, James J., insurance, High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Dowling, Hon. M. J., Olivia, Minn.

Dowling, Rev. Austin, Warren, R. I.

Doyle, Alfred L., of John F. Doyle & Sons, real estate agents, brokers and appraisers, 45 William Street, New York city.

Doyle, James, 50 Front Street, New York city; present oldest member of the flour trade in New York; member of the N. Y. Produce Exchange from the beginning; member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange, 1897–1901. He and his son, Nathaniel, are associated in trade as James Doyle & Company.

Doyle, John F., of John F. Doyle & Sons, 45 William Street, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Doyle, John F., Jr., of John F. Doyle & Sons, 45 William Street, New York city.

Doyle, John M., 14 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doyle, Nathaniel, of James Doyle & Co., flour, etc., 50 Front Street, New York city; member of the board of managers, N. Y. Produce Exchange; secretary of the exchange; member of the New York Club, Fifth Avenue and 35th Street.

Drummond, M. J., of M. J. Drummond & Co., 182 Broadway, New York city.

Duggan, John T. (M. D.), Worcester, Mass.

Dunn, Hon. Robert C., publisher of *The Union*, Princeton, Minn.; candidate in 1904 for governor of Minnesota.

Dunne, F. L., 328 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Dyer, Dr. William H., Dover, N. H.

Editor of "The Rosary Magazine," Somerset, O. (Life membership in the Society. See page 25 of this volume.)

Egan, James T., lawyer, Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.

Egan, Maurice Francis (LL. D., J. U. D.), Professor of English Language and Literature, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Egan, Rev. M. H., rector, Church of the Sacred Heart, Lebanon, N. H.

Egan, Hon. Patrick, 271 Broadway, New York city; recently U. S. Minister to Chile.

Ellard, George W., 180 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Emmet, Dr. J. Duncan, 91 Madison Avenue, New York city.

Emmet, Robert, 54 West 53d Street, New York city.

Emmet, Thomas Addis (M. D., LL. D.), 89 Madison Avenue, New York city (Life member of the Society); grand nephew of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet.

Eustace, Hon. Alexander C., of the law firm A. C. & J. P. Eustace, 334 East Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.; during the past fifteen years identified, as attorney or counsel, with many of the most important litigations before the courts in southern and western New York; was for three years, prior to 1893, president of the New York State Civil Service Commission.

Fallon, Hon. Joseph D. (LL. D.), 789 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.; justice of the South Boston Municipal Court; vice-president, Union Institution for Savings.

Fallon, Hon. Joseph P., 1900 Lexington Avenue, New York city; justice of the Ninth District Municipal Court.

Farley, Charles J., Department of Docks, New York city.

Farrell, James P., 95th Street and Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farrell, John F., Brander-Walsh Co., 89 Worth Street, New York city.

Farrell, John P., 230 Grove Street, New Haven, Conn.

Farrell, J. T. (M. D.), 16 Messer Street, Providence, R. I.

Farrelly, Frank T., 424 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Farrelly, Stephen, American News Co., New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Fay, Martin, 55 Bainbridge Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Feeley, William J., treasurer of the W. J. Feeley Co., silversmiths and manufacturing jewelers, 185 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Ferguson, Hugh, of Hugh Ferguson & Co., George Street, Charleston, S.C.

Finen, Rev. J. E., Tilton, N. H.

Finerty, Hon. John F., 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; editor of the *Chicago Citizen*; ex-member of Congress.

Finn, Rev. Thomas J., East Port Chester, Conn. (Hawthorne P. O.)

Fitzgerald, Rev. D. W., Penacook (Concord), N. H.

Fitzgerald, Hon. James, New York city; a justice of the New York Supreme Court.

Fitzpatrick, Edward, on the staff of the Louisville, Ky., *Times*; a resident of New Albany, Ind.; member of the committee to select books for the New Albany public library; was, from 1878 to 1885, Indiana correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, reporting the legislature two terms, 1883-'85, for that paper, and at the same time was assistant to the chief clerk in the House of Representatives; was appointed a clerk in the U. S. Q. M. Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1885, but resigned to re-enter the employ of the *Courier-Journal* as political reporter in Louisville; was for four years on the Louisville *Post*; returned to the *Courier-Journal*; was transferred to the *Times* (the afternoon edition of the *Courier-Journal*), and has been on that paper for eleven years past. He is a keen and forceful writer, and is one of the ablest men in American journalism.

Fitzpatrick, John B., real estate, etc., 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; has been deputy sheriff of Suffolk county, Mass.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas B., senior member of the firm Brown, Durrell & Co., importers and manufacturers, 104 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.; Rand McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., and 11-19 West 19th Street, New York city; president of the Union Institution for Savings, Boston, and a director in the United States Trust Co. of that city.

Fitzpatrick, Rev. William H., 2221 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Flanagan, Andrew J. (D. D. S.), Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Flannery, Capt. John, Savannah, Ga.; of John Flannery & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants; was a non-commissioned officer of the Irish Jasper Greens in garrison at Fort Pulaski, 1861; was later lieutenant and captain, C. S. A., serving under Gen. Joe Johnston and General Hood; became a partner, 1865, in the cotton firm, L. J. Guilmartin & Co., having a line of steamers from Charleston, S. C., to Palatka, Fla.; bought out the business in 1877; founded the house of John Flannery & Co.; became director and president of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia; is ex-president of the Southern Cotton Exchange; captain, 1872–'98, of the Jasper Greens.

Fogarty, James A., 264 Blatchley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.; recently a police commissioner of New Haven.

Fogarty, Jeremiah W., Registry of Deeds, Boston, Mass.

Ford, Hon. Peter J., 501 Rodney Street, Wilmington, Del.

Fox, John J., 1908–10 Bathgate Avenue, New York city.

Foy, Julius L., lawyer, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Franklin, A. H., 56 West 33d Street, New York city.

Gaffney, Thomas St. John, lawyer; member of the French Legion of Honor; 41 Riverside Drive, New York city.

Galligan, Edward F. (M. D.), Taunton, Mass.

Gallagher Patrick, contractor and builder, 11 East 59th Street, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Gargan, Hon. Thomas J., of the law firm Gargan, Keating & Brackett, Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.; Life member of the Society, and president-general of the same in 1899 and 1900; member of the Boston Transit Commission; director, United States Trust Co.; director, the Columbian National Life Insurance Co.

Garrigan, Rt. Rev. Philip J. (D. D.), bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sioux City, Iowa.

Garvan, Hon. Patrick, 236 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. (Life member of the Society.)

Garvey, Patrick J., lawyer, Holyoke, Mass.

Gavin, Michael, of M. Gavin & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 232–4 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Gavin, Dr. P. F., 331 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Geary, William M., headquarters K. of C., New Haven, Conn.

Geoghegan, Charles A., 537–9 West Broadway, New York city.

Geoghegan, Joseph, Salt Lake City, Utah (Life member of the Society); vice-president of the board of education, Salt Lake City; director of the Utah National Bank; director of the Utah Loan and Building Association; director of the Butler Liberal Manufacturing Co.; all three concerns of Salt Lake City; also director in many other corporations. He is general agent in Utah for Swift & Co., of Chicago; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., of New York; the American Can Co., of New York, and the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia. He is broker for the following: the Western Sugar Refining Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; the Utah Sugar Co., of Lehi, Utah; the Amalgamated Sugar Co., of Ogden, Utah; the Idaho Sugar Co., of Idaho Falls, Idaho, and the Fremont County Sugar Co., of Sugar City, Idaho.

Geoghegan, Joseph G., 20 East 73d Street, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Geoghegan, Walter F., 537–539 West Broadway, New York city.

Giblin, William, Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., 120 Broadway, New York city.

Gillespie, George J., of the law firm Gillespie & O'Connor, 56 Pine Street, New York city; trustee, Catholic Summer School (Cliff Haven); president of the Champlain Club there; member of the board of managers of the Catholic Club, New York city; member of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; vice-president of the Particular Council, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York city; recently tax commissioner of the city of New York. (Life member of the Society.)

Gilman, John E., 43 Hawkins Street, Boston, Mass.; was recently appointed Adjutant-General on the staff of the national commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic. In August, 1862, Mr. Gilman enlisted in Co. E, Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry (Webster Regiment), and participated in the campaigns under Generals Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade up to the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., where, on July 2, 1863, his right arm was shot off near the shoulder. Securing his discharge from the army on September 28, 1863, he returned to Boston. In 1864, he entered the service of the state and served in various departments until 1883, when he was made Settlement Clerk of the Directors of Public Institutions of Boston. He was appointed Soldiers' Relief Commissioner April 2, 1901. He has been a comrade of Posts 15, 7, and 26, G. A. R., since 1868, being commander of the latter post in 1888. He was Department Inspector of the Massachusetts G. A. R. in 1895; Junior Vice-Commander in 1896; Senior Vice-Commander in 1897; Delegate at Large in 1898; and Department Commander in 1899.

Goodwin, John, of the John Goodwin Co., dressmakers' supplies, 70–72 West 23d Street, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Goff, Hon. John W., Recorder, New York city.

Gorman, Dennis J., assessors' office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Gorman, William, lawyer, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the American Academy of Social and Political Science, the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and other organizations. He is officially connected with the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., of Philadelphia. (Life member of the Society.)

Gray, Dr. Joseph F., 10 North Hammels Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.

Griffin, Martin I. J., 2009 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; editor and publisher *American Catholic Historical Researches*.

Griffin, Rev. P. J., Holyoke, Mass.

Griffin, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thomas (D. D.), St. John's church, Worcester, Mass.

Guiney, John, Biddeford, Me.

Haggerty, J. Henry, of the Haggerty Refining Co,, oils, 50 South Street, New York city.

Haigney, John, 439 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hall, Edward A., 66 Spring Street, Springfield, Mass.; secretary and treasurer of the Automatic Postal and Commercial Service Co.; director, Springfield Coöperative Bank; vice-president, Mercy Hospital Corporation; chairman of board of directors, Connecticut Valley Historical Society; secretary, Good Shepherd Corporation; president, Central Council of the St. Vincent de Paul society of the Roman Catholic diocese of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Hall has devoted close attention to the history of the Irish element in western Massachusetts, and has written much and interestingly on the subject.

Hanlon, Marcus, P. O. Box 1920, New York city,

Hanrahan, John D. (M. D.), Rutland, Vt.; surgeon in the U. S. Navy during the Civil War; ex-postmaster of Rutland; first president of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society.

Harbison, Hon. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., recently mayor of Hartford.

Harrington, Rev. J. C., rector of St. Joseph's church, Lynn, Mass.

Harrington, Rev. John M., Orono, Me.

Harrington, William, Manchester, N. H.

Harris, Charles N., 89 Madison Avenue, New York city.

Harrison, A. J., 514 East 23d Street, New York city.

Harson, M. Joseph, Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, New York city; member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Hart, Frank M., 62 Ascension Street, Passaic, N. J.

Harty, Rev. John, rector of the church of the Sacred Heart, Pawtucket, R. I.

Haverty, Frank, 361 West 27th Street, New York city.

Hayes, John, Concord Street, Manchester, N. H.

Hayes, John F. (M. D.), 15 South Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Hayes, Nicholas J., Fire Commissioner, 157–159 East 67th Street, New York city.

Hayes, Col. Patrick E., Pawtucket, R. I.

Hayes, Timothy J., 688 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Healy, John F., general superintendent of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., Thomas, Tucker county, West Virginia.

Healy, Col. John G., insurance, 117 Sherman Avenue, New Haven, Conn.; a captain in the Ninth Connecticut Infantry, April, 1862, to October, 1864. Upon the consolidation of the regiment, in the latter year, into the Ninth battalion he, being the senior captain, was given command of the latter. On December 1, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and as such commanded the battalion until the same was mustered out. Since the war he has been vice-president of the Nineteenth Army Corps Association. When Luzon B. Morris was governor of Connecticut, Col. Healy served on his staff as assistant adjutant-general. Col. Healy is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and of the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, New Haven.

Healy, Richard, Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Hennessy, Dr. Daniel, Bangor, Me.

Hennessy, Michael E., on the staff of the *Boston Daily Globe*; a newspaper man of wide experience and exceptional ability. One of the most highly valued men on the *Globe*, he is regularly assigned to "cover" events of national importance and annually travels thousands of miles in the service of his paper.

Henry, Charles T., 120 Liberty Street, New York city.

Hickey, James G., manager of the United States Hotel, Boston, Mass. (Life member of the Society.)

Hickey, Michael J., manufacturer, Haverhill, Mass.

Hickey, Rev. William A., Clinton, Mass.

Hicks, Michael, 147 West 121st Street, New York city.

Hogan, John W., lawyer, Providence, R. I.; recently a candidate for Congress.

Holland, John P., 65 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J.; inventor of the submarine torpedo boat.

Horigan, Cornelius, Biddeford, Me.; has been a member of the state legislature of Maine.

Howes, Osborne, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Fire Underwriters, 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. He is a descendent of David O'Killia (O'Kelly), who settled on Cape Cod as early as 1657, and who is mentioned in the old Yarmouth, Mass., records as "the Irishman." The records show that at the close of King Philip's War, O'Killia was assessed his proportionate part toward defraying the expenses of that struggle.

Hughes, Rev. Christopher, Fall River, Mass.

Hurley, John E., Remington Printing Co., Providence, R. I.

Jameson, W. R., 1786 Bathgate Avenue, borough of the Bronx, New York city.

Jenkinson, Richard C., 678 High Street, Newark, N. J.; of R. C. Jenkinson & Co., manufacturers of metal goods; candidate for mayor of Newark in 1901; was president of the Newark Board of Trade in 1898–'99 and 1900; has been a director in the Newark Gas Co.; was president of the New Jersey Commission to the Pan-American Exposition, and one of the vice-presidents of the Exposition, representing the state of New Jersey by appointment of Governor Voorhees.

Jennings, Michael J., 753 Third Avenue, New York city.

Johnson, James G., of James G. Johnson & Co., 649, 651, 653 and 655 Broadway, New York city.

Jordan, Michael J., lawyer, 42 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Joyce, Bernard J., salesman, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Kane, Dr. John, Lexington, Mass.

Keating, Patrick M., of the law firm Gargan, Keating & Brackett, Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

Keenan, John J., Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Kehoe, John F., 26 Broadway, New York city; officially connected with many corporations. (Life member of the Society.)

Kelly, Eugene, Temple Court Building, New York city.

Kelly, John F., 284 West Housatonic Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Kelly, Michael F. (M. D.), Fall River, Mass.

Kelly, T. P., 544 West 22d Street, New York city; of T. P. Kelly & Co., manufacturers of black leads, foundry facings, supplies, etc.; mills in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Kelly, William J., 9 Dove Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Kelly, William J., insurance, Kittery, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Kenedy, P. J., 3 and 5 Barclay Street, New York city.

Kennedy, Charles F., Brewer, Me.

Kennedy, Daniel, 197 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kennedy, Roderick J., 924 Sixth Avenue, New York city.

Kenney, James W., Union Brewing Co., Roxbury (Boston), Mass.; vice-president and director, Federal Trust Co., Boston.

Kent, Daniel V., Kansas City, Mo.

Kerby, John E., architect, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

Kiernan, Patrick, 265 West 43d Street, New York city.

Killoren, Hon. Andrew, Dover, N. H.; recently a senator of New Hampshire.

Kilroy, Patrick, lawyer, Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Kilroy, Philip (M. D.), "Glen Rath," Springfield, Mass.

Kinney, Thomas I., Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.; recently candidate for mayor of New Haven.

Kinsela, John F., 509 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.

Kinsella, James E., 1337 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O.

Kivel, Hon. John, Dover, N. H.

Knights of St. Patrick, San Francisco, Cal. (Life membership.)

Lally, Frank, 161 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Lamb, Matthew B., 516 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Lamson, Col. Daniel S., Weston, Mass.; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Sixteenth Regiment (Mass.), 1861; A. A. G., Norfolk, 1862; served on staff of General Hooker; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Military Order of the Loyal Legion; one of his ancestors landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1632, and received a grant of 350 acres; another ancestor, Samuel, of Reading, Mass., participated in King Philip's War and had a son in the expedition of 1711. Another member of the family, Samuel of Weston, commanded a company at Concord, Mass., April 19, 1775, and was major and colonel of the Third Middlesex Regiment for many years, dying in 1795.

Lappin, J. J., 7 Grant Street, Portland, Me.

Lavelle, John, Inquiry Division, Post-office, Cleveland, O.

Lawler, Thomas B., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York city; with Ginn & Company, publishers; member of the American Oriental Society and of the Archæological Society of America.

Lawless, Hon. Joseph T., lawyer, Norfolk, Va.; recently Secretary of State, Virginia.

Leahy, Matthew W., 257 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

Leary, William, 450 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

Lee, Hon. Thomas Z., of the law firm Barney & Lee, Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

Lenehan, John J., of the law firm Lenehan & Dowley, 165 Broadway, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Lenihan, Rev. B. C., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Lenihan, Rt. Rev. M. C., bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Great Falls, Mont.

Leonard, Peter F., 343 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Linehan, Hon. John C., Concord, N. H.; State Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire; Treasurer-General of the Society; has been a member of the Council of the Governor of New Hampshire; commander of Brown Post, No 31, G. A. R., for three years; commander of the G. A. R., Department of New Hampshire, two years; president of the N. H. Veteran Association, two years; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; member of Pension Committee of the National Encampment; director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, ten years; recently a leading candidate at Buffalo, N. Y., for National Commander-in-Chief; president, board of trustees of New Hampshire State Industrial School; recipient of an honorary degree from Dartmouth College. He is an authority on the early history of the Irish in New England, and has written many articles on the subject.

Linehan, John J., manufacturer, Springfield, Mass.

Linehan, Rev. T. P., Biddeford, Me.

Linehan, Timothy P., Wolfe Tavern, Newburyport, Mass.

Lonergan, Thomas S., Hotel Raleigh, Broadway, New York city.

Loughlin, Peter J., Court House, Chambers Street, New York city.

Lovell, David B. (M. D.), 32 Pearl Street, Worcester, Mass.

Luddy, Timothy F., Waterbury, Conn.

Lyman, William, 51 East 122d Street, New York city.

Lynch, Bernard E., lawyer, 42 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

Lynch, Eugene, 24 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Lynch, J. H., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lynch, John E., school principal, Worcester, Mass.

Lynch, Thomas J., lawyer, Augusta, Me.

Lynn, John, 48 Bond Street, New York city.

Lynn, Hon. Wauhope, 257 Broadway, New York city; recently a judge of one of the New York courts.

MacDonnell, John T. F., paper manufacturer, Holyoke, Mass.

Madden, Joseph, Keene, N. H.

Magenis, James P., lawyer, 62–65 Chadwick Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Magrane, P. B., dry goods merchant, Lynn, Mass.

Magrath, P. F., 244 Front Street, Binghamton, N. Y.; with the George A. Kent Company, Binghamton, wholesale cigar manufacturers. He has been connected with this house for the past twenty-six years, for nineteen of which he has been its Eastern representative. (Life member of the Society.)

Maguire, P. J., 204 Madison Street, New York city.

Maher, Stephen J. (M. D.), 212 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mahony, William H., dry goods, 844 Eighth Avenue, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Malloy, Gen. A. G., El Paso, Texas; a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars; during the latter conflict he was successively major, colonel and brigadier-general; has been collector of the port of Galveston.

Maloney, Cornelius, publisher of the *Daily Democrat*, Waterbury, Conn.

Maloney, Dr. Thomas E., North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.; state commissioner on veterinary medicine.

Maneely, John, 309–311 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marshall, Rev. George F., rector of St. Paul's church, Milford, N. H.

Martin, Hon. John B., penal institutions commissioner, 762 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.

McAdoo, Hon. William, President-General of the society; police commissioner of the city of New York; ex-member of Congress; ex-assistant secretary of the navy; member of the law firm McAdoo & Crosby, 25 Broad Street, New York city.

McAleer, Dr. George, treasurer Bay State Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.

McAlevy, John F., salesman, 26–50 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

McAuliffe, John F., care the Livermore & Knight Co., Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

McCaffrey, Hugh, manufacturer, Fifth and Berks Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Life member of the Society.)

McCall, John A., president of the New York Life Insurance Co., New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

McCarrick, James W., Clyde's Steam Lines, Norfolk, Va.

McCarthy, Charles, Jr., Portland, Me.

McCarthy, George W., of Dennett & McCarthy, dry goods, Portsmouth, N. H.

McCarthy, Patrick J., lawyer, Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.; has been a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

McCaughan, Rev. John P., Holyoke, Mass.

McCaughey, Bernard, of Bernard McCaughey & Co., house furnishers, 93 to 105 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

McCauley, Terence, 116 Birch Street, Cleveland, O.

McClean, Rev. Peter H., Milford, Conn.

McConway, William, The McConway & Torley Co., Pittsburg, Pa. (Life member of the Society.)

McCormick, Edward R., 15 West 38th Street, New York city.

McCoy, Rev. John J., rector of the Church of the Holy Name, Chicopee, Mass.

McCreery, Robert, room 427, Produce Exchange, New York city.

McCullough, John, 55 Maxfield Street, New Bedford, Mass.

McDonald, Mitchell C., care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; paymaster U. S. N.

McDonnell, Robert E., lawyer, 206 Broadway, New York city.

McDonough, Hon. John J., Fall River, Mass.; justice of the second district court of Bristol county, Mass.

McEldowney, W. A., 225 Sixth Street, Ashland, N. J.

McElroy, Rev. Charles J., rector of St. Mary's church, Derby, Conn.

McEvoy, John W., 137 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

McGann, James E., real estate, 902 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

McGauran, Michael S. (M. D.), Lawrence, Mass.

McGillicuddy, Hon. D. J., of the law firm McGillicuddy & Morey, Lewiston, Me.; ex-mayor of Lewiston.

McGinness, Col. John R., ordnance corps, U. S. A.; care War Department, Washington, D. C.

McGolrick, Rev. E. J., 84 Herbert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McGolrick, Rt. Rev. James (D. D.), bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Duluth, Minn. (Life member of the Society.)

McGovern, Joseph P., of J. P. McGovern & Bro., fur brokers, 193 Greene Street, New York city.

McGowan, James, Wall Street, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

McGowan, P. F., manufacturer, 224 East 12th Street, New York city; member of the board of education. (Life member of the Society.)

McGuire, Edward J., lawyer, 52 Wall Street, New York city.

McGurrin, F. E., of F. E. McGurrin & Co., investment bankers, Security Trust Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; president of the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co.

McIntyre, John F., of the law firm Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, 25 Broad Street, New York city.

McKelleget, George F., of the law firm R. J. & G. F. McKelleget, Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

McKelleget, Robert J., of the law firm R. J. & G. F. McKelleget, Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

McLaughlin, Edward A., lawyer, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; was for several years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

McLaughlin, Henry V. (M. D.), Kent Street, Brookline, Mass.

McLaughlin, John, builder, 348 East 81st Street, New York city.

McLaughlin, Marcus J., 250 West 25th Street, New York city.

McLaughlin, Thomas, Hallowell, Me.

McLaughlin, Thomas F., 19 East 87th Street, New York city.

McMahon, James, 51 Chambers Street, New York city.

McMahon, Rev. John W. (D. D.), rector of St. Mary's church, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.

McManus, Col. John, clothing merchant, 145–147 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.; served on the staff of Governor Davis, of Rhode Island.

McManus, Gen. Thomas, 333 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; adjutant and major of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Connecticut infantry, in the Civil War; recently quartermaster-general of Connecticut with the rank of brigadier-general.

McManus, Michael, clothing merchant, 670 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

McManus, Rev. Michael T., rector of St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Brookline, Mass.

McNamee, Hon. John H. H., 51 Frost Street, Cambridge, Mass.; recently mayor of Cambridge.

McOwen, Anthony, 515 Wales Avenue, borough of the Bronx, New York city.

McPartland, John E., Park Street, New Haven, Conn.

McWalters, John P., 141 Broadway, New York city.

McQuade, E. A., 75–77 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.

McQuaid, Rev. William P., rector of St. James church, Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

McSweeney, Edward F., 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass.

Meade, Richard W., 621 Broadway, New York city; son of the first president-general of the society.

Mellen, James H., 119 Providence Street, Worcester, Mass.; has been a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Mellen, Dr. W. M. E., Chicopee, Mass.; ex-mayor of Chicopee.

Milholland, John E., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; president of the Batcheller Pneumatic Tube Co., of Philadelphia; president of the Pneumatic Dispatch Manufacturing Co., of Pennsylvania; director in the Pearsall Pneumatic Tube and Power Co., of New York, and a director in the Pneumatic Transit Co., of New Jersey. Under him the successful pneumatic tubes of the large diameter have been constructed, and it is largely due to his energy and effort that the U. S. post-office department now considers a part of its general delivery system the pneumatic tube service. He is a member of the Transportation Club of New York, the New York Press Club, the Republican Club, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and a number of other organizations.

Molony, Henry A., of Molony & Carter, 16 New Street, Charleston, S. C.

Monaghan, Hon. James Charles, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.; formerly U. S. consul at Mannheim and at Chemnitz; recently professor of Commerce, University of Wisconsin.

Monaghan, Rt. Rev. John J. (D. D.), bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wilmington, Del.

Montfort, Richard, Louisville, Ky.; chief engineer of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Montgomery, Gen. Phelps, 39 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

Moore, O'Brien, president and general manager of The Citizen Printing and Publishing Co., Tucson, Ariz. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, he entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Second West Virginia Infantry. After a year's service, and peace being declared with Spain, he became lieutenant-colonel of U. S. Volunteers for the operations in the Philippines, where he served for eighteen months, until his regiment was mustered out. He then settled in Tucson, and is now head of a valuable newspaper plant, which issues a daily and a weekly. (Life member of the Society.)

Moran, Col. James, Providence, R. I.; a veteran of the Civil War. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Third regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, by Special Orders 53, A. G. O., R. I., Aug. 27, 1861; was commissioned second lieutenant, Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Nov. 5, 1861; mustered in, Dec. 16, 1861; in command of Company A, from Aug. 8, 1862, until Sept. 20, 1862; assumed command of Company D, Sept. 26, 1862; was commissioned captain and mustered in as such Feb. 14, 1863; on General Court Martial, July, 1863; in command of Fort Amory, at Newberne, N. C., from Sept. 1, 1863, until Oct. 15, 1863; assumed command of Post, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., April 21, 1864; in command of Forts Foster and Parke, at Roanoke Island, from May 2, 1864, until January, 1865; mustered out Jan. 17, 1865. In May, 1873, he was commissioned colonel of the Rhode Island Guards regiment, and in June, 1887, became colonel of the Second regiment, Brigade of Rhode Island Militia.

Moran, Dr. James, 333 West 51st Street, New York city.

Morgan, John, 44 West 46th Street, New York city.

Morrissey, Very Rev. Andrew (C. S. C., LL. D.), president of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

Morrissy, Thomas, 48–50 West 14th Street, New York city.

Moseley, Edward A., Washington, D. C.; president-general of the Society in 1897 and 1898. He succeeded to the position, in the former year, on the death of Admiral Meade, who was the first president-general of the organization. Mr. Moseley is secretary of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. He is ninth in descent from Lieut. Thaddeus Clark, who came from Ireland, and died in Portland, Me., May 16, 1690. Clark was lieutenant of a company of men engaged in the defence of Falmouth, now Portland, during the Indian War. He fell into ambuscade with his company while making a reconnoitre, and was killed with twelve of his men. Mr. Moseley is also a descendant of Deputy-Governor Cleeves (or Cleaves), a founder of Portland, formerly Falmouth, and is sixth in descent from Lieut. John Brown, of Belfast, Me., who came with his father from Londonderry, Ire., and was one of the settlers of Londonderry, N. H.; Brown was chairman of the first

Board of Selectmen of Belfast, Me., chosen Nov. 11, 1773, '74 and '75; he removed from Londonderry, N. H. While residing there he had been a commissioned officer in the Provincial Army, and had served in the French War. Mr. Moseley is also of patriotic Revolutionary stock, and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Moynahan, Bartholomew, lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York city; official stenographer to the New York Supreme Court.

Mullen, John F., 26 Trask Street, Providence, R. I.

Murphy, D. P., Jr., 31 Barclay Street, New York city.

Murphy, Edward J., of the Edward J. Murphy Co., real estate brokers, Springfield, Mass.

Murphy, Frank J., 44 Boston Street, Salem, Mass.

Murphy, Fred C., of the Edward J. Murphy Co., Springfield, Mass.

Murphy, James R., lawyer, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

Murphy, Hon. John R., lawyer, Boston, Mass.

Murray, John F., captain of police, Cambridge, Mass.; residence, 9 Avon Street.

Murray, Michael J., lawyer, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

Murray, Thomas Hamilton, 36 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.; Secretary-General of the Society; a newspaper man of twenty years' experience, during which he has been editorially connected with journals in Boston and Lawrence, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn.; has devoted much attention to historical research, particularly in relation to the Irish element in American history, and has delivered addresses on the subject before the New England Historic, Genealogical Society; the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Phi Kappa Sigma of Brown University; the Boston Charitable Irish Society (founded 1737), and other organizations; is the author of a number of papers, pamphlets and books.

Naphen, Hon. Henry F., lawyer, 42 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; member of the Boston School Board, 1882–5; state senator, 1885–6; member of Congress, 1899–1903.

Neagle, Rev. Richard, Malden, Mass.

O'Beirne, Gen. James R., 290 Broadway, New York city. In military life he has held every commissioned rank up to brevet brigadier-general of volunteers; has also been provost marshal, District of Columbia; deputy U. S. marshal, District of Columbia; register of wills, District of Columbia; editor *Sunday Gazette*, Washington, D. C.; special agent U. S. Indian affairs; special agent U. S. treasury department; assistant U. S. commissioner of immigration at New York city; commissioner of charities, New York city; commander U. S. Medal of Honor Legion. In business life has been president of Yonkers Electric Light Co.; secretary of Flemington Coal and Coke Co. of West Virginia, and treasurer of Manhattan Distilling Co. In social life, president of the United Irish soci-

eties of New York city and vicinity, and member of various clubs and other organizations.

O'Brien, Hon. C. D., lawyer, Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.; prosecuting attorney of Ramsey county, Minn., from 1874 to 1878; assistant U. S. district attorney from 1870 to 1873; mayor of St. Paul from 1883 to 1885.

O'Brien, Rev. James J., Somerville, Mass.; a son of the late Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston, Mass.

O'Brien, John D., Bank of Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.; of the law firm Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht.

O'Brien, Capt. Laurence, 70 Beach Street, New Haven, Conn; a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Ninth Connecticut Infantry (an Irish regiment), Aug. 30, 1861; assisted Capt. Patrick Garvey in organizing Company B, and was commissioned first lieutenant of the company. He was made captain of Company D, Oct. 15, 1862, and participated with his regiment in all the movements of the latter. At one period during the war he was provost marshal and military judge of the Parish of St. James, Louisiana. He became identified with the Fenian movement, and in 1867 went to Ireland, like many other gallant officers, in furtherance of the cause of Irish freedom. The Croffut-Morris history of Connecticut in the Civil War speaks of Captain O'Brien as "a brave and efficient officer, and fertile in expedients."

O'Brien, Hon. Morgan, J. (LL. D.), 42 West 44th Street, New York city; a justice of the New York Supreme Court; trustee of the New York Public Library.

O'Brien, Patrick, contractor and builder, 399 South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

O'Brien, Thomas, real estate and insurance, 155 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.; an alderman of the city of Pawtucket in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1899–1900 and 1902.

O'Byrne, M. A., 370 West 118th Street, New York city.

O'Callaghan, P. J., Lawrence, Mass.

O'Callaghan, Rev. Denis (D. D.), rector of St. Augustine's church, South Boston, Mass.

O'Connell, J. C. (M. D)., Medical Board, U. S. Pension office, Washington, D. C.; brother of Col. John J. O'Connell of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

O'Connell, John, 302 West End Avenue, New York city.

O'Connell, John F., 306 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

O'Connell, P. A., vice-president of the Wm. Filene's Sons Co., dry goods, 453–463 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

O'Connor, Edward, 302 Broadway, New York city.

O'Connor, Hon. J. J., 414–416 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y. (Life member of the Society.)

O'Doherty, Rev. James, Haverhill, Mass. (Life member of the Society.)

O'Doherty, Hon. Matt., Louisville, Ky.; a judge of the Circuit Court.

O'Donnell, Rev. James H., Norwalk, Conn.

O'Donnell, Hon. John B., lawyer, Northampton, Mass.; ex-mayor of Northampton.

O'Donovan, Jeremiah (Rossa), editor *The United Irishman*, 15 Vandewater Street, New York city.

O'Dwyer, Hon. E. F., 37 West 76th Street, New York city; chief justice of the City Court of New York.

O'Farrell, P. A., Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

O'Flaherty, James, advertising, 22 North William Street, New York city.

O'Flaherty, John (M. D.), Hartford, Conn. (died July 31, 1904); served during the Civil War as assistant surgeon One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment, New York Volunteers (of Corcoran's Legion); was mustered out June 15, 1865; located in Hartford; was a member of the State, County and City medical societies, and was elected president of the last named on Jan. 4, 1904. He was one of the promoters of St. Francis' Hospital, Hartford, took a great deal of interest in its affairs, and had been president of its staff; was also a member of the city board of health. Dr. O'Flaherty leaves a wife and three daughters,—Miss Mary P. O'Flaherty, teacher of Greek in the Holyoke, Mass., High school; Miss Anna P. O'Flaherty, a teacher at the New Park Avenue school; and Dr. Ellen P. O'Flaherty of Hartford, who had of late assisted her father in his practice. Dr. O'Flaherty was twice married, his first wife, who died in 1880, having been Miss Hannah Pembroke, a teacher in the South School District. In 1886, Dr. O'Flaherty married Mrs. Ellen Duggan of Hartford.

O'Gorman, Hon. J. A., 312 West 54th Street, New York city; a justice of the New York Supreme Court.

O'Gorman, Thomas A., The O'Gorman Co., dry goods, Providence, R. I.

O'Hagan, Thomas (Ph. D.), 151 Mutual Street, Toronto, Canada.

O'Keefe, Edmund, superintendent of buildings, New Bedford, Mass.

O'Keefe, John A., lawyer, Lynn, Mass.; formerly Principal of the Lynn High school.

O'Leary, Jeremiah, 275 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'Leary, P. J., 161 West 13th Street, New York city.

O'Loughlin, Patrick, lawyer, 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

O'Malley, Thomas F., lawyer, 21 Dane Street, Somerville, Mass.

O'Meara, Maurice, of the Maurice O'Meara Co., paper manufacturers, 448 Pearl Street, New York city.

O'Neil, Hon. Joseph H., president of the Federal Trust Co., Boston, Mass.; formerly a member of Congress; was later U. S. Treasurer at Boston.

O'Neil, Rev. John P., Peterborough, N. H.

O'Neill, Rev. Daniel H., 935 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

O'Neill, Rev. D. P., Westchester, N. Y.

O'Neill, Francis Q., Charleston, S. C., of the firm Bernard O'Neill & Sons (house founded in 1845); president of the Hibernia Trust and Savings Bank, Charleston; president of the Standard Truck Package Co.; president of the Riverside Paper Box Factory; director, First National Bank; director, Equitable Fire Insurance Co.; an alderman of Charleston, and mayor *pro tem.* of the city; president of the Charleston Country Club; member of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston.

O'Neill, James L., 220 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; connected with the Elizabeth post-office for the past fifteen years; has been president of the Young Men's Father Mathew T. A. Society, and treasurer of St. Patrick's Alliance, Elizabeth. He was one of the prime movers in the projection and completion of a monument to the late Mayor Mack of Elizabeth.

O'Rourke, Hon. Jeremiah, of J. O'Rourke & Sons, architects, 756 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; U. S. Supervising Architect under President Cleveland. (Life member of the Society.)

O'Rourke, John F., consulting and contracting engineer, 26 Nassau Street, New York city.

O'Sullivan, Humphrey, treasurer of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass.

O'Sullivan, James, president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass,

O'Sullivan, John, with the H. B. Claflin Co., Church Street, New York city.

O'Sullivan, Sylvester J., 66 Liberty Street, New York city, manager of the New York office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md.

Owens, Joseph E., of the law firm Ketcham & Owens, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Patterson, Rev. George J., rector of St. Vincent's church, South Boston, Mass.

Perry, Dr. Charles J., World Building, New York city.

Phelan, Hon. James D., Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.; recently mayor of San Francisco.

Phelan, James J., 16 Exchange Place, New York city; president of the Traders' and Travelers' Accident Co.; treasurer of the King's County Refrigerating Co., Astoria Cordage Co., and the Pontiac Building Co.; director in the Stuyvesant Insurance Co. When Ferdinand de Lesseps contracted to build the Panama canal, Mr. Phelan became treasurer and manager of the American Contracting and Dredging Co., in which he was associated with the late Eugene Kelly, H. B. Slaven and others.

This company contracted for and built fifteen miles of the canal. In 1891, Mr. Phelan was appointed treasurer of the Department of Docks of the city of New York, which office he held for five years.

Phelan, John J., lawyer, 7 Wall Street, New York city; graduate of Manhattan College, and of the Columbia Law School; member of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, the N. Y. Catholic Club, and the Manhattan Alumni Society.

Phelps, H. Warren, the Phelps Real Estate Agency, 20 East Broad Street, and 88 Pugh Avenue, Columbus, O.; member of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society, of Columbus.

Philbin, Eugene A., of the law firm Philbin, Beekman & Menken, 111 Broadway, New York city.

Piggott, Michael, 1634 Vermont Street, Quincy, Ill.; a veteran of the Civil War. He was made second lieutenant of Company F, Western Sharpshooters, in 1861, while at Camp Benton, St. Louis, Mo.; was promoted first lieutenant, and while at Fort Donaldson, in the spring of 1862, was made captain; lost a leg at Resaca, Ga., in May, 1864; was subsequently connected with the U. S. Revenue Service; messenger in the National House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; was made postmaster of Quincy, Ill., during President Grant's first term, and held the position for over sixteen years; was appointed Special Indian Agent by President Harrison, and in that, as in every position held, displayed eminent ability.

Plunkett, Thomas, 257 Sixth Street, East Liverpool, O.

Power, Rev. James W., 47 East 129th Street, New York city,

Powers, Patrick H., president of the Emerson Piano Co., Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Prendergast, W. A., 20 Nassau Street, New York city.

Quinlan, Daniel J., 53 East 127th Street, New York city.

Quinlan, Francis J. (M. D.), 33 West 38th Street, New York city; was for a number of years surgeon in the U. S. Indian Service; recently president of the New York Celtic Medical Society.

Quinlan, Col. James, 120 Liberty Street, New York city; a veteran of the Civil War; served in the Eighty-eighth New York regiment (of Meagher's Irish Brigade); member of the U. S. Medal of Honor Legion.

Quinn, John, lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York city.

Quinn, W. Johnson, manager of the Hotel Empire, New York city.

Quinton, Gen. William (U. S. A., retired), care of U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.

Regan, John H., lawyer, 422 55th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Regan, W. P., architect, Lawrence, Mass.

Reilly, Robert J., Cedar Street, Bangor, Me.

Richardson, Stephen J., 1785 Madison Avenue, New York city; editor *The Gael.*

Roche, James Jeffrey (LL. D.), editor of *The Pilot*, 211 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Rooney, John Jerome, of Rooney & Spence, customs and insurance brokers, forwarding agents, 66, 68 and 70 Beaver Street, New York city.

Rorke, James, 40 Barclay Street, New York city.

Roosevelt, Hon. Theodore, president of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.

Ryan, Charles V., Springfield, Mass.

Ryan, Christopher S., Lexington, Mass.

Ryan, James T., 68 William Street, New York city.

Ryan, John J., 158 East 95th Street, New York city.

Ryan, Michael, 377 Broadway, New York city.

Ryan, Michael J., Waterbury, Conn.

Ryan, Most Rev. Patrick J. (D. D.), Archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Cathedral, Philadelphia.

Ryan, Nicholas W., 1444 Boston Road, borough of the Bronx, New York city.

Ryan, Richard, Rutland, Vt.

Ryan, Hon. William, of Wm. Ryan & Co., grocers, Port Chester, N. Y.

Sanders, Col. C. C., Gainesville, Ga.; president of the State Banking Co. of Gainesville; alternate commissioner to World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., 1893; vice-president for Georgia, American Bankers' Association. Col. Sanders is of Irish and English ancestry. On the maternal side, he is descended from Thomas and Theodosia M. Smyth who emigrated from Ireland, in 1793, landing in Charleston, S. C. They settled in Jones county, Ga. Thomas died Nov. 28, 1799. On the paternal side, Colonel Sanders is a descendant of Rev. Moses Sanders who emigrated from England, with two brothers, John and David, and arrived in Petersburg, Va., 1765. They embraced the Patriotic cause in the Revolution and were active in operations against the British. Col. Sanders, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Georgia Military Institute, in June, 1861; entered the Confederate service; was made lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry, Georgia volunteers, August, 1861; served under General Lee in the Peninsular campaign, in the seven days' battles around Richmond, Va., and was among the bravest of the brave; commanded his regiment at Malvern Hill and at Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, where the Twenty-fourth was a part of the Confederate forces that received the valorous charges of Meagher's Irish Brigade. He also commanded the regiment at the battles of Chancellorsville and Antietam, at which latter conflict he was placed in command of Wofford's Brigade. While in this position he met a bayonet charge from the Federals by a counter bayonet charge, and in the desperate fighting that ensued, fifty-eight per cent. of Sanders' heroic force was swept away. Colonel Sanders also led the

Twenty-fourth at Cedar Creek, Chickamauga, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Sailor's Creek. On Apr. 6, 1865, Ewell's corps, to which Colonel Sanders' regiment was then attached, was captured, and Colonel Sanders was sent as a prisoner of war to Washington, D. C. Writing of Meagher's Irish Brigade, Colonel Sanders says: "I was in command of the Twenty-fourth Georgia regiment, with other troops, at the foot of Marye's Heights, receiving the five heroic and gallant charges of the Irish Brigade, whose prodigies of valor have filled the country with admiration. I saw the devoted Irish charge up to our breastworks, to be mowed down by a line of Confederate fire that no soldiers could withstand. I saw the Irish battalions cut down like grain before the reaper, yet the survivors would magnificently close up their ranks only to have huge gaps again cut through them. When forced back they rallied and came bravely on again, only to be riddled with bullets and torn by artillery. Their fifth charge was made with greatly decimated ranks that slowly recoiled like the waves of a tempestuous sea. When twilight descended upon the scene, a spectacle was presented unequaled in warfare. At least three fourths of my command was composed of men of Irish descent and knew that the gallant dead in our front were our kindred of the land beyond the sea. When, one by one, the stars came out that night, many tears were shed by Southern Confederate eyes for the heroic Federal Irish dead." During the war Colonel Sanders was offered the rank of brigadier-general but declined the same.

Sasseen, Robert A., 50 Pine Street, New York city; insurance investments. (Life member ot the Society.)

Shahan, Very Rev. Thomas J. (S. T. D., J. U. L.), professor of Church History,Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Shanahan, Very Rev. Edmund T. (Ph. D., S. T. D., J. C. L.), professor of Dogmatic Theology, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Shanley, John F., 17 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Shanley, Thomas J., 344 West 87th Street, New York city.

Shea, John B., 19 Maiden Lane, New York city.

Sheedy, B. D. (M. D.), 10 West 46th Street, New York city.

Sheran, Hugh F., 46 Woodbine Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Sheridan, Rev. John A., 97 South Street, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.

Sherman, P. Tecumseh, of the law firm Taft & Sherman, 15 William Street, New York city; member of the Union League Club, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman.

Shine, Jerome, 137 West Clinton Street, Cleveland, O.

Shuman, A., merchant clothier, 440 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Slattery, John J., president Todd–Donigan Iron Co., Louisville, Ky.

Sligo Social Club, Roxbury (Boston), Mass. (M. J. Mulroy, secretary, 24 Faxon Street, Roxbury.)

Smith, James, 26 Broadway, New York city.

Smith, Rev. James J., 88 Central Street, Norwich, Conn.

Smith, Joseph, secretary of the Police Commission, Lowell, Mass.

Smith, Dr. Thomas B., Wyman's Exchange, Lowell, Mass.

Smith, Thomas F., clerk of the City Court, 32 Chambers Street, New York city.

Smyth, Rev. Thomas M., East Liverpool, O.

Smyth, Philip A., 11 Pine Street, New York city.

Smyth, Rev. Hugh P., rector of St. Joseph's church, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Smyth, Rev. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.

Somers, P. E., manufacturer, 17 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass. (Life member the Society.)

Spellman, John H., 109–111 Park Row, New York city.

Spillane, J. B., managing editor *Music Trade Review*, Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue, New York city.

Steele, Hon. John H., Phenix Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Storen, William J., 232 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.

Sullivan, James E. (M. D.), Vice-President-General of the Society, Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.

Sullivan, James Mark, lawyer, Exchange Building, New Haven, Conn.

Sullivan, John B., contractor, New Bedford, Mass.

Sullivan, John J., 61–63 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass; of Doe, Sullivan & Co.

Sullivan, Dr. M. B., Dover, N. H.; formerly a state senator.

Sullivan, M. F. (M. D.), Oak Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Sullivan, Patrick F., of Sullivan Bros., 68 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

Sullivan, Hon. Richard, lawyer, Hemingway Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; an ex-senator of Massachusetts.

Sullivan, Roger G., cigar manufacturer, 803 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

Sullivan, Dr. T. P., 318 South Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

Sullivan, Timothy P., Concord, N. H.; furnished granite from his New Hampshire quarries for the new National Library Building, Washington, D. C.

Supple, Rev. James N., rector of St. Francis de Sales church, Charlestown, (Boston), Mass.

Sweeney, Rev. Timothy P., St. Patrick's church, Fall River, Mass.

Sweeny, William Montgomery, 120 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Swords, Joseph F., superintendent U. S. Reservation, Sulphur, Indian Territory. He is a descendant of Cornet George Swords, one of the A. D. 1649 officers in the service of Kings Charles I and Charles II in Ireland.

Joseph F. Swords is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is of the fourth American Generation from Francis Dawson Swords, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, 1750, who was exiled from Ireland, 1760, and who served in the Patriot Army throughout the War of the Revolution.

Tack, Theodore E., 52 Broadway, New York city.

Teeling, Rt. Rev. Arthur J., rector of St. Mary's church, Lynn, Mass.

Thompson, Frank, 1867 Seventh Avenue, New York city.

Thompson, Frank V., 116 Princeton Street, East Boston, Mass.

Thompson, James, of James Thompson & Bro., Louisville, Ky.

Thompson, Robert Ellis (Ph. D.), president Central High school, Philadelphia, Pa.; recently a professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

Tierney, Dennis H., real estate and insurance, 167 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Tierney, Edward M., Elmira, N. Y.

Tierney, Miles, 317 Riverside Drive, New York city. (Life member of the Society.)

Toale, Patrick P., Toale P. O., Aiken county, S. C.

Toland, M. A., 148 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

Toomey, A. J., F11 Produce Exchange, New York city.

Travers, Ambrose F., vice-president of the Travers Brothers Co., cordage, etc., 41 Worth Street, New York city.

Travers, Francis C., president of the Travers Brothers Co., 41 Worth Street, New York city.

Travers, Vincent P., treasurer of the Travers Brothers Co., 41 Worth Street, New York city.

Vail, Roger, associate editor of the *Irish Standard*, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ver Planck, William Gordon, 149 Broadway, New York city; of the law firm Young, Ver Planck & Prince.

Vincent, John, lawyer, 45 Cedar Street, New York city; was first assistant district attorney under the late Hon. John McKeon for two years, and on his death was appointed by the court as his successor ad interim.

Vredenburgh, Watson, Jr., civil engineer, 32 Broadway, New York city.

Waldron, E. M., builder, Newark, N. J.

Walker, William O'Brien, 90 Wall Street, New York city; a descendant of the Revolutionary O'Briens of Machias, Me.

Wallace, Rev. T. H., Lewiston, Me.

Waller, Hon. Thomas M., ex-governor of Connecticut, 15 Wall Street, New York city.

Walsh, James A., Lewiston, Me.; agent Lewiston Bleachery.

Walsh, Philip C., 260 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.; of Walsh's Sons & Co., dealers in irons and metals.

Walsh, Philip C., Jr., 260 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Walsh, P. J., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

Walsh, Wm. P., 247 Water Street, Augusta, Me.
Ward, Edward, Kennebunk, Me.
Ward, John T., Kennebunk, Me.
Ward, Michael J., Brookline, Mass.
Wilson, Hon. Thomas (LL. D.), general counsel for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, 1864-9; member of the Minnesota House of Representatives, 1880; member of the Minnesota Senate, 1883; member of Congress, 1887-9.
Woods, John J., 54 Federal Street, Newburyport, Mass.
Wright, Henry, 584 East 148th Street, New York city.
Zabriskie, George A., 123 Produce Exchange, New York city.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society was organized on January 20, 1897, and now has members in twenty-seven states, the District of Columbia, two territories and two foreign countries.

The first president-general was the late Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N. (retired).

Briefly stated, the object of the organization is to make better known the Irish chapter in American history.

There are two classes of members in the organization,—Life and Annual. The life membership fee is $50 (paid once). The fee for annual members is $5, paid yearly. In the case of new annual members, the initiation fee, $5, also pays the membership dues for the first year.

The board of government comprises a president-general, a vice-president-general, a secretary-general, a treasurer-general, a librarian and archivist, and an executive council. There are also state vice-presidents.

The Society has already issued several bound volumes and a number of other publications. These have been distributed to the members and to public libraries; also to historical organizations and to universities. Each member of the Society is entitled, free of charge, to a copy of every publication issued from the time of his admittance. These publications are of great interest and value, and are more than an equivalent for the membership fee.

The Society draws no lines of creed or politics. Being an American organization in spirit and principle, it welcomes to its ranks Americans of whatever race descent, and of whatever creed, who take an interest in the objects for which the Society is organized. Membership application blanks will be furnished on request.

The membership includes many people of prominence, and has been addressed by many distinguished men. It occupies a position in the front rank of American historical organizations.

A GENERAL INDEX.

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

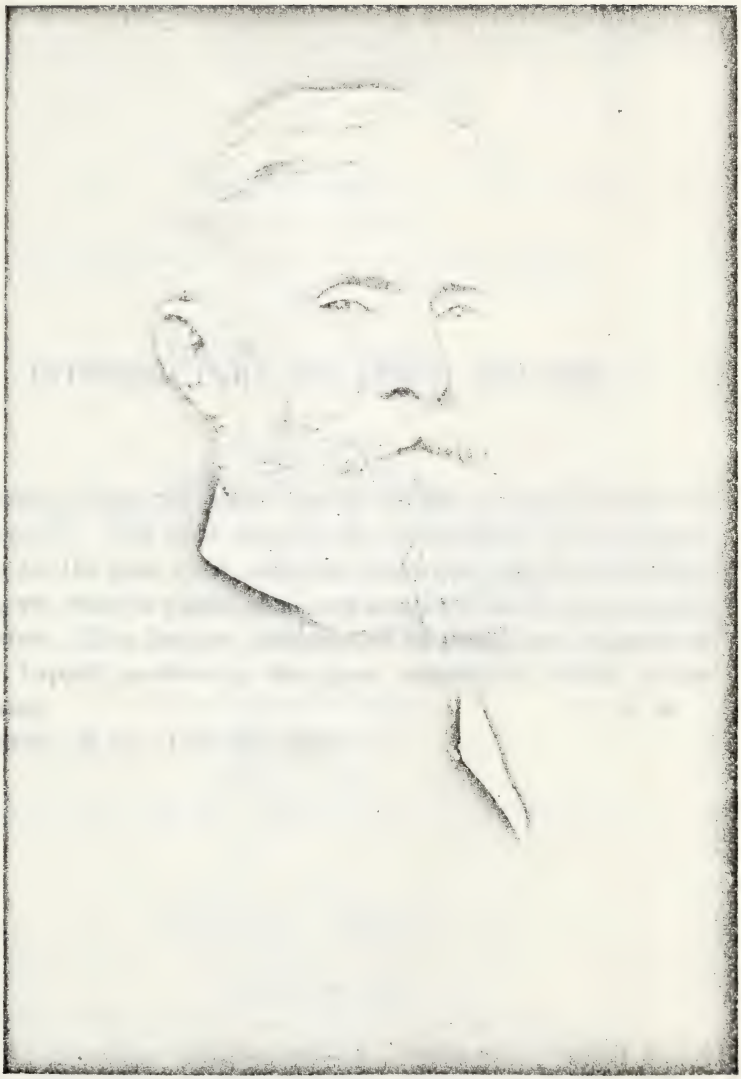
BY

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,

Secretary-General.

VOLUME IV.

BOSTON, MASS.,
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,
1904.



HON. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, New York City,

President-General of the Society, 1901.

INTRODUCTORY TO THIRD VOLUME.

I here present the third annual volume of the JOURNAL to the Society. The work records the proceedings of the organization for the year 1900, gives the historical papers contributed during the year for publication, and sets forth much other matter of interest. The Society continues on its useful and progressive career, happily performing the great mission for which it was instituted. T. H. M.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 31, 1900.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, A. D. 1900.

President-General,

Hon. Thomas J. Gargan,

Of the Law Firm, Gargan & Keating, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President-General,

Hon. John D. Crimmins,

40 East 68th St., New York City.

Secretary-General,

Thomas Hamilton Murray,

Editor *Evening Call*, 77 Main St., Woonsocket, R. I.

Treasurer-General,

Hon. John C. Linehan,

State Insurance Commissioner, Concord, N. H.

Librarian and Archivist,

Thomas B. Lawler,

New York City.

(With Ginn & Co., Publishers, Boston, New York, Chicago, London.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The foregoing and

James Jeffrey Roche, LL. D., Editor *The Pilot*, Boston, Mass.

Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D., J. U. D., Professor of English Language and Literature, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Robert Ellis Thompson, Ph. D., President Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D., grand nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish Patriot, New York City.

Hon. Thomas Dunn English, the well known writer; ex-Member of Congress, Newark, N. J.

Francis C. Travers, President of Travers Brothers Co., 107 Duane St., New York City.

Hon. Cornelius T. Driscoll, Mayor of New Haven, Conn.

Stephen J. Geoghegan, of the firm Gillis & Geoghegan, 537–539 West Broadway, New York City.

Joseph Smith, Secretary of the Board of Police, Lowell, Mass.

Augustus St. Gaudens, Member of the National Academy of Design, New York City.

Thomas J. Lynch, Augusta, Me.

Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

Col. James Armstrong, Charleston, S. C.

Edward A. Hall, Springfield, Mass.

Francis Higgins, 12 East 34th St., New York City.

Moses Dillon, El Paso, Texas.

John Crane, 307 West 103d St., New York City.

John F. Hayes, M. D., Waterbury, Ct.

Hon. James S. Coleman, 38 East 69th St., New York City.

Col. Henry F. Donovan, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph F. Swords, New York City; of the fourth American generation from Francis Dawson Swords, who was exiled from Ireland, 1760, and who served in the Patriot army throughout the American Revolution.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Maine—**James Cunningham,** Portland.
New Hampshire—**Hon. James F. Brennan,** Peterborough.
Vermont—**John D. Hanrahan, M. D.,** Rutland.
Massachusetts—**Osborne Howes,** Boston.
Rhode Island—**Hon. Patrick J. Boyle,** Newport.
Connecticut—**Rev. James H. O'Donnell,** Watertown.
New York—**Gen. James R. O'Beirne,** New York City.
New Jersey—**Hon. William A. M. Mack,** Elizabeth.
Pennsylvania—**Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland,** Philadelphia.
Delaware—**Col. John P. Donahoe,** Wilmington.
Virginia—**Hon. Joseph T. Lawless,** Richmond.
West Virginia—**Col. O'Brien Moore,** Charleston.
South Carolina—**Daniel M. O'Driscoll,** Charleston.
Georgia—**Col. C. C. Sanders,** Gainesville.
Ohio—**Thomas B. Minahan,** Columbus.
Indiana—**Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey,** C. S. C., Notre Dame.

Illinois—**P. T. Barry**, Chicago.
Iowa—**Rev. M. C. Lenihan**, Marshalltown.
Minnesota—**John D. O'Brien**, St. Paul.
Michigan—**Hon. T. A. E. Weadock**, Detroit.
Missouri—**Julius L. Foy**, St. Louis.
Tennessee—**Michael Gavin**, Memphis.
Kentucky—**Edward Fitzpatrick**, Louisville.
Kansas—**Patrick H. Coney**, Topeka.
Colorado—**J. E. Lowery, M. D.**, Sopris.
Nebraska—**M. D. Long**, O'Neill.
Utah—**Joseph Geoghegan**, Salt Lake City.
Texas—**Gen. A. G. Malloy**, El Paso.
Oregon—**Henry E. Reed**, Portland.
California—**James Connolly**, Coronado.

District of Columbia—**Patrick O'Farrell**, Washington.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE CAREER OF THE SOCIETY, FOR 1900, OR OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE MEMBERS.

Jan. 1. Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, state vice-president of the Society for Rhode Island, was to-day inaugurated mayor of Newport for his sixth term.

Jan. 1. Hon. James F. Leonard, of the Society, is inaugurated mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

Jan. 11. Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., of the Society, addresses a Pro-Boer meeting at Lawrence, Mass. Ex-Mayor Breen of Lawrence, another of our members, presides at the meeting.

Jan. 13. Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., just mentioned, is elected president of the Papyrus Club, Boston.

Jan. 18. Annual meeting and banquet of the Society, at Sherry's, New York City, with addresses by Hon. Thomas H. Carter, United States senator from Montana, and other gentlemen.

Jan. 20. The *New York World* to-day mentions "The Cipher in the Plays and on the Tombstone," a work by one of our members, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly is also the author of an "Essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare," "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," "Ragnarok," "The Great Cryptogram," "Cæsar's Column," and other works. He has been a member of congress, and was for two terms lieutenant-governor of Minnesota.

Jan. 23. Hon. Andrew J. White, ex-police justice and former dock commissioner, dies at his residence in New York City. He became a member of the Society, Jan. 19, 1899.

Jan. 24. Death of Hon. William F. Reddy, of the Society, Richmond, Va. He had been a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Feb. 5. Article published in the *New York Sun*, from the pen of Secretary T. H. Murray, relative to Andrew Jackson's ancestry.

Feb. 10. Contribution appeared in *The Monitor* of San Francisco, Cal., descriptive of the Society's work and urging active interest therein. The author is James Connolly, of Coronado, the Society's state vice-president for California.

Feb. 18. Rev. Michael Gilligan, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Medford, Mass., died to-day in Norfolk, Va. He was a member of the Society.

Feb. 20. Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, a member of the Society, writes an interesting descriptive letter from the Philippines. The letter was subsequently published in the *New York Sun* of March 13.

Feb. 24. Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Protestant Episcopal Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and member of the Society, begins to-day, in the Philadelphia *Evening Post*, his serial, "The Grip of Honor."

March. In *Donahoe's Magazine* for this month is an article by T. St. John Gaffney, of the Society, on "The Alleged European Coalition Against the United States During the Spanish-American War." The article was subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form for the American Raad.

Mar. 1. Check for $50, life membership fee, received to-day from P. F. McGowan, New York City.

Mar. 3. The steamship *Lucania* arrived off Sandy Hook from Liverpool. Among her passengers was John E. Milholland, of New York, a member of the Society. On the passage over a British baronet bought champagne for the saloon passengers and proposed the health of the British queen and a toast to the success of the British arms in the war against the Boers. Mr. Milholland and others refused to drink the toast.

Mar. 6. Richard Ryan, of the Society, was a candidate for mayor of Rutland, Vt., in to-day's election in that city.

Mar. 6. Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, the Society's vice-president for the District of Columbia, participated in the banquet at Washington, D. C., of the Second Army Corps Association, he being a member of the executive committee of the Association and treasurer of the banquet committee.

Mar. 8. President McKinley to-day sent to the senate the nomination of Second Lieutenant Hugh A. Drum, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, he to be first lieutenant. This officer is a son of our late member, Capt. John Drum, Tenth U. S. Infantry, killed in battle near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Mar. 9. William Hopkins, member of the Society, is elected a vice-president of the Boston Press Club.

Mar. 11. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, state vice-president for New York, delivered an address at the Hyperion theatre, New Haven, Ct., to-night, on the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet.

Mar. 12. The editor of the *Review of Reviews* writes for information concerning the Society.

Mar. 17. Anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. The anniversary was observed to-night under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens Association. Hon. John B. Martin, a member of our Society, presided.

Mar. 17. Col. James Armstrong, Charleston, S. C., member of our executive council, responded to a toast at a banquet of the Hibernian Society in Charleston to-night.

Mar. 17. Hon. James A. O'Gorman, of the Society, presided to-night at a banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York City.

Mar. 17. Annual meeting at Boston of the Charitable Irish Society (founded, 1737). Five members of our Society were elected to offices in the organization, as follows, viz.: Edmund Reardon, president; Dennis J. Gorman, vice-president; P. J. Flatley, M. A. Toland, and M. J. Jordan, directors.

Mar. 17. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York, a member of the Society, delivered an address to-night at a banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Albany, N. Y.

Mar. 17. Judge John J. McDonough, of Fall River, Mass., and Mayor Boyle, of Newport, R. I., both members of our Society, participated in a banquet at Fall River this evening.

Mar. 17. President Daniel M. O'Driscoll, of St. Patrick's Society, Charleston, S. C., and state vice-president for South Carolina of our Society, presided at a banquet in Charleston to-night.

Mar. 18. The *Boston Sunday Globe*, to-day, had a symposium on "Can Ireland ever be Reconciled to the British Crown?" Two of our members, P. J. Flatley and Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, both of Boston, contributed to the discussion.

Mar. 18. In the *New York World*, to-day, appeared a contribution from Hon. Joseph F. Daly, of the Society, on "The Fallibility of Circumstantial Evidence," a judicial study.

Mar. 19. The *Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle* had an editorial to-day entitled "A Sad Anniversary." It related to the death, March 19, 1899, of Hon. Patrick Walsh, ex-United States senator from Georgia. Mr. Walsh was also editor and proprietor of the *Augusta Chronicle*, and manager of the Southern Associated Press. At the time of his death he was state vice-president of our Society for Georgia.

April 3. Dr. Sherwin Gibbons of Lexington, Mass., a member of the patriotic celebration committee for the battle anniversary on the 19th inst., writes to the Society that Christopher S. Ryan of Lexington has been appointed a special committee to receive the members of our Society on their arrival in town that day.

April 10. Hon. William A. M. Mack, of the Society, is to-day reelected mayor of Elizabeth, N. J.

April 12. The city council of New Bedford, Mass., this evening, reëlected two of our members to official positions, viz.: City auditor, Charles J. McGurk; inspector of buildings, Edmund O'Keefe.

April 16. Thomas Carroll, Peabody, Mass., a member of the Society, reads a paper before the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., on "Bands and Band Music in Salem." In his paper he mentions the great musician, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, who, in December, 1854, was elected leader of a Salem band, taking the position in 1855. He also mentions William Carroll and James Byrne, two other band leaders in Salem, and alludes to the "Jackson Musketeers, of Lowell, commanded by Capt. Patrick H. Proctor."

April 19. The Society observed the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, Concord, and Cambridge, Mass., by a visit to Lexington, where it deposited a laurel wreath to the memory of the patriots who fell, April 19, 1775.

April 19. In the evening succeeding the event just mentioned, the Society held a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Among the guests were President Capen of Tufts College and President Hall of Clark University, Mass. Each made an address.

April 19. At the banquet of the Society at the Hotel Bellevüe, Boston, this evening, Thomas F. O'Malley of Somerville, Mass., read an historical paper on "Hugh Cargill," an Irishman of Concord, Mass., who participated in the battle of April 19, 1775.

April 22. M. le Comte Margerin de Cremont, Paris, France, writes to Secretary T. H. Murray. M. de Cremont is president of the Association Artistique et Litteraire de Saint Patrice, of Paris. He presents his regards to our Society.

May. Hon. James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H., state vice-president of the Society, has a paper in this month's issue of the *Granite Monthly* on the "Peterborough Town Library." The paper is illustrated and of great interest and value.

May 3. Letter of inquiry written to Secretary Murray, by Dr. John B. Cosgrove of Worcester, Mass. He seeks information relative to the Irish Bacons who settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1640.

May 8. At a convention of the Gaelic League of America, which opened in Boston on this date, Stephen J. Richardson, of New York, a member of our Society, was chosen national president of the League.

May 9. Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., of our Society, lectured before the Somerville Historical Society this evening on "Curiosities of the Colonial Laws."

May 10. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of the Society, was nominated at Cincinnati, O., to-day, for vice-president of the United States.

May 11. A New Haven, Ct., member of the Society, Hon. James P. Bree, is chosen national secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the latter's convention in Boston.

May 19. *The Boston Globe* of this date publishes an interesting notice of the Society's second annual volume, the notice having been written by M. E. Hennessy of the *Globe's* staff, who is also a member of the Society.

May 21. Secretary Murray to-day received a check for $50 from the Knights of St. Patrick, of San Francisco, Cal. This is a life membership fee for the Knights, the latter having voted to affiliate with the Society. The check was forwarded through John Mulhern of 124 Market St., San Francisco.

May 27. Eugene T. McCarthy, Lynn, Mass., of the Society, died. He was a well-known and highly esteemed lawyer and a leader among the members of the Essex county bar.

May 27. Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, rector of St. Bridget's church, Lexington, Mass., a member of the Society, observed to-day the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

May 30. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, chairman of the Boston citizens committee to receive the Boer envoys, meets the latter at Providence, R. I., and escorts them to Boston; with him were James Jeffrey Roche, also of the Society, and others. The envoys were Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans.

June 1. Notice issued to the members of the Society for an observance of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the observance to take place in Boston on Monday, the 18th inst., the anniversary itself falling on Sunday, 17th inst.

June 1. John F. Doyle, 45 William St., New York city, forwards $50 to the Society, life membership fee.

June 1. A number of our members in Springfield, Mass., were on the committee to receive the Boer envoys in that city this afternoon. The members referred to included City Solicitor Wm. G. McKechnie, Ex-Postmaster John H. Clune, Dr. Philip Kilroy and James B. Carroll.

June 4. William H. O'Hearn, M. D., a Lawrence, Mass., member of the Society, died in that city.

June 9. *The Charlestown* (Mass.) *Enterprise*, of this date, contains a splendid article relative to the Society's programme for the Bunker Hill anniversary celebration on the 18th inst.

June 10. Daniel B. Kelley, of the Society, died to-day at his home in Haverhill, Mass. He was a graduate of Yale University, and a lawyer by profession.

June 10. *The Boston Sunday Globe*, to-day, contains the Society's programme for the Bunker Hill celebration on the 18th inst.

June 14. Under this date, the *Catholic Sentinel* of Portland, Oregon, publishes an appreciative notice of the Society and its work.

June 18. Celebration to-day, by the Society, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. In the morning a laurel wreath was placed on one of the memorial tablets at Charlestown, and an address was delivered by Thomas F. O'Malley, of Somerville, Mass. In the evening the Society held a banquet at the United States Hotel, Boston.

June 18. At a meeting to-day of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, of the Society, was elected a director of the Association.

June 21. Death at Washington, D. C., to-night, of Michael Cavanagh, a member of the Society; had been long a worker in Irish national movements; was employed in the war department at Washington for many years.

June 21. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York, and member of the Society, was to-day nominated for vice-president of the United States, by the Republican national convention assembled in Philadelphia, Pa.

June 23. Obsequies at Washington, D. C., to-day, of Michael Cavanagh. The pall bearers included Edward A. Moseley, ex-president-general of the Society, and two other members—Capt. Patrick O'Farrell and J. D. O'Connell—all of Washington, D. C.

June 23. Michael F. Cox, M. D., M. R. I. A., member of the Society of Antiquities, Ireland, and member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland, expresses his interest in our organization and states that he would be pleased to be admitted. He has since been admitted.

July *The New England Bibliopolist* (Boston), for this month, contains an appreciative review of Vol. II of the Journal of the Society. The review is from the pen of Frederick Willard Parke.

July 1. Hon. John J. Hayes, Boston, Mass., a member of the Society, died early this morning in that city. He was a

graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; served several terms as a member of the Boston school board, and was also elected to the Massachusetts senate.

July 4. Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C., ex-president-general of our Society, was to-day elected to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati in place of his father, recently deceased.

July 11. A contribution appears in the *New York Sun*, to-day, from the pen of T. St. John Gaffney, a New York member, dealing with the ancestry of President McKinley.

July 11. Death of one of our members, William H. Quinn, Hallowell, Me. He had been a member of the board of aldermen of that city.

July 16. Secretary Murray, of the Society, has a contribution in the *New York Sun* to-day relative to President McKinley's ancestry.

July 16. On or about this date a letter was written by Rev. Fred B. Cole, chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, in which he very kindly offered his services as guide in a contemplated pilgrimage of the Society to the grave of "Old Parson" MacSparran. Rev. Dr. MacSparran was an Irishman, born toward the close of the 17th century and for nearly forty years was pastor of St. Paul's church, in Narragansett, R. I. A vote of thanks was extended Rev. Mr. Cole.

July 18. T. M. Bryan, of Montesano, Wash., writes to the Society desiring information regarding his great-grandfather, John Bryan, who was an officer in the patriot ranks during the American Revolution. This officer came from Ireland and Mr. Bryan is of opinion that he had served in a company from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

July 21. J. D. O'Connell, a Washington, D. C., member of the Society, has an article in the *N. Y. Irish World* of this date on "The Irish in the Civil War."

Aug. 3. Hon. Timothy J. Howard, Manchester, N. H., of the Society, was nominated for congress to-day.

Aug. 9. *The Tribune*, of East Liverpool, Ohio, publishes an article to-day on the "Fawcett Memorial Tablet" erected in that city to the Fawcett family. Thomas Fawcett,

the pioneer of the family in this country, was an Irish Quaker, born in 1747. His wife, Isabella Snodgrass, was also born in Ireland, 1754. Thomas platted "Fawcettstown," now East Liverpool, O., in 1798.

Aug. 12. Rev. Thomas W. Broderick, a Hartford, Conn., member of the Society, died in that city to-night. He was rector of St. Peter's church there for sixteen years.

Aug. 26. Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, regent of Gaspee chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, writes to Secretary Murray, from Newport, R. I., to enlist his interest, and that of the Society, in the project to preserve the old Revolutionary fort on Butt's Hill, Portsmouth, R. I.

Aug. 28. Susan P. Swinburne of Newport, R. I., regent of William Ellery chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, writes to Mayor Boyle of Newport, state vice-president of our Society for Rhode Island. She hopes the Society will place itself on record in favor of preserving the old fortifications on Butt's Hill, Portsmouth, R. I., near Newport. These fortifications were constructed by Gen. John Sullivan in 1778. The matter was submitted to the Society at the gathering in Newport on the 29th inst., and the project heartily commended.

Aug. 28. Death in Ireland of Rev. Michael O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., a life member of the Society.

Sept. 24. The torpedo boat *O'Brien*, for the United States navy, was launched to-day at the Crescent shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J. The boat was "christened" by Miss Myra Lincoln O'Brien.

Oct. 2. Hon. John B. O'Donnell, ex-mayor of Northampton, Mass., was to-day nominated for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Society.

Oct. 3. Letter received to-day from Col. James Moran of Providence, R. I. He gives many valuable facts concerning Rhode Island officers of Irish blood who served in the Civil War.

Oct. 4. Hon. Joseph J. Flynn, Lawrence, Mass., a member of the Society, is to-day nominated for congress.

Oct. 15. A meeting of Narragansett Indians, remnant of the old, historic tribe, was held this evening at Westerly, R. I., to hear the report of their counsel, Francis M. Morrison

of Worcester, Mass., who is one of our members. Mr. Morrison has long acted as counsel for these Indians in prosecuting certain political and property claims. He has also been attending to interests of the Mohegan, Montauk, and Shinnecook Indians.

Oct. 17. Death to-day of John B. Wright, editor of *The Gazette*, Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Wright became a member of the Society soon after the organization of the latter.

Nov. 2. Rev. Michael J. Cooke, Fall River, Mass., contributes $50 to the publication fund of the Society.

Nov. 14. Very Rev. John E. Barry, a Concord, N. H., member of the Society, was killed this afternoon by a cable car on Broadway, New York city. Father Barry was vicar-general of the Catholic diocese of Manchester, N. H.

Nov. 22. The torpedo boat *Blakeley*, for the United States navy, was launched to-day at South Boston, Mass. She is named in honor of Capt. Johnston Blakeley, U. S. N., who was a native of Ireland, born in 1771. In August, 1814, he was appointed to the command of the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp*. He captured and burned the British sloop-of-war *Reindeer*, engaged and defeated the *Avon*, and also took the *Atlanta*. The *Wasp* was spoken on Oct. 9, 1814, but was never heard of afterwards. She is thought to have foundered in a storm.

Nov. 24. The seventeenth meeting of the Council of the Society was held this evening at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city. Preceding the business session, the members were hospitably entertained at dinner by Hon. John D. Crimmins of New York.

Nov. 24. In the *Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) of this date appears an appreciative notice of Vol. II of the JOURNAL of the Society. The notice is in the nature of a review, the author being William A. Leahy of Boston.

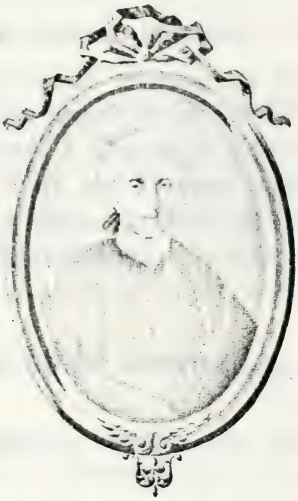
December. John P. Holland, of the Society, has an article in this month's issue of the *North American Review* on "The Submarine Boat and Its Future."

Dec. 4. Hon. James F. Leonard, of the Society, is to-day re-elected mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

Dec. 17. Rev. John F. Cummins of Roslindale, Mass., a member of the Society, was entertained by a reception and ban-

quet this evening at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Catholic priesthood. The event was not under the auspices of the Society, although several members of the latter were present.

Dec. 24. The United States torpedo-boat destroyer *Macdonough* was launched to-day. She is named in honor of a distinguished naval officer of Irish blood.



CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON.

A signer of the Declaration of Independence. His paternal grandfather was a native of King's County, Ireland. Charles, the grandson, was born at Annapolis, Md., 1737; "inherited a vast estate and was considered one of the richest men in the colonies;" member of the Continental Congress; member of the Board of War; in 1788 was elected United States Senator from Maryland: died in Baltimore, Md., 1832; was the last survivor of the Signers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Society held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at Sherry's, Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York city. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, the president-general, occupied the chair, and Thomas Hamilton Murray of Woonsocket, R. I., the secretary-general, attended to the duties of the latter office. The following is a copy of the notice for the meeting:

THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby notified that the annual meeting and banquet of the American-Irish Historical Society will be held at Sherry's, Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, 1900.

The annual meeting will be called to order at 6:30 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, the annual reports presented, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

The official headquarters during the day will be at the Murray Hill Hotel, where a meeting of the executive council of the Society will be held at 4 p. m.

The banquet at Sherry's will take place at 8 p. m., following the annual meeting. Tickets for the same will be three dollars each. They are now ready, and may be obtained of the secretary-general, whose address is given below.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, United States senator from Montana, has announced that he will be present.

Addresses are also expected from Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck,

mayor of New York; Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city: Hon. William McAdoo, recently assistant secretary of the navy; Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Boston, Mass.; Hon. John C. Linehan, state insurance commissioner of New Hampshire; Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York city; Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the *Boston Pilot;* Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D., New York city; Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Watertown, Conn.; and Judge Wauhope Lynn, New York city.

There will be present as guests, a delegation from the New York Knickerbocker Transvaal Committee. The event will likewise be characterized by other features of more than usual interest.

A large attendance is desired, each member being at liberty to bring with him as many personal guests as he wishes.

If you intend to be present, kindly notify the secretary-general at the earliest possible moment, so that proper arrangements can be made.

Fraternally,

THOMAS J. GARGAN,
President-General.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,
Secretary-General (77 Main St., Woonsocket, R. I.).

Dec. 31, 1899.

The business session was well attended, several states being represented.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general of the Society, presented the following annual report:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The American-Irish Historical Society is on the threshold of its fourth year of existence. We are strong in numbers, representative in character and devoted to a patriotic work.

Our growth as an organization has been rapid, but not unstable: widespread, but healthy; vigorous, and of permanent value.

We have solid reason to be proud of what the Society has accomplished during the three years it has been in the field. We have been accorded a generous welcome from historical societies long in existence; our advent has been hailed with satisfaction: our motives praised; our publications eagerly sought.

To-night we meet in New York city for the third time, and for

the third time we are indebted to our New York members for unbounded hospitality, kindliest service and tireless efforts to make our annual gathering a success.

During the year just closed, ninety-two new members have been admitted to the Society, and ten of our brothers have died. These deaths of the year removed from our ranks the following: Hon. Patrick Walsh, Augusta, Ga.; Col. Patrick T. Hanley, Boston, Mass.; Hon. John H. Sullivan, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. William F. Cummings, Rutland, Vt.; Mr. Joseph J. Kelley, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. William Slattery, Holyoke, Mass.; Rev. George W. Pepper, Cleveland, O.; Rev. Denis Scannell, Worcester, Mass.; and Mr. Edmund Phelan, Boston, Mass.

Since our last annual gathering in this city, meetings under the auspices of the Society have been held in Providence, R. I., Newport, R. I., and Boston, Mass. In each instance great interest was manifested in the mission of the organization, and new members were secured.

Among those in attendance at the Providence meeting was Hon. John D. Crimmins, our esteemed general vice-president. On that occasion he subscribed $500 to forward the interests of the Society, this being the largest individual gift the organization has thus far received. Among the speakers at this meeting were the Rev. S. B. Nelson, an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, and Rev. Frank L. Phalen, a Unitarian.

At the Newport meeting, the mayor of the city, Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, a member of our Society, presided and delivered an address of welcome. Addresses were also made by Hon. Charles E. Gorman of Providence; by Rev. Louis J. Deady, a Catholic rector of Newport; by City Solicitor Brown of Newport; by Dennis H. Tierney of Waterbury, Conn.; by Hon. John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H., and other gentlemen.

At the Boston meeting, President-General Gargan presided, and there were addresses by Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston and a number of others.

Nor, during the year, has the Society been idle in the field of research. Of our members: Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., has contributed a paper on "The Irish Settlers of Kentucky"; Mr. Daniel M. O'Driscoll, Charleston, S. C., has written on "David Hamilton, an Irish Soldier of the American Revolution"; Mr. Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., has devoted much investi-

gation relative to "The Early Transportation of Irish Men, Women and Children to the West Indies, to Virginia, and to New England"; Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., has prepared a paper "On the Irish Pioneers of Texas"; Mr. M. E. Hennessy, Boston, Mass., on "Men of Irish Birth or Extraction Who Have Attained Distinction in American Journalism"; and Mr. Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., on "The Irish Brigade of Rochambeau's Army in the American Revolutionary War." Mr. Thomas Carroll, Peabody, Mass., a member of our Society, recently delivered an historical address at a church anniversary in that place.

Two of the leading works by our members during the year are those of Rev. John J. McCoy of Chicopee, Mass., and Rev. James H. O'Donnell of Watertown, Conn. The former has written a history of the Catholic diocese of Springfield, Mass., and the latter of the Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn. Both these productions are rich in reference to early Irish settlers, that of Rev. Father O'Donnell being practically a history of the Irish in Connecticut.

The annual bound volume of our Society is now in press. It will be larger than the book we issued last year, will be illustrated and will contain many papers, addresses and other matter of historical and literary value.

At our last annual meeting, the matter of a publication fund was discussed and referred to the council of the Society for action. The council subsequently decided to issue a circular letter inviting contributions to said fund.

It was decided to send out these circulars immediately after some important gathering under the auspices of the Society, when they would be likely to attract special interest. The launching of the United States torpedo boat *O'Brien*, at Elizabeth, N. J., was finally decided upon as such event.

Owing to unavoidable delay, however, this launching has not yet taken place, and thus a desirable opportunity has not, up to this time, presented itself to formulate the circular. I would suggest, however, that this meeting possesses the desired prominence as a Society event, and that the circular can now be sent out within the next week or two.

During the year, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of this city has voluntarily subscribed $100 toward the publication fund, and four New York gentlemen—Mr. Myles Tierney, Mr. Stephen J. Geoghegan, Mr. James McGovern and Mr. John J. Lenehan—have each for

warded a check for $50 in payment of life membership fee. Mr. William Gorman of Philadelphia, Pa., has also become a life member.

In April next, the historic town of Lexington, Mass., is to have a great celebration of the anniversary of the battle of April 19, 1775, and our Society has been invited to be represented on that occasion.

Some months ago, a Franco-American Historical Society was organized at Boston, at which an official of our Society was present and made an address of congratulation. The new organization will devote itself to the French chapter in American history.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the correspondence of the Society has already become of considerable volume. Inquiries from all sections of the country are being constantly received. The writers seek information or data of an historical nature relative to the Irish and their descendants in the United States. These inquiries are promptly answered, and, in return, we receive much valuable material.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,
Secretary-General.

The foregoing report was accepted and adopted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

The treasurer-general of the Society, Hon. John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H., then presented his annual report. It showed the total income for the year 1899 to have been $2,228.50. Cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899, $518.60, thus making the total financial resources of the Society for the year $2,747.10.

The expenditures for 1899, as set forth in detail in the report, were $2,008.86, leaving a balance on hand of $738.24.

Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., for the auditing committee, reported having examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer-general and found the same correct.

The treasurer-general's report was thereupon accepted and adopted.

A communication to the society was announced from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York, in which he

invited the members to be his guests at the executive mansion in Albany.

The invitation was appreciatively received and acknowledged, and the president-general was authorized to appoint a delegation to represent the society by a visit to the governor.

The president-general announced that he would do so, and state the makeup of the delegation later.

Hon. T. A. E. Weadock of Detroit, Mich., an ex-member of Congress, presented the names of several applicants for membership in the Society, and the said applicants were unanimously admitted.

Various other gentlemen also presented many applications for membership, and the same were all favorably acted upon.

The annual election of officers of the Society then took place, the result being the same as given on pages 5, 6 and 7 of this volume.

Upon the conclusion of the business meeting, the members and guests formed in line and proceeded to the banquet hall.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE SOCIETY.

The company around the tables numbered about one hundred and thirty gentlemen. President-General Gargan presided. An orchestra was stationed in the balcony. The decorations were profuse, and were artistically placed.

Grace was said by Rev. John J. McCoy of Chicopee, Mass.

At the head table, with the president-general and the chaplain of the occasion, were seated:

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, U. S. senator, Helena, Mont.
Hon. C. T. Driscoll, mayor of New Haven, Conn.
Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York city.
George E. Van Siclen, of the Boer committee, New York city.
Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.
Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York city.
Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York city.
M. E. Hennessy, Boston, Mass., and one or two others.

In addition to the foregoing, there were also at the banquet the following gentlemen from New York city:

Hon. Joseph F. Daly.
Hon. William McAdoo.
Hon. Joseph P. Fallon.
Hon. Wauhope Lynn.
Hon. James S. Coleman.
Hon. Thomas M. Waller.
Dr. J. Duncan Emmet.
Dr. William Donovan.
Dr. M. J. Tierney.
Dr. James Moran.
Rev. C. B. O'Reilly.
Rev. T. W. Wallace.
Rev. Wm. St. Elmo Smith.
Rev. Fr. McGolrick.
Col. James Quinlan.
Cornelius B. Mitchell.
Thomas Barrett.
Patrick Tiernan.
Thomas S. Brennan.
Stephen J. Geoghegan.
Joseph G. Geoghegan.
John Goodwin.
Myles Tierney.
John Crane.
J. J. Rooney.
E. H. Daly.
E. T. McCrystal.
A. E. Costello.
R. E. Danvers.
D. E. Lynch.
Thomas F. Fitzgerald.
William J. Bolger.
Stephen Farrelly.
James D. Murphy.
John J. Ryan.
John F. Doyle.
M. A. O'Byrne.
Pierce Kent.
Michael Callaghan.
Nicholas J. Hayes.
John F. Walsh.
Daniel F. Cohalan.
Francis C. Travers.
Vincent P. Travers.
A. F. Travers.
Daniel J. Quinlan.
Stephen J. Richardson.
James O'Flaherty.
Edward O'Flaherty.
James W. McCormick.
F. J. Quinlan.
B. Moynahan.
S. J. Dugan.
L. J. Callanan.
W. J. Mulcahy.
J. B. Manning.
E. J. Curry.
George E. Baldwin.
E. J. McGuire.
Michael Monahan.
T. A. Emmet, Jr.
Robert Emmet.
Charles N. Harris.
J. C. Tierney.
E. O'Meagher Condon.
T. St. John Gaffney.
James Curran.
John H. Cahill.
J. O'Donovan Rossa.
Joseph Kelly.
James G. Johnson.
T. J. Colton.
B. F. Coleman.
E. J. O'Shaughnessy.
Thomas W. Clark.
John O'Connell.
Richard Dixon.
Edward J. Dillon.
James Kearney.
John G. O'Keefe.
Philip A. Smyth.
William Temple Emmet.
John C. Sullivan.

Present at the banquet, from other places, were:

Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.
Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. P. T. Barry, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. C. Monaghan, Chemnitz, Germany.
Dr. Philip Kilroy, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. C. J. Downey, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. James F. Martin, Springfield, Mass.
Rev. John Harty, Pawtucket, R. I.
Rev. T. P. Linehan, Biddeford, Me.
Rev. Thomas H. Wallace, Lewiston, Me.
Rev. Daniel Coffey, Columbus, O.
Rev. T. P. O'Neill, Westchester, N. Y.
Col. John McManus, Providence, R. I.
Col. J. P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.
James L. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J.
Edmund O'Keefe, New Bedford, Mass.
James B. Carroll, Springfield, Mass.
Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.
John J. Cadigan, Boston, Mass.
Thomas J. Cummins, Albany, N. Y.
William P. Dempsey, Pawtucket, R. I.
James O'Sullivan, Lowell, Mass.
M. J. Harson, Providence, R. I.
D. D. Donovan, Providence, R. I.
John J. Moore, Springfield, Mass.
Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D. C.
Edmund Reardon, Cambridge, Mass.
Joseph P. Flatley, Boston, Mass.
M. A. Toland, Boston, Mass.
Fred C. Murphy, Springfield, Mass.
William M. Sweeny, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
P. J. Garvey, Holyoke, Mass.
Patrick Farrelly, Morristown, N. J.
S. C. Farrelly, Morristown, N. J.
J. A. Hart, Orange, N. J.
F. C. O'Reilly, Orange, N. J.

The after-dinner exercises were of great interest. Vice-President-General John D. Crimmins, who was at Palm Beach, Fla., for his health, sent a telegram regretting his absence, and adding:

"Our Society should flourish. The field is ripe, and so far the surface is only scratched. When in deeper furrows, forgotten history will be brought forth that will glorify the deeds of the Irish race in building our nation."

Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from Mayor Van Wyck of New York city, Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Mass., and other gentlemen.

THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

President-General Gargan, in rising to open the exercises, spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: In January, 1897, the first meeting to organize this Society was called at Boston. As the reports show, we have now nearly 1,000 members residing in almost every state and territory in the United States, and representing the best elements in the several walks of life.

Our object is to see that history is written fairly and impartially. During the last twenty-five years we have adopted new methods in writing history. The historian who is to write on any epoch no longer accepts as truth the recorded facts of another historian who has written of a former epoch. He challenges every statement made unless corroborated or verified by documentary proof.

We now have access to many valuable papers and letters that throw a new light upon men, their motives and action.

The history of the United States has been largely written by men of English blood, who have unduly glorified the actions of their ancestors. More critical and scientific examinations have shown us that the Irish element contributed very largely to the settlement of the colonies from New England to Georgia, and were an important factor in bringing about the Revolution and establishing the government of the United States.

Our Society is now engaged in searching many of the colonial records, and I suggest that the members in the different states of the Union examine into the origin and ancestry of the prominent men in their states, prepare information and write papers that may be placed in the archives of this Society.

I congratulate the members on the increase in numbers, the continued prosperity of the Society, and urge all who can to contribute

liberally to the publication fund, for spoken words are often but perishable things, and if the history of the part which our race and blood have borne in upbuilding the Republic is to be preserved, we can only keep alive the record of their sacrifices, their heroism and their patriotism by preserving them in the form of permanent memorials, books and publications of the Society.

THE ADDRESS OF SENATOR CARTER.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, U. S. senator from Montana, made an eloquent address. In the course of his speech he paid deserved compliments to Hon. P. A. Collins of Boston, Hon. John D. Crimmins and General O'Beirne of New York, and to other members of the society.

Senator Carter showed the absurdity of calling the United States an Anglo-Saxon country, and traced the expansion of the original thirteen states, and the wonderful resources of America. He said in substance:

A new race has sprung up in this country better than Saxon or Celt. The success of the Republic is due to the fact that it unbridles manhood. The special purpose of this association is to ascertain what part dear old Ireland has played in this drama.

I am gratified beyond expression that this Society insists on seeing justice done to the race from which we have sprung. The work must be logical and correct. One of the most remarkable things is the intellectuality of the Irish race.

Wherever freedom's flag is hoisted you will find an Irishman at or near that emblem. O'Higgins in South America is synonymous with liberty. On every battle-field in North America the Irishman is found, as he also is in poetry, history, arts and sciences. I would not adulate the race. The Irishman forms only a part of the American citizenship. But whether it is in storming Manila or the capital of Great Britain the Irishman will be found doing his work enthusiastically.

I would be delighted to see the Society extended to every state of the Union. There are many, very many, incidents in connection with the Irish race in America I would like to see set down. As a rule the Irish hold the offices, not because they are Irish, but as a recognition of ability and the eternal fitness of things.

Senator Carter spoke eloquently in praise of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the original white settlers of Montana, who died while holding the office of governor of that territory.

Spirited addresses were also made by Hon. Thomas M. Waller, ex-governor of Connecticut; Judge Wauhope Lynn of New York city; Ex-Congressman Weadock of Michigan; Hon. William McAdoo of New York; George E. Van Siclen, who spoke eloquently in behalf of the Boers of South Africa, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New York.

Vocal selections were rendered during the evening, and Miss Sullivan of New York gave selections on the harp.

CELEBRATION OF THE LEXINGTON BATTLE ANNIVERSARY.

EXERCISES AT LEXINGTON AND BOSTON.

On April 19, 1900, the Society observed the 125th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Mass. In connection with the celebration, two notices were issued to the members, viz.:

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Founded, 1897. First President-General, Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N.)

OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

BROTHERS: You are hereby notified that the 125th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and "the Concord Fight" will be observed by our Society on Thursday, April 19, 1900.

Our programme for this patriotic occasion will comprise two leading features, namely: (1) A visit to Lexington, Mass., in the forenoon, and (2) a banquet in the evening at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass. Lady friends of the members will be welcome at both events.

The exercises prepared by the town of Lexington for the day include a national salute of 45 guns, morning and evening, a drum corps parade at dawn over the historic route of march, and a trades procession about midday. Headquarters for the society will be established in Lexington at the Russell House, where a reception committee will be in attendance.

The Society will pay its respects to the town officials of Lexing-

ton, will visit the several points of historic interest and will then place a laurel wreath to the memory of the heroes of 1775. Members and guests from Boston may take trains from the North Union station, that city, at such hour in the morning as may suit their convenience, all meeting at the Russell House, Lexington, about 11 : 30 a. m. Those desiring, may later take conveyances for Concord.

The banquet in the evening at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, promises to be a brilliant event and should be attended by every member who can possibly be present. Preceding the banquet, from 6 : 30 to 8, there will be a reception and concert, and at 8 p. m. the company will proceed to the dining hall.

Tickets for the banquet will be three dollars each, and are now ready. Please notify the secretary as soon as possible if you intend to be present at the banquet, and whether you will be accompanied by guests.

Fraternally,

THOMAS J. GARGAN,
President-General.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,
Secretary-General,
77 Main street, Woonsocket, R. I.

April 2, 1900.

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CIRCULAR NOTICE, NO. 2, RELATIVE TO THE LEXINGTON ANNIVERSARY.

BROTHERS: In connection with the celebration on the 19th inst., the town of Lexington, Mass., under its official seal, has extended our Society cordial recognition.

Mr. Christopher S. Ryan of Lexington has been officially designated by the citizens' committee to meet our members on their arrival at the Russell House there and escort them to the Town Hall. Here they will be received by the town clerk and selectmen at 11 : 30 a. m.

Soon after, we will proceed to the monument on the historic green, and there place a memorial wreath, addresses being made by members of our Society and invited guests.

THE CELEBRATION AT THE BELLEVUE.

But the most interesting feature of the anniversary will be our celebration in the evening at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass. The reception and concert will be from 6 : 30 to 8 p. m., and the banquet at 8.

Among those who have accepted invitations to the banquet are President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College and President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University. There will also be addresses by Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New York, Hon. William McAdoo of New York, Mayor Driscoll of New Haven, Conn., Mayor Boyle of Newport, R. I., and other prominent gentlemen.

If you intend to be present at the banquet and have not yet notified the secretary, kindly do so as soon as possible.

Fraternally,

THOMAS J. GARGAN,
President-General.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,
Secretary-General.

April 12, 1900.

Among the members and friends of the Society who visited Lexington in accordance with the foregoing notices were: President-General Gargan; Secretary-General Murray; Stephen J. Geoghegan, New York city; T. St. John Gaffney, New York city; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Hon. James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H.; Thomas F. O'Malley and A. A. Elston, Somerville, Mass.; D. D. Donovan, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harson, Providence, R. I.; Daniel Donovan and his daughter, Miss Donovan, Lynn, Mass.; Timothy Donovan, Lynn; James Jeffrey Roche and M. A. Toland, Boston, Mass.

The delegation was received at the town hall, the latter being made headquarters for the day instead of the Russell House.

The visitors paid their respects to the selectmen and town clerk and were shown objects of historical interest connected with the battle. Christopher S. Ryan, the special committee on the part of the town to receive the members of the Society, did so in a most gratifying manner.

Shortly before noon, the members and guests proceeded to

the battle monument on the "Green" and attached thereto a large wreath, inscribed as follows:

THIS LAUREL WREATH

IS PLACED HERE BY THE

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTS,

Who at this place on

APRIL 19, 1775,

Bravely Gave Battle to the English Foe.

May the Example of the Men of Lexington be an Inspiration to the Friends of Liberty, Now and Forevermore.

Several of the members, later in the day, visited historic Concord, Mass.

The Exercises in the Evening.

The evening exercises at the Bellevue, Beacon street, Boston, were fully as enjoyable as those of the morning had been. Music was furnished by a ladies' orchestra. President-General Gargan presided at the banquet. Among the members and guests present were:

Elmer H. Capen, president of Tufts College, Mass.
G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Hall.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harson, Providence, R. I.
Dr. Michael Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Fall River, Mass.
Mr. and. Mrs. A. A. Elston, Somerville, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Reardon, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. John F. Couch, Somerville, Mass., and Mrs. Ellen M. Couch.
Hon. James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H.
Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, Lexington, Mass.
John E. Milholland, New York city.
Stephen J. Geoghegan, New York city.
James Jeffrey Roche, Boston.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.
Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.
T. St. John Gaffney, New York city.
M. A. Toland, Boston.
E. O'Meagher Condon, New York city.
Hon. Richard Sullivan, Boston.
Ex-Mayor John Breen, Lawrence, Mass.
Ex-Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil, Boston.
M. J. Jordan, Boston.
P. J. Flatley, Boston.
Timothy Donovan, Lynn, Mass.
William Doogue, City Forester, Boston.
Dr. T. J. Dillon, Boston.
Dr. P. F. Gavin, Boston.
Dr. W. H. Grainger, Boston.
Patrick Gilbride, Lowell, Mass.
Patrick M. Keating, Boston.
George F. McKellegett, Boston.
John J. Ahern, Cambridge, Mass.
Martin Fay, Boston.
James Mahoney, Boston.
M. E. Hennessy, Boston.
Herbert A. Kenny, Boston.

There were also present during the evening: Hon. John W. Corcoran, Boston, recently judge of the Superior court, and J. E. Burke, superintendent of public schools, Lawrence, Mass.

Upon the conclusion of the banquet the post-prandial exercises were opened by President-General Gargan, who said:

Remarks of President-General Gargan.

Members and guests of the American-Irish Historical Society:

To-day we commemorate the deeds of those heroic men who on April 19, 1775, on the green at Lexington, won a fame as imperishable as the men who fought at Marathon or Thermopylæ. Well might Sam Adams exclaim, "What a glorious morning for America is this." As a distinguished foreigner has well said, "It is their sacrificed blood in which is written the preface of the nation's history."

At Lexington was the opening scene of a revolution destined to

change the character of human governments and the condition of the human race. Yet I sometimes incline to the opinion, as I read the utterances of men who in our day are called statesmen, and some of the newspapers, that the age of patriotism has gone; that an age of selfish materialists, economists, and calculators has succeeded. Let us hope there is still a saving remnant in this republic which will rekindle the love and patriotism which actuated the men who established our government.

Do some of the people really understand the meaning of patriotism? Many seem to imagine it means blind obedience to any administration which may be insidiously laboring to destroy our institutions. But I have an abiding faith in the people of this country when they fully appreciate a threatened danger. I believe with Burke "that the people never give up their liberties but under some delusion."

Are some of us laboring under the delusion that we are called upon to govern the world, that we are to set forth with a few small Bibles and a large supply of arms to force what we call our civilization on an unwilling people in another hemisphere, while thoughtful men are staggered at the problems of government confronting us on the North American continent?

Shall we not profit by the lessons of history and recall what this day means? It was the beginning of a movement against an empire which aspired to govern the world. Yet those men on Lexington common initiated a revolution which wrested from the diadem of Great Britain the fairest jewel in her crown. May we not indulge to-day somewhat in retrospection and examine the causes which led to our revolt?

The British parliament had passed the stamp act, the tea tax and the Boston port bill, yet those did not cause war; the real cause of the battle of Lexington was the reconstruction act of 1774. Prior to this act the councilors had been chosen by the people through their representatives. By the new law the king was to appoint them, to hold office during his pleasure. The superior judges were to hold at the will of the king and to be dependent on his will for the amount and payment of their salaries; the inferior judges were to be removable by the royal governor at his discretion, he himself holding at the king's will.

The deepest reaching provision of the acts was aimed at the town-meetings. They were prohibited, except the annual meeting

to elect officers, but no other meetings could be held without the written permission of the royal governor. These acts of parliament sought to change self-government into government by the king, and to substitute for home rule, absolute rule at Westminster and St. James palace.

Then came the military act, and in February, 1775, parliament declared Massachusetts in rebellion. The instructions of Lord Dartmouth, the secretary of state for the colonies, to General Gage, the royal governor, ran like this: "Sovereignty of the king over the colonies requires a full and absolute submission." What a striking similarity that has to some recent dispatches we have heard since we acquired distant possessions.

General Gage's call for 20,000 men, the assembling of 5,000 troops at Boston, and the authority given to General Gage to fire on the people, made war inevitable. We see again how history repeats itself.

The people in spite of royal mandates continued to hold their own town-meetings, organized county meetings, and made a provincial congress. The convention at Middlesex "Resolved, if in support of our rights we are called to encounter death we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country." Lexington wrote to Boston, "We trust in God that should the state of affairs require it, we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause."

Nobly did the men of Lexington fulfil that pledge. Shall we in our day forget what these men did and dared? Are we so saturated with the spirit of commercialism, are we so wedded to the worship of the golden calf, that justice and humanity have no place in our modern code?

Let us remember we shall be tried at the bar of history as have been other nations; as our opportunities have been greater, so are our responsibilities. We cannot escape our liabilities; it is for us to so act in the present that this experiment of a free government, founded upon manhood suffrage, shall not fail.

Letters and Patriotic Sentiments.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, president of the Sons of the Revolution; Governor Roosevelt of New York, President Eliot of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts,

Senators Hale and Frye of Maine, Senator Mason of Illinois, David Starr Jordon, president of Leland Stanford University; E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of public schools, Chicago; Congressman Sulzer of New York, Rector Conaty of the Catholic University, President Harper of the University of Chicago, Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Watertown, Conn.; Hon. Thomas J. Lynch, Augusta, Me.; Hon. James S. Coleman, New York city; Col. John P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.; Mayor Driscoll of New Haven, Conn.; Col. James Quinlan, New York city; John J. Davis, Greenville, Pa.; James Connolly, Coronado, Cal.; Col. James Moran, Providence, R. I., and from several others.

Ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland wrote: "If we contrast the pitiful resources of those early days with the present happiness, wealth and prosperity of our united country, we can realize the courage of those daring men who openly proclaimed that our only purpose was to obtain our freedom 'peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must.'"

E. Benj. Andrews of Chicago declared: "I assure you that nothing but my distance from you prevents my attendance. I should be pleased to attend, not only to hear the distinguished gentlemen who will be present, but also to testify anew the reverence which all true patriots must feel for the brave men who immortalized themselves by standing for liberty on Lexington green, 125 years ago."

Senator Hoar wrote: "It will not be in my power to attend the celebration of the 19th of April in Boston by the American-Irish Historical Society. But I am sure that the celebration will be in the spirit which animated the men who fought and the men who died on the 19th of April, 1775. You will, I am sure, reinforce the lesson that no human power can turn wrong into right, injustice into justice, or lawfully crush out the love of liberty native in every human soul and the right to independence that belongs to every people."

Gov. Roosevelt said in his letter: "I wish I could be present with you at the celebration of the battle of Lexington. It is peculiarly appropriate for men of Irish stock to take part in this celebration, for they have always done even more than their proper share of valiant fighting for the republic."

Congressman Sulzer wrote: "I regret exceedingly my inability to accept owing to imperative official duties here which demand my presence in Washington. If ever there was a time in the history of the republic when we should celebrate the battle of Lexington it is

this year, and I trust your celebration will be a great success in every way."

From Congressman Capron of Rhode Island: "I am inclined to refer to the patriots who fought in the great struggle which initiated the war for independence and human liberty with the deepest devotion akin to reverence. The event itself should be held in grateful remembrance. . . . Let every American if he would find the spirit which animated the men of Lexington look down into his own being and analyze the feelings lying there, and if he be a true American he will find love of God, love of country, love of home, love of liberty, love of law and love of man, all and each of which are the essential components of that which we call patriotism. My colleague, Mr. Bull, who was also the recipient of your invitation, desires me to express his thanks therefor and to say that he heartily joins in the sentiments herein expressed."

PRESIDENT HALL OF CLARK UNIVERSITY.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., upon being introduced, stated that among his ancestors was a Mary Hennessy of Limerick, Ireland. He then went on to say that:

The three characteristics of the Irish race, which are most to be commended when rightly directed, are, first, their heartiness, geniality, enjoyment of life, a nameless quality made of the best elements of the German gemuth and the French esprit. This is the temperament of genius, it is the conserved youth which makes the Irishman an adolescent at whatever age, and is strongly contrasted with the sternness and reserve of the Puritan. This temperament, too, is connected with the fecundity of the race, also in contrast with the Puritan New Englanders, who even in Boston may ere long have to hail the Irish race with *morituri salutamus* with a new meaning in it.

Second, the Irishman, like other men, is not always a man of peace. His blood is warmer on occasion and his interpretation of the strenuous life, which makes men loved for the enemies they make, is another quality which, when rightly trained and directed, is one of the greatest powers for good in the world. To be angry aright is almost one of the definitions of education.

Third, the Irishman has a veritable genius for politics, which had

no scope in the earlier formative days of Irish history, but which finds its legitimate sphere in this republican land. He is also a patriot, a superb soldier. Politics culminates in statesmanship, and I cannot forbear here a word which I believe will appeal to every heart which keeps a warm corner for Burke, Emmet or O'Connell.

My conception of statesmanship is higher than that of politics. The first of all conditions of success in its purer realm is utter disinterestedness. Within the last few days, this country has witnessed the rare spectacle of a senator,[1] unusually devoted to the party at whose birth he assisted, and to a president whom he has long loved, placing his convictions, matured by long experience and ripe knowledge, above both. To no temperament could the personal sacrifices have been greater than for him to give us this modern version of Aristotle's "*Plato amicus sed major amicus veritas.*"

Bound by family lineage, many and long friendships, historical and literary associations, with England, his devotion to our national muse of liberty which inspired the constitution and the declaration of independence impelled him to openly declare sympathy toward the struggling patriots in the Transvaal, as in his long life he has had occasion to do for Poland, Hungary, Greece, Cuba and Ireland.

Gentlemen, there is a higher plane than that of the traditions, current methods and policies of organizing colonial dependencies. It is to believe that every growing race and ethnic stock has higher possibilities in it; to hold that the diverse ways of civilization are not all exhausted yet, and that instead of forcing other races to take up the white man's, or the Englishman's burden, our policy should be to keep off, where practicable, alien interference, including our own, and to develop a new policy of protection and thus to foster new and independent centers of social and political development.

To my mind the tragedy of history is the perversion, repression or destruction of budding nationalities of species, and perhaps genera, different from our own, and the threatened uniformitization of the entire world by civilization as we define and understand it. This is the method of what, I think, we may call the higher anthropology. It would be, I think, the statesmanship of the superman, who may sometime exist, and who would be a citizen of all times and a spectator of all events. To steer the ship of state in this direction is to keep it true to the pole of human destiny. It is the work of the heaven-born pilot, who keeps his tiller true, and not of the star gazer.

[1] Hon. George F. Hoar.

These moments are big with destiny. Statesmanship is approaching the time when it must take a cosmic view of human life as a whole, and I have heard no note that rings so clear and pure to my ear with such a true flavor of conviction as the plea for a larger ken by the political nestor of this state and nation, who has grown not rich but poor from a quarter century's service for his state; who makes no bid for the support of other parties, while speaking as many of his colleagues in both parties privately declare they would do if they spoke for themselves rather than for their constituency; a man competent to-day to fill any one of three if not four professorships; whose years admonish us that any such utterance may be his last, and whom, as in the case of no other public man, his political enemies vie with his friends to honor.

President Hall was followed by President Capen of Tufts College who also delivered an entertaining address.

The historical paper of the evening was by Thomas F. O'Malley, of Somerville, Mass., whose subject was "Hugh Cargill," a patriot who took part in the events of April 19, 1775. The paper displayed close research.

There were also addresses during the evening by John E. Milholland, Joseph Smith and E. O'Meagher Condon.

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Born near Raphoe, Donegal County, Ireland, 1736; became a distinguished American soldier; was appointed a brigadier-general by the Continental Congress; acting commander-in-chief of the Northern Department; invaded Canada; captured St. John, took Montreal, and laid siege to Quebec; was promoted to the rank of major-general; killed, on Dec. 31, 1775, while attempting to carry Quebec by storm. Hon. John D. Crimmins, President-General of the American-Irish Historical Society, has the last letter that Montgomery is known to have written. It is a demand on the British commander of Quebec to surrender.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

THE ANNIVERSARY IS DULY OBSERVED BY THE SOCIETY—A WREATH PLACED.

On June 18, 1900, the Society celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the following being a copy of the notice sent out in connection therewith:

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Founded, 1897. First President-General, Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N.)

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

BROTHERS: You are hereby notified that the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill will be observed by our Society on Monday, June 18, 1900 (the anniversary itself falling on Sunday, June 17).

Our programme will include the placing of a wreath on the memorial tablets in Winthrop Square, Charlestown, at noon, an address by Mr. Thomas F. O'Malley, of Somerville, Mass., a visit to and ascension of the battle monument, and in the evening a dinner at 8 o'clock at the United States Hotel, city proper.

Members and guests wishing to participate in the exercises at the tablets will assemble there at the hour mentioned.

The after-dinner exercises at the United States Hotel in the evening will include an historical address by Hon. John C. Linehan, state insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, on: "The Irish in the Patriot ranks at the Battle of Bunker Hill."

There will also be addresses by members of the Society from Worcester, Springfield, Providence, Hartford, New York and other cities. Dinner tickets will be three dollars each, and are now ready.

Please notify the secretary as soon as possible if you intend to be present at the dinner.

Fraternally,

THOMAS J. GARGAN,

President-General.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,

Secretary-General (77 Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I).

June 1, 1900.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, a number of members of the Society assembled at the memorial tablets, in Charlestown, at noon, and witnessed the placing of a laurel wreath to the memory of the patriots of June 17.

Upon the wreath being placed in position, a card bearing the following inscription was attached thereto:

THIS WREATH

IS HERE PLACED BY THE

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTS

Who, on this Hill,

JUNE 17, 1775,

Nobly gave battle, in the cause of liberty, to the forces of the British King.

Dulce et Decorum est Pro Patria Mori.

Thomas F. O'Malley then addressed the gathering substantially as follows:

To-day we meet in pious and patriotic commemoration of a great deed, performed here 125 years ago. To-day we stand in the midst of a great nation which is proud, strong and free. All is joy around us. But let us turn back a century and a quarter in the book of time. What a scene was enacted here! The hill crowned with a hastily constructed redoubt and held by an undisciplined and untrained yeomanry—farmers, with their fowling pieces and but little ammunition.

A brilliantly appointed army advancing to the attack and storming the works, supported by coöperating ships and batteries; the blaze of the burning town, coursing whole streets or curling up

the spires of public edifices; the air above filled with clouds of dense black smoke, and the surrounding hills, fields, roofs and steeples occupied by crowds of spectators. What strange sounds came to the ear—the shouts of the contending armies, the crash of falling buildings, the roar of ship guns and mortars and the rattle of musketry.

On one side we find the high courage of men staking their lives and reputations on the uncertain issue of a civil war; and on the other, the reflection that defeat meant the final loss to Britain of her American empire.

You know the story of that battle—how the flower of England's army were repeatedly repulsed; how in the moment of desperation the regulars laid aside their knapsacks, moved forward, relying on the bayonet and their artillery to carry the day. The American fire slackened, the ammunition was expended, there were no bayonets, and the oncoming regulars were met with clubbed muskets and stones. The fortunes of the day were reversed, and, technically speaking, it was a British victory.

After speaking of the men of Irish blood who fought in the patriot ranks that day, Mr. O'Malley continued:

The Americans are estimated to have lost in killed 140, and in wounded 271; loss by capture 30. In all, 441. The English loss was 226 killed, 828 wounded. Total—1,054.

"In comparison with other battles, so far as numbers go, Bunker Hill was but a skirmish. But in results it was of the utmost importance. Before the engagement there was some hope, perhaps some chance, for a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties; but after that memorable day, all were for war and independence. Bunker Hill was the beginning of the end of British domination on the Western continent.

Mr. O'Malley was frequently applauded and upon the conclusion of his address was warmly congratulated. The banquet at the United States Hotel in the evening was a most enjoyable affair.

President-General Gargan occupied the chair. Among those present were Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general of the Society, Concord, N. H.; Secretary-General T. H. Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.; William Doogue, city forester of Boston;

Thomas F. O'Malley, the orator at the memorial tablets; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; James Jeffrey Roche, Boston; William P. Connery, Lynn, Mass.; M. E. Hennessy, Boston; Capt. Samuel McKeever, U. S. A. (retired), Somerville, Mass.; E. O'Meagher Condon, New York city; John T. F. MacDonnell, Holyoke, Mass., and others.

President-General Gargan said in his after-dinner address:

One hundred and twenty-five years have passed since the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, commemorated by yonder tall gray shaft at Charlestown, familiar to us all from early boyhood. We knew the story of that fight before we knew the multiplication table. Nominally a British victory, yet a victory purchased at such fearful cost to the victors as to inspire the colonists to believe that ultimately the triumph would be theirs.

We all know the story from the American standpoint; few read the British accounts of that battle. I was interested to read, a few days ago, some of the English accounts; one of them concludes in these words:

"The action has shown the bravery of the king's troops, who, under every disadvantage, gained a complete victory over three times their number strongly posted and covered by breastworks, but they fought for their king, their law and constitution."

That sounds like the account some of the emasculated Americans in our day would give of the fight. But Gage wrote to Lord Dartmouth, then minister for the colonies:

"The number of killed and wounded is greater than we could afford to lose. The trials we have had show that the rebels are not the despicable rabble too many may have supposed them to be."

Burgoyne and Clinton, who saw the battle from Copp's Hill, have also written their impressions of the battle in 1775. There were two English accounts, historical in their nature. One of these, it is thought, was written by Edmund Burke, and was published in the Annual Register of that year.

To all Americans, Bunker Hill was a battle cry and an inspiration during the seven long years of war necessary to obtain our independence. To-day its memories should rekindle our patriotism and prompt us to recall the story of the men who there died that a new republic might be born. We know that they believed in God and had high ideals.

The historical paper of the evening was by Hon. John C. Linehan and was of a high order of merit.

Brief addresses were made by Capt. Samuel McKeever, U. S. A., and by several other gentlemen present, and the company adjourned, well pleased with the celebration of the day and evening.

THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT BY THE SOCIETY, AUG. 29, 1900.

A celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island took place at Newport, R. I., Aug. 29, in accordance with the following notice, sent to each member:

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER, AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

DEAR SIR: The Rhode Island members of the American-Irish Historical Society will observe the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1900.

The celebration will take place at Newport, R. I., and every member of our Society throughout the country is cordially invited to be present and participate with us in the exercises of the occasion.

Headquarters for the day and evening will be established at the Aquidneck House, where a reception committee will be in attendance. Invitations to be present have been extended the governor of Rhode Island, the state record commissioner, and the presidents of the Rhode Island and Newport Historical societies.

During the day many points of historical interest will be visited. Dinner will be served at 8 p. m. at the Aquidneck. After dinner, patriotic addresses and other appropriate features will take place.

The battle of Rhode Island, as is well known, was fought Aug. 29, 1778, the American forces being commanded by Gen. John Sullivan. In this battle Sullivan repulsed the British and maintained the field. The anniversary is, therefore, one of note and will, we

hope, be observed by a very large attendance. Please notify the secretary if you intend to be present.

Fraternally,

PATRICK J. BOYLE (mayor of Newport),
State Vice-President for Rhode Island.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY
(Editor *The Evening Call*, Woonsocket, R. I.),
Secretary.

Aug. 1, 1900.

In response to the foregoing, a number of the members from out of the state visited Newport and were received by the local members of the Society. Mayor Boyle presided at the banquet in the evening. He made an address, as did also Mayor Driscoll of New Haven, Conn.; Hon. James F. Brennan of Peterborough, N. H.; T. F. O'Malley of Somerville, Mass., and one or two other gentlemen. A patriotic poem was recited by John J. Rooney of New York city.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general of the Society, announced that since the annual meeting the following members of the organization had died: Hon. Andrew J. White, New York city; Hon. William F. Reddy, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Michael Gilligan, Medford, Mass.; Michael Cavanagh, Washington, D. C.; Eugene T. McCarthy, Lynn, Mass.; Dr. William H. O'Hearn, Lawrence, Mass.; Daniel B. Kelley, Haverhill, Mass.; William H. Quinn, Hallowell, Me., and Hon. John J. Hayes, Boston, Mass. Appropriate tributes were paid the memory of the foregoing and minutes adopted expressive of esteem and regret.

The accession of the following new members was announced: Michael F. Cox, M. D., M. R. I. A., of the senate of the Royal University of Ireland; Hon. James D. Phelan, mayor of San Francisco; Francis Q. O'Neill, president of the Hibernian Bank, Charleston, S. C.; M. le Comte Margerin de Cremont, Paris, France; Rev. James C. Walsh, Providence, R. I.; Joseph Madden, Keene, N. H.; P. F. Leonard, Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas O'Hagan, Toronto, Can.; William T. Cox, Elizabeth, N. J.; Christopher S. Ryan, Lexington, Mass.; Capt. James

F. Redding, Charleston, S. C.; Hugh Ferguson, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. P. F. Gavin, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John A. Sheridan, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; William J. Storen, Charleston, S. C., and P. F. Magrath, Binghamton, N. Y.

It was announced that, in addition to the foregoing, the Knights of St. Patrick, an influential organization of San Francisco, had joined the Society in a body and had forwarded their life membership fee. Congratulations were also announced from the Association Aristique et Litteraire de Saint-Patrice, of Paris, and a communication was received from the committee of the Pan Celtic Congress.

The announcement was made, and applauded, that Hon. Edward A. Moseley, recently president-general of the Society, had been elected to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, and that Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, of our organization, had been chosen a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

A communication was read from T. M. Bryan of Montesano, Wash., giving a sketch of his great-grandfather, John Bryan, an Irishman who came to this country and served in the patriot ranks during the War of the Revolution. He is mentioned in the Pennsylvania archives and is believed to have been at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777–8.

A letter was also received from Rev. Fred B. Cole, chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, in which he very kindly offered his services as guide in a contemplated pilgrimage of the Society to the grave of "Old Parson" MacSparran. Rev. Dr. MacSparran was an Irishman born toward the close of the seventeenth century, and who for nearly forty years, was pastor of St. Paul's church in Narragansett, R. I. A vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Mr. Cole.

Congratulations were extended the Rev. Austin Dowling, a member of the Society, on the completion of his history of the Roman Catholic diocese of Providence, R. I., the same containing much valuable material in the Society's line of work.

During the evening, letters regretting their inability to be present were announced from Governor Gregory of Rhode

Island, President Faunce of Brown University, R. H. Tilley, state record commissioner of Rhode Island; Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Col. D. S. Lamson, Weston, Mass.; James L. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Owen Kiernan, Fall River, Mass., and from other gentlemen.

The following letter, which had just been received by Secretary T. H. Murray, aroused special interest when read to the assembled company:

My Dear Mr. Murray:

Mr. R. H. Tilley has advised me to write you, as a valuable man to interest in a project which should be of interest to every loyal Rhode Islander.

The old historic fort on Butts Hill in Portsmouth is being surveyed with the idea of selling in small lots, and thus totally obliterating the fort where General Sullivan and his troops fought so well and so bravely. Does it not seem as if this spot should be preserved if possible? I believe a bill was introduced into the legislature some time ago, making this fort a state park, but nothing has since been heard of it, so far as I can find out.

Miss Swinburne, regent of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., and I are very desirous of rousing among the patriotic societies a sufficient interest to save this well-preserved relic of Revolutionary days. It seems a peculiarly fitting season to begin the agitation, and I hope that some of the speakers on Wednesday, both at the celebration by your own Historical Society and also at the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution on the same day, may feel inclined to call attention to this subject.

I talked with Mr. Tilley[1] yesterday and found him as kindly disposed to help as I could desire, and he has promised to add his

[1] State Record Commissioner of Rhode Island.

word in support of my request whenever he may chance to see you. I can answer for my own Gaspee Chapter, D. A. R., if our assistance is needed, but with such influence as you could wield, coöperating with the S. A. R and S. R. of the state, I feel very hopeful of success in our patriotic project.

I do not feel as if I had at all adequately presented my case, but it is very hard to condense all that might be said on such a subject into the limits of a reasonable note. I hope you will recognize my endeavor to save your valuable time, and read into my words an enthusiastic interest which I have not expressed.

Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT,[1]

Regent, Gaspee Chapter, D. A. R.

NEWPORT, R. I., August twenty-sixth.

The following letter on the same topic as the foregoing was received by Mayor Boyle of Newport, state vice-president of our Society for Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR:

At the meeting of the Irish patriotic society to be held on August twenty-ninth, to celebrate the battle of Rhode Island, would it be possible to bring up the subject of the old fortifications on Butts Hill and call attention to the danger which threatens them, namely, their destruction?

Few such spots remain on this island, and is it not the duty as well as privilege of all loyal patriots to help preserve such spots where our forefathers so hardly fought and whose names we honor and revere?

[1] Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

I hope this may receive your support and that you will consider it of sufficient importance to bring before your society.

Yours very truly,

SUSAN P. SWINBURNE,

Regent, William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R.

August twenty-eight,

245 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Butts Hill, to which Mrs. Lippitt and Miss Swinburne refer, is in Portsmouth, R. I. The fortifications alluded to were constructed by Gen. John Sullivan in 1778, in connection with the siege of Newport and the subsequent battle on Rhode Island.

The meeting expressed itself as heartily in favor of the project mentioned in the two letters and referred the subject-matter to the executive council of the Society.

On the same evening that this celebration of the battle anniversary was being held by our members at the Aquidneck, another celebration of the anniversary was taking place at the Newport Casino, under the auspices of the Newport Sons of the Revolution.

During the evening, greetings were sent by the Sons assembled at the Casino to our members at the Aquidneck. Messrs. Sanborn and Garrettson of Newport, and Lieutenant-Commander Murdock, U. S. N., were delegated to proceed to the Aquidneck and present our members a handsome floral tribute. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Garrettson, and the tribute was accepted, on behalf of our Society, by Mayor Boyle. Later, several of our members accepted an invitation from the Sons to be their guests, and proceeded to the Casino, where they were warmly greeted and hospitably entertained.

John P. Sanborn of the Sons, who was then presiding, paid a glowing tribute to Gen. John Sullivan and to the Irish element, generally, in American history. While at the Casino, several of our members were called on for remarks and responded. Thus Mayor Boyle made a brief address, as did Mayor Driscoll of New Haven, Conn. John J. Rooney of New York recited a patriotic poem, and Hon. James F. Brennan of Peterborough, N. H., spoke eloquently of the services of General Sullivan.

PAPERS OF THE YEAR.

READ BY MEMBERS AT MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY, OR CONTRIBUTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS VOLUME.

REV. JAMES MAC SPARRAN, IRISHMAN, SCHOLAR, PREACHER AND PHILOSOPHER, 1680–1757.

BY THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY.[1]

Rev. James MacSparran was one of the great men given by Ireland to Rhode Island in the early half of the eighteenth century. For nearly forty years he was rector of St. Paul's church,[2] in Narragansett, R. I., and forms one of the grand figures in Rhode Island history.

He was born in or near Dungiven, Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1680. He received the degree of M. A. from Glasgow University in 1709, and that of D. D., from Oxford in 1731. He belonged to a Presbyterian family. His first visit within the present territory of Rhode Island was made about 1718.

He came from Boston to Bristol, then a part of Massachusetts, and stopped during his visit at the house of a relative, the Widow Pompelion, who resided at the corner of Hope and State streets. Possessing credentials as a licentiate, he preached in Bristol and was favorably received. Munro thus narrates[3] the incident:

"The pulpit was vacant, and the young Irishman was invited to preach in the meeting house on the Sunday after he reached Bristol. Mr. McSparran possessed, in an unusual degree, the remarkable eloquence with which so many of the children of Ireland have been endowed, and his wonderful oratory made such a deep impression upon the minds of his hearers that at a church meeting held on the

[1] Secretary-General of the Society.

[2] See Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.

[3] History of Bristol.

16th of December, 1718, he was invited to settle in the town as its pastor. On the 22d of December the town concurred in the church's choice, 73 votes being cast for Mr. McSparran and but three against him."

It was voted that his salary be £100 per year, and £100 was appropriated toward the expense of his settlement. Thus far matters had gone along smoothly. Trouble now arose, however. A date had been fixed for his ordination, but the ministers who were expected to officiate refused to do so.

MacSparran [1] being desirous of a settlement, offered to submit to lay ordination. In the meantime, Rev. Dr. Mather of Massachusetts had instituted charges against him. One of these was "Unguarded conversation." The matter came before a town-meeting in May, 1719, and MacSparran was exonerated. Angered by their defeat, his opponents then questioned the genuineness of his credentials. In order to give him an opportunity to establish his standing, the town

"Voted, That leave be granted to Mr. James MacSparran, our present minister, to take a voyage to Ireland, in order to procure a confirmation of his credentials, the truth of which being by some questioned; and that he return to us again some time in June next ensuing and proceed in the work of the ministry with us, if he procure the confirmation of the aforesaid credentials."

MacSparran departed, but never returned to that church or denomination. The harsh and illiberal treatment he had received from Mather and other zealots displeased him, and soon after he entered the Church of England, in which he remained until his death.

MacSparran came to these parts again in 1721, this time as a Church of England missionary. He began his ministerial labors at St. Paul's church in Narragansett (Kingstown, R. I.), and had charge of that colonial parish until his death in 1757. The settlers in that neighborhood had been visited by two ministers previous to Dr. MacSparran's coming, but, as he declares, "they lacked resolution to grapple with the difficulties of the mission above a year apiece."

MacSparran married Miss Hannah Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner, on May 22, 1722. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's church, Narragansett, by Rev. Samuel Honeyman, who had

[1] This name appears in the writings of the subject of this paper both as "MacSparran" and "McSparran." In his work "America Dissected," he repeatedly spells it "MacSparran," while on other occasions he frequently uses the abbreviated form "McSparran."

gone from Newport for the purpose. Dr. MacSparran was proud to be known as an Irishman. He could write and speak the Irish language, and always had a great affection for his native land. He was a kindly, noble-hearted man, and could, when occasion required, eloquently defend his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

His very interesting work, "America Dissected," was published at Dublin in 1753. It gives us a good idea of the extent of Irish immigration and of other matters in the colonies at that time. The work comprises letters addressed by Dr. MacSparran from Narragansett "in the colony of Rhode Island" to friends in Ireland. Here are extracts from one written by him to Col. Henry Cary, under date of August, 1752:

"There has lately been made, upon and behind the mountains of Virginia, a new Irish settlement, by a transmigration of sundry of those that, within these thirty years past, went from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania. As the soil in that new Irish settlement is natural and friendly to grass, they will for many years to come raise great quantities of neat cattle."

Writing of Maryland he says: "As the late Lord Baltimore was the first Protestant peer of the Calvert family, his predecessors (as it was natural they should) first peopled this province with a colony of Irish Catholics. . . . There are some Quakers here, in consequence of its bordering on Pennsylvania, and some Irish Presbyterians, owing to the swarms that, for many years past, have winged their way westward out of the great Hibernian hive."

Again referring to Pennsylvania, Dr. MacSparran writes: "The Irish are numerous in this province, who, besides their interspersions among the English and others, have peopled a whole county by themselves, called the county of *Donnegal*, with many other new out-towns and districts. In one of these frontiers, on the forks of Delaware, I assisted my brother (who left Ireland against my advice) in purchasing a large tract of land, which by his wife's demise, above a year ago, descends to his children. The exportations from this province are principally wheaten flour, which they send abroad in great quantities; and by the accessions and industry of the Irish and Germans, they threaten, in a few years, to lessen the American demands for Irish and other European linens."

Alluding to New Hampshire he continues: "In this province lies that town called Lordon-Derry, all Irish, and famed for industry and riches."

Then, leaving New Hampshire, he continues: "Next you enter Main,[1] which in its civilized government, is annexed to the Massachusetts, as Sagadahock also is; and both rather by use than right. In these two eastern provinces many Irish are settled, and many have been ruined by the French Indians and drove from their homes. It is pretty true to observe of the Irish,[2] that those who come here with any wealth, are the worse for their removal; though, doubtless, the next generation will not suffer so much as their fathers; but those who, when they came, had nothing to lose, have throve greatly by their labour."

Dr. MacSparran's reference to Rhode Island is of particular interest. He writes of it as follows: " . . . the little colony of Rhode Island, etc., where Providence has fixed me, and where I have resided in quality of missionary thirty-one years last April. . . . This little district extends itself no more than forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, or it may be forty [for I write to you, sir, from memory]. It contains 1,024,000 acres, and is peopled with about 30,000 inhabitants, young and old, white and black. . . . In 1700, after Quakerism and other heresies had, in their turn, ruled and tinged all the inhabitants for the space of forty-six years, the Church of England, that had been lost here through the neglect of the crown, entered, as it were, unobserved and unseen, and yet not without some success.

"A little church was built in Newport, the metropolis of the colony, in 1702, and that in which I officiate in Narragansett, in 1707. . . . I entered on this mission in 1721, and found the people not a . . . clean sheet of paper, upon which I might make any impressions I pleased; but a field full of briars and thorns, and noxious weeds, that were all to be eradicated, before I could implant in them the simplicity of truth. By my excursions and out labours, a church is built 25 miles to the westward of me, but not now under my care; another 16 miles to the northward of me, where I officiate once a month; and at a place six miles further off, on the Saturday before that monthly Sunday. I gathered a congregation at a place called New Bristol, where now officiates a missionary from the Society, and I was the first Episcopal minister that

[1] In Mac Sparran's time great latitude was exercised, even by educated people, in the matter of orthography, including proper names.

[2] It will be noticed that Dr. Mac Sparran never uses the cant term "Scotch-Irish." His education, good sense and patriotic spirit raised him above such a subterfuge.

ever preached at Providence, where, for a long time, I used to go four times a year, but that church has now a fixed missionary of its own."

In another place he tells us: "There are above three hundred vessels, such as sloops, schooners, brigantines, and ships, from sixty tons and upwards, that belong to this colony, and they are carriers for other colonies."

The church of St. Paul was built in 1707. When Kingstown was divided, in 1722, into the towns of North and South Kingstown, the church became located about a mile over the line in the former place. In 1791 it was incorporated as St. Paul's church in North Kingstown. In 1800 the building was removed to Wickford and the parish divided.

Dr. MacSparran was for nearly four decades closely identified with the highest social and intellectual life of the colony. His scholarly attainments made him the centre of a group [1] of cultivated minds. As pastor of St. Paul's church, he ministered to many of the leading families in Rhode Island. He officiated at their weddings, administered baptism, preached the gospel according to his convictions, and when loved ones died uttered sweet words of condolence, sympathy and hope.

The church records contain such leading names as Updike, Arnold, Lippitt, Gardiner, Helme, Wilkinson, Potter, Robinson and a large number of others.

But "Parson" MacSparran, as he was lovingly called, was not alone the friend and associate of the well-to-do. His love for the poor and lowly was unbounded, and this sympathy found ample reciprocation in the hearts of the humble.

In order to understand the general character of Narragansett society at that period a few words may be necessary. Amos Perry [2] says: "The honor of being, par excellence, the Narragansett country is generally conceded to Charlestown and the original 'Kings Towne,' whose united area is 19.8 per cent. of that of the entire state." To make it plainer, it should be said that the "Narragansett country" comprised that portion of the state of Rhode Island now known as Washington county. It was so called

[1] Dean Berkeley, the famous "Kilkenny scholar," located near Newport, R. I., in 1729, and on various occasions visited MacSparran. Berkeley was subsequently made Anglican bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

[2] Recently deceased. Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

because it was the seat of the Narragansett Indians.[1] In 1654 it was named King's Province, which in 1729 was changed to King's county. In 1781 that monarchical designation was dropped and the name Washington substituted.

The county now comprises the towns of Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Richmond, and Westerly. The "Narragansett country" had long existed as an independent jurisdiction. Finally, the king in council promulgated his decision uniting the "King's Province or Narragansett" to Rhode Island. For long years after, the name "Narragansett country" was still affectionately retained in the nomenclature of that district. In Dr. MacSparran's time there were numbers of wealthy landholders in Narragansett. Many of these owned thousands of acres each and had great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Many, too, were slave owners and slave dealers. As late as 1804, Rhode Island had fifty-nine vessels engaged in the slave trade, notwithstanding an act was passed in 1787 forbidding the traffic.[2]

For a long period the slaves were practically barred out of the church. They were neither instructed, baptized, nor admitted to the communion. To bestow such favors upon them was considered inconsistent by their masters. But MacSparran, the great-hearted Irishman, combated this error. He emphatically protested against this unchristian exclusion of the slaves and ultimately prevailed in their behalf.

The Narragansett landholders and their families lived in princely style on their vast estates. They were a hospitable race, cordial in their welcomes, warm and lasting in their attachments. Fond of horse racing, they raised a breed known as "Narragansett Pacers," which became famous throughout the country. Fox-hunting was also a favorite sport.

The glebe house occupied by Dr. MacSparran for over thirty years is yet standing. It overlooks the Pettaquamscutt river. This river is really a connected series of pretty lakes. Mr. Hazard once termed them the "Killarneys of New England." Dr. MacSparran

[1] A small remnant of the Narragansett nation still exists, chiefly at or near Westerly, R. I. Few, if any, of these survivors, are of pure Indian blood.

[2] The claim has been made that the slaves were kindly treated in Rhode Island. No doubt they were in many cases, but so, in some instances, were those in the South. Still, at the best it was slavery, and the very nature of this traffic in human beings must have been equivalent to injustice, oppression and cruelty.

taught many pupils at his home, imparting a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics and various other branches. Writing in 1752, he says: "Mr. Thomas Clap, president of Yale college, was my scholar when I came first to these parts, and on all occasions gratefully acknowledges his receiving the first rudiments of his learning from me, who, by the way, have not but a modicum to boast of myself." Dr. MacSparran has left this significant entry: "In Bristol, New England, February 5th, 1722, were imprisoned in jail twelve men of the Church of England for refusing to pay for the support of the Presbyterian teacher, viz.: Mr. Nathaniel Cotton." Others were imprisoned in 1724 for a like offense, and Dr. MacSparran says: "I have inserted this line in the church records, that the age to come may not forget the opposing spirit of New England Presbyterians." The following extracts from the records of St. Paul's church may prove of interest:

"July 11, 1721, four children were baptized at Providence, viz.: Mary Bernon, and Eva Bernon, Anna Donnison, and Elizabeth Donnison, by Rev. Mr. McSparran.

"November 8th, 1724. Captain Benoni Sweet was baptized at St. Paul's, in Narragansett, by the Rev. Mr. McSparran.

"April 22d, 1730. In Westerly, Narragansett, Christopher Champlin and Hannah Hill, daughter of Captain John Hill, were joined together in holy matrimony by the Rev. Mr. McSparran, at the house of the said Captain John Hill.

"May 2d, 1730. Daniel Updike, Attorney-General of the Colony and Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia of the Islands, was baptized by immersion (in Petaquamscut river) by the Rev. Mr. McSparran, in presence of Mr. McSparran, Hannah McSparran, his wife, and Josiah Arnold, church warden, as witnesses.

"December 11th, 1735. Dr. Giles Goddard[1] of Groton, in Connecticut, was married to Miss Sarah Updike, at the house of her father, Captain Lodowick Updike, by Mr. McSparran.

"August 6, 1747. Dr. McSparran baptized Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, wife of Capt. Philip Wilkinson,[2] by immersion in Petaquamscut pond. Witnesses, the Doctor, his wife, and Mrs. Coddington.

"Sept. 6th, Thursday, 1750. The bans of marriage being duly

[1] This Dr. Giles Goddard was the father of William Goddard who, in 1762, established the Providence (R. I.) *Gazette*, the first paper ever printed at Providence.

[2] Captain Wilkinson was an Irishman who resided at Newport, but was an intimate friend of Dr. MacSparran, Col. Updike and other prominent Narragansett people.

published at the church of St. Paul's, in Narragansett, no objections being made, John Anthony, an Indian man, was married to Sarah George, an Indian woman, the widow and Dowager Queen of Geo. Augustus Ninegret, deceased, by Dr. McSparran.

"Nov. 18, 1750. Sunday, the banns being first duly asked, at St. Paul's, Dr. McSparran married William Potter, youngest son of Col. John Potter, to Penelope Hazard, eldest daughter of Col. Thomas Hazard, both of South Kingstown, at Col. Thomas Hazard's house.

"Nov. 7, 1752. Dr. McSparran, at the house of Colonel Thomas Hazard, on Boston Neck,[1] married George Hazard (son of George, the son of old Thomas Hazard) to Sarah Hazard, the third daughter of said Colonel Hazard.

"April 11th, 1756, being Palm Sunday, Doctor McSparran read prayers, preached, and baptized a child named Gilbert Stewart,[2] son of Gilbert Stewart, the snuff-grinder. Sureties, the Doctor, Mr. Benjamin Mumford, and Mrs. Hannah Mumford."

In 1741–2, MacSparran in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, writes that in the middle arm of the sea, which divides the island of Rhode Island from the Narragansett shore, lies an island called Conanicut, "about eight or nine miles long, and two wide, containing about four or five hundred inhabitants, who had never had Christianity preached to them in any shape than Quakerism," until he addressed them upon express invitation. He was so pleased with his first visit to the island that he determined to repeat the visit monthly. In the course of his letters he expresses the wish that Ireland was at liberty to send the colonies her woolens instead of her linens, "which will soon cease to be in demand here."

MacSparran was unalterably opposed, in season and out of season, to all efforts to form a legislative union between England and Ireland. He gives expression to his sentiments on this point, in a letter to Ireland,[3] wherein he declares:

"Our attention has for some time been taken up with the news of measures on foot to unite Ireland to England, as Scotland is. I pray God they may never take effect; for if they do, farewell

[1] In Narragansett, R. I.

[2] This was Gilbert Stuart, who afterwards became the famous painter. The name in MacSparran's time appears to have also been spelled Stewart.

[3] "America Dissected."

liberty. You are greater slaves already than our negroes, and an union of that kind would make you more underlings than you are now. The accounts of the open irreligion of the greater island inclines me to imagine, that Ireland is on the brink of obtaining (as if these accounts are true, it deserves), its ancient name of Insula Sanctorum. But if ever you come into a closer connection with the more eastern island, corruption will increase. . . . I suppose those that are sent to rule with you, like those who sometimes are sent here, imagine fleecing to be a better business than feeding the flock. The revolution which happened before you and I were born, might be thought a wise and necessary measure, but we see it has been followed with some bad consequences. To get free from Popery, we have run into infidelity and scepticism. . . . Except the little revival religion had in Queen Ann's reign, the church has gained no ground, but in America, since that period."

Dr. MacSparran, in a letter addressed [1] to a friend in Ireland under date of 1752, again refers to Rhode Island, saying: "There are here, which is no good symptom, a vast many law suits, more in one year than the county of Derry has in twenty . . . and Billy McEvers has been so long your father's and your honor's constable, that he would make a very good figure on the bench of our courts of sessions and of common pleas, and no contemptible one on those of our courts of assize and general gaol delivery."

Writing to his friend William Stevenson, in Ireland, Aug. 21, 1752, MacSparran informs him that "My brother and his wife died a year ago last June. . . . I have to go for England for ten or twelve months, to go to the baths for better health; if I can bring matters to bear to get to England, my next push will be to be seated in Ireland. . . . I am in the hands of a good God, who has the hearts of men at command; and if he sees that I can serve the interests of Christ's church, either in the use of the English or Irish language, which you know I can write and read, and upon occasion could preach in, He will raise me up friends, and restore me to my native land, or near it—if not, His will be done."

Dr. MacSparran's brother, whom he mentions, Archibald, sailed from Ireland for Rhode Island, but the ship made another port and he settled near New Castle on Delaware bay. He had seven children: Margaret, Eliza, Bridget, John, James, Archibald, and Joseph. Dr. MacSparran, as I have said, had no children. The Doctor and

[1] "America Dissected."

his wife went to England sometime before 1755. She died there in the latter year.

The Doctor returned to Rhode Island and made pastoral visits to Providence, Warwick and several other places. In 1757 he died.[1] The manner of his death was a little remarkable. It is thus described in papers in the possession of the Updike family:

"Dr. MacSparran caught his death at father's. He went to prayer, and had read and was going to kneel, and being a fat, heavy man, and putting his hands on the table to ease himself down, the table split off and his weight came down and he hit the edge of his eyebrow against the sharp edge of the table leg and he bled profusely—but he would have nothing done till he had finished his prayer. They bound it up and he got home and never recovered."

He was buried under the communion table of St. Paul's. In 1781 his successor, Rev. Samuel Fayerweather, was laid beside him. It is believed that Dr. MacSparran had written a history of Narragansett, but the manuscript was not found after his death. It may have previously been sent to Ireland. He bequeathed his house and farm to church purposes and the property became a glebe for the rectors of St. Paul's.

Sometime previous to his death he sent his diplomas as Master and Doctor to Rev. Paul Limrick, a cousin in Ireland, requesting the latter to have them registered in the parish registry of Dungiven. He asked to have this done "not through vanity, but being a pilgrim on earth and not knowing but my *carcase* may fall in a strange land, it would be pleasing to me that my relations in time to come might be able to speak of me with authority."

[1] A monument to MacSparran stands in North Kingstown, R. I. A hill in that section of the state also bears his name.

MEN OF IRISH BLOOD WHO HAVE ATTAINED DISTINCTION IN AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

BY MICHAEL EDMUND HENNESSY.[1]

In journalism, as in every other walk of life, men of Irish blood are, and have been, leaders of those who mould public opinion. As American newspaper men, Irish-Americans have added new laurels to the fair name of Erin's sons. Irish in name, their intense Americanism pervades every cosmopolitan journal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico.

Irishmen were among the pioneers in the establishment of the early American newspapers. It would, indeed, be interesting to follow one by one, step by step, the career of the men of Irish blood who, more than a hundred years ago, braved blind prejudice and established newspapers which did so much for American freedom, and later labored so hard for internal improvements, the developing and the upbuilding of the great Republic.

Irishmen were among the first paper manufacturers in this country. Many of them, prior to the Revolutionary War, were engaged in the printing business. Naturally they drifted into publishing newspapers. At the period immediately following the Revolution, it is estimated by the census bureau that there were published in the United States two hundred papers. Of these, it is said, twenty-five were controlled by foreigners, and were, as a rule, the most influential papers published, and were issued in the large towns like Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The election of John Adams as president, and the inauguration of his federal policy, brought into being a strong opposition press, which arrayed itself on the side of Thomas Jefferson. The editors of that period, not unlike the politicians of their time, did not mince matters. Their trenchant quills smote the Federalists with such force that the administration of Mr. Adams deemed it necessary to

[1] On the staff of the *Boston Daily Globe.*

pass a law that would curb the spirit of the times and muzzle the opposition press. The result was the enactment of the Alien and Sedition act. The twenty-five papers which were controlled by the foreigners were the special mark of the alien and sedition laws.

Appleton's Encyclopedia, speaking on this subject, says:

"The apology for the sedition act was the unquestionable licentiousness of the press, which, at that time, was chiefly controlled by refugees and adventurists from Great Britain and Ireland."

Lossing, in his United States History, says, "that outside of New England, the most influential papers were controlled principally by foreigners."

The majority of the refugees and adventurists, so called, were men of Irish blood; all of them men of learning, enterprise and push. They hated the Federalists for their pro-English leanings, especially President Adams, whom they believed to be friendly to England in the contest against France. Several of them had had a taste of British tyranny at home, and all were imbued with the spirit of '98.

Among the very earliest newspaper enterprises was that of Hugh Gaine in New York city. Gaine was a native of Ireland. He began his new world career as a book-seller. In 1752 he commenced the publication of the *Mercury*. Hudson, in his history of journalism in the United States, says of the paper, that it was one of the best in all the colonies in the collection of intelligence. Hugh Gaine prospered as an editor, book-seller and publisher.

How noble was the attitude of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who lent his mighty influence to launching the *Maryland Gazette*. His financial and moral aid made possible its vigorous contest for the freedom of the colonies.

The alien and sedition act was particularly aimed at the Irishmen, who, almost to a man, arrayed themselves under the broad banner of Jefferson, the leader of the Republicans. The first man to suffer under the alien and sedition laws was an Irishman, Congressman Matthew Lyon of Vermont, a native of Wicklow, a printer, who started the *Farmer's Library*, and later issued the *Fairhaven Gazette*. This "peppery, red-headed little Irishman," as he was called by his contemporaries, hated everything that had the odor of Federalism about it, and for an article written by him, published in a Vermont paper, reflecting on President John Adams, he was indicted by the United States Court. A writer, speaking of the article for which he

was indicted, says that "the language was decidedly Lyonesque." He was fined $1,000 and imprisoned for three months. While in jail he was reëlected to congress, and on his release would have been re-arrested on another charge under the same act, had he not availed himself of his constitutional rights and declared that he was on his way to Philadelphia to attend a sitting of Congress.

Lyon is remembered for his varied congressional life, and the episode especially with Congressman Griswold of Connecticut. Griswold referred to Lyon deprecatingly one day, and revived an old story of alleged cowardice during the Revolutionary War, which his political opponents used against him. The result was an exhibition of old-time pugilism on the floor of congress. For this offence an attempt was made to expel him from the house on two occasions, but each time it failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

Lyon had the distinguished honor of having been elected as a representative from three states to congress,—Vermont, Kentucky and Arkansas. He learned the trade of a printer when a boy, ran away from the old country and settled in Vermont. Governor Chittenden took a great interest in the young Irish lad, and helped him in many ways. He married a daughter of the governor's, and engaged in the manufacture of iron and paper. Becoming involved financially, in trying to build a flotilla of gunboats on the Delaware for the infant American navy, he moved to Kentucky, and there set up another printing office, the first in the state. He was elected to Congress in 1804, serving until 1810.

He was the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas, having taken up his residence in Little Rock, but he died before taking his seat. To Matthew Lyon also belongs the distinguished honor of having cast the vote of Vermont for Jefferson for president against Adams in that critical period of American history, when the choice of president was thrown into the house of representatives.

His son, Chittenden, was a prominent man of his day, a member of congress, and took an active part in public affairs. In 1840 congress refunded Matthew Lyon's son the $1,000 fine imposed upon his father under the alien and sedition act.

In Massachusetts, Attorney-General James Sullivan, afterward congressman and governor, the son of Irish emigrants, wrote and published a most able paper entitled, "A Dissertation on the Constitutional Freedom of the Press," severely arraigning the sedition law. After enumerating the power of congress, Mr. Sullivan said:

"It is very clear that, considering a libel as a private injury, the congress can have no authority to enact a law for its definition or punishment. . . . It went beyond what the constitution would warrant." In his final summing up, Attorney-General Sullivan said, "that a reasonable, constitutional restraint, judicially exercised, is the only way in which the freedom of the press can be preserved as an invaluable privilege to the nation."

The alien and sedition laws were soon effaced from the statute books when the Democratic party came into power under Jefferson. Inasmuch as these laws were aimed especially at the men of Irish blood, who sought freedom at home in vain and came here to enjoy it, it was especially fitting that an Irishman, Senator Smilie of South Carolina, should introduce the bill for their repeal. He was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs on the part of the senate.

John T. Morse, in his "American Statesmen" series, characterizes the alien and sedition laws as the "two great blunders of the Federal party," and adds: "No one has ever been able heartily or successfully to defend these foolish outbursts of ill-considered legislation."

Another Irishman, John Daly Burk of *The Time-Piece* published in New York city was arrested under the alien and sedition law. This John Daly Burk had a most interesting history. He published the first daily paper in Boston. Said to be of the same family as the great Edmund Burke, he was expelled from Trinity College, Dublin, for patriotic articles contributed to the *Dublin Evening Post*, a paper which advocated the cause of the people against the rule of England. The expulsion of young Burk from Trinity only rekindled his patriotism and he rallied around the young band of patriots who were getting ready for the uprising of '98. A brother patriot was being led to the gallows one day. As the procession passed Trinity's steps, where Burk, in company with about thirty young men, was standing, he called out that if there was an Irishman in the crowd, to follow him for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner. The attempt proved unsuccessful. Burk escaped to a house where lived a woman named Daly. She fitted him out in woman's garb and in this disguise he escaped from Ireland, making his way to America, landing in Boston. Being without means and desiring to show his gratitude to his protectress, Burk assumed her name, and ever after he signed himself John Daly Burk.

Boston in those days was not a very hospitable town for an Irish-

man to settle in, but Burk fought against great odds and overcame what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles. On October 6, 1796, he issued the *Polar Star and Daily Advertiser*. It was the first daily paper published in the town. It was printed by Alexander Martin, at the corner of Water Street and Quaker Lane. Copies of the paper are extant, and are well worth perusal. It had considerable display advertising. It started out with a well written address to the public on the advantages of a daily paper. Speaking of the policy of the paper, the editor said: "It will have more frequent opportunities of defending the great principles of American Independence; encouraging the arts and chastising the enemies of the federal constitution whatever mask they may wear or whatever denomination they may assume."

Further along in his address to the people, Burk apologized for calling the residents of Boston his fellow-citizens, but, he added, he was their fellow citizen, for the moment a stranger puts his foot on American soil "his fetters," to use his own language, "are rent to pieces."

In concluding his leading editorial, Burk said: "The *Polar Star*, like a stern and impartial tribune of criticism, shall be open to reasoning on both sides, but it will hear only reasoning. It will curb the spirit of faction; silence the clamor of revenge and heal the wounds of the unfortunate."

Burk complained of the treatment accorded him by the other Boston papers of the period. In a paragraph, one day, he called attention to the fact that none deigned to notice the *Polar Star*, and remarked that if its promoters had not taken the trouble to register its birth in the temple of freedom, the world would not have been the wiser.

In another issue, he calls attention to the fact that "a gentleman possessing the wisdom of a Socrates," declined to subscribe to his paper, "because the editor was an *Irishman*." The italics are Burk's.

The *Polar Star and Daily Advertiser* gave each political party an equal showing in its news columns, but its editor early incurred the enmity of President Adams. Of the presidential canvass preceding the election of John Adams, who was the candidate of the Federalists, Editor Burk observed in his paper:

"We hope the future president will be as good a Republican as Washington. Never has the venerable patriot been known to utter

a sentiment favorable to royalty. He ought to be a friend to the revolution of Holland and France; he ought not to be willing to divide the people by any distinction; Americans should have but one denomination—the people."

It would seem that President Adams kept a sharp eye on Burk while in Boston. It was his intention, says Burk's son in his memoirs of his father, to hand the Boston editor over to the captain of a British frigate lying in Boston harbor. Great Britain at that time was claiming all her subjects, wherever found. Many an American vessel was searched for escaped Irish patriots, and on this right of search, the war of 1812 was waged. Had Burk ever been handed over to the British captain, there is no doubt but that he would have been hanged at the yard arm of the vessel. As it was, Burk was obliged to flee from Boston, fearing surrender to the British, leaving his daily paper on the hands of the printer, who soon afterwards abandoned it and removed to Philadelphia, then the seat of the Federal government.

It was Aaron Burr who gave Burk the first intimation of President Adams' intention to turn him over to the British authorities, and in more ways than one Hamilton's inveterate political enemy facilitated Burk's escape to New York, where he published *The Time-Piece.* Thus, Boston lost a brilliant man and her first daily paper was reluctantly abandoned after six months' existence.

While in Boston, Burk married a widow named Curtis, formerly Christine Borne. She bore him one son, John Junius Burk, who became a distinguished jurist of Louisiana. Mrs. Curtis had two boys by her first marriage. One of them married a sister of President John Tyler. John Junius Burk left several accomplished children who were justly proud of John Daly Burk, their grandfather, the pioneer of Boston daily journalism. After his New York experience Burk took up his residence among the Republicans of Virginia. Jefferson, Randolph and other distinguished patriots were proud to have him in their company. He wrote one of the best histories of Virginia published, and took an active part in public matters, being in great demand for public speaking.

In the *Richmond Enquirer* of May 27, 1808, were printed proposals for publishing the ancient and modern music of Ireland, by John McCreery and Skelton Jones. Burk wrote a fine essay on the subject for the work. This book, it is said, suggested to Thomas Moore his Irish melodies. Dr. Robinson, who wrote the preface to

McCreery's work, was a classmate of Moore at Trinity College, Dublin. Burk's ending was dramatic. He was killed in a duel by a Frenchman in Virginia in 1808. Although Burk was the publisher of the first daily paper in Boston, the impartial historians of the Hub dismiss him by a mere mention of his name when they condescend to refer to his paper at all, but an honored son has preserved the important facts of his distinguished and interesting career.

A most interesting character in pioneer journalism in America was Andrew Brown, an Irishman who published the *Federal Gazette* in Philadelphia. He, too, was a graduate of Trinity college. He came to America when a young man, settled in Massachusetts, and fought on the patriots' side at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. He took an active part in the campaigns of Generals Gates and Greene.

Brown's paper was the first to publish reports of the doings of Congress. He upheld the constitution when it was assailed, and earned the gratitude of men no less distinguished than Washington.

Another of the early Irish-American publishers was John Dunlap of the *Pennsylvania Packet*, the first daily published in America. He was born in Strabane, Ireland, in 1747. He died in Philadelphia in November, 1812. He was the first congressional printer, and acted as such to the Continental Congress. His paper was first to print the Declaration of Independence. He was an officer in the First Philadelphia cavalry which acted as Washington's body guard at Trenton and Princeton. Dunlap was an intense patriot, and during the Revolutionary War contributed more than £4,000 to the support of the Revolutionary army. He was a member of that noble band, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia, which furnished more field officers to the Revolutionary army and rendered more material aid to the colonists in the struggle for independence than any other single society.

Another prominent Philadelphia journalist of Irish birth was Mathew Carey, a native of Dublin. He landed in Philadelphia November 15, 1784. He had just been released from an English prison for political offenses. Two months later he issued the *Philadelphia Herald*. The *Herald* was the first paper to give correct legislative reports of Congress, Carey acting as his own reporter. For his vigorous opposition to English tyranny in his native land, he found himself one day a prisoner behind the bars at Newgate. Pre-

vious to this he was obliged to flee, for a vigorous use of his able pen in behalf of Irish freedom. He went to Paris and there made the acquaintance of the American minister, Benjamin Franklin, who gave him employment as clerk in the American embassy. After a year's absence he returned to Dublin. He and Franklin were life-long friends, and it was he, I believe, who remarked to Franklin one day, that he agreed with the great philosopher in everything except religion.

He remained at his post editing his paper during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, when all other editors felt obliged to desert their posts. He wrote and published much on economic and political subjects. His articles on protection were translated into different languages, and had a large sale. He fought a duel with Colonel Oswald, editor of a rival journal, and was confined to his bed for sixteen months, the result of wounds received from his antagonist. Mathew Carey was the first publisher of an American history. It was written by an Irish Presbyterian, Dr. Ramsay.

Perhaps the most interesting character among the Philadelphia editors of Irish blood was William Duane. He was the editor of the *Aurora*. Born in New York of Irish parents, he was sent to Ireland to be educated, graduating at Trinity College with honors. In 1794 we find him in India where he started a paper called the *World* and accumulated quite a fortune. With his inherent love of freedom, Duane championed the cause of the colonists against the East India Company. He was invited to breakfast one day with the governor of the colony, was arrested and sent to London in irons without any explanation. After petitioning for redress he awaited the outcome. Meanwhile he was employed editing the *General Advertiser*, which was subsequently merged into the *London Times*.

In 1795 Duane gave up his hope of redress from the Company and left London in disgust, coming to Philadelphia, where he became the editor of the *Aurora*, the leading organ of the Democratic party. It was to him that Jefferson attributed his election, owing to the vigorous advocacy of his candidacy through the *Aurora* columns which at that time was regarded as the most influential paper in America. President Jefferson made him a lieutenant-colonel in 1805, and during the war of 1812 he was adjutant-general of the army, which afforded the editor of the *Aurora* an opportunity to retaliate on his old enemy, England. The change of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington, diminished the influ-

ence of his paper, and later he retired from its editorship. He traveled much after retirement from his editorial labors, and on his return from abroad devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published a great many works on military subjects.

His son, who was born in Ireland, was originally a printer and paper dealer in Philadelphia. He studied law, was admitted to practice and represented Philadelphia in the state legislature for many years. He, like his father, took a deep interest in public matters, especially the building up of the great common school system of Philadelphia. He was his father's right hand man in his editorial labors and secretary of the treasury in 1833 under President Jackson. He was removed from his position by the president after a controversy, for his refusal to remove the deposits from the United States bank during the exciting bank troubles. He was an author of note and wrote much on political and economic subjects.

The Binns family who settled in Philadelphia at the close of the eighteenth century were natives of Dublin. John and Benjamin were printers. John was tried in England for "treason," but escaped punishment. Soon after his acquittal he was rearrested on a similar charge and served three years in jail. He came to America in 1801. In 1802 he commenced the publication of the *Republican Argus* at Northumberland, Penn., and in 1807 issued the *Democratic Press* at Philadelphia. For many years it was a most influential paper. For twenty years John Binn was an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and was always active in matters affecting his native land. He was the first man to print an absolutely correct copy of the Declaration of Independence. For this public service he received the thanks of John Quincy Adams and General Lafayette. Appended to the copy of the document was a fac simile of the signatures of the signers of the immortal Declaration.

The proprietor of the *New Jersey State Gazette* which was established in 1792, the first daily paper published in that state, was William B. Kenny, the son of Irish parents. Under President Fillmore he was American minister to Sardinia.

Dr. James Hagan, the fighting editor of the *Vicksburg* (Miss.) *Sentinel*, was one of the earliest daily newspaper men in the South. He was killed in the prime of life while on his way to his office one day in 1842, by the editor of the *Vicksburg Whig*, with whom he had had a controversy. Dr. Hagan's associate in the enterprise was James Ryan.

In the early life of the nineteenth century we find Henry O'Reilly editing the *New York Columbian.* At seventeen he was editor of the *Patriot*, ably advocating, in 1842, the election of DeWitt Clinton, an Irish immigrant's son, as governor of the Empire state. In 1826 the *Rochester Daily Advertiser* was issued and was the first daily between the Hudson river and the Pacific Ocean. O'Reilly was then only twenty-one years old, but was considered one of the ablest men in his profession at that time. He was a great advocate of the canal system of New York and was always ready to defend it from the attacks of designing politicians. He was one of the foremost champions of the great common school system of his state. To him belongs the credit of the establishment of the State Agricultural college. Almost every state in the Union has followed New York's lead in this matter. As a promoter of the infant telegraph business, Mr. O'Reilly is acknowledged to have been the foremost man in the matter, assisting Morse with his pen and money. No man had more influence than O'Reilly throughout the state, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he did yeoman service for the Union cause. He died in 1867, loved and respected by all.

William Cassidy, the son of Irish parents, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1815. His father was a great friend of DeWitt Clinton, the governor of New York. Cassidy was the editor of the *Albany Atlas* and *Argus* which were united in 1856, taking the name of the *Argus.* From that date the *Albany Argus* has been one of the leading papers of New York state. Cassidy was a fine classical scholar, and for many years secretary of the Democratic state committee. He was a noted platform builder and often helped his party out of trying positions.

James McCarroll was a noted journalist of his day. He was born in the county Longford, Ireland, came to this country when a young man, and in 1845 was a proprietor of the *Peterboro Chronicle.* Later in life he was engaged as a musical and dramatic critic on New York daily papers. His father fell, fighting bravely for the Union, at Antietam.

Who is there that does not recall Fitz James O'Brien and his heroism on Union battlefields, that won him the official praise of two great generals? He lived a newspaper man, a poet, and a writer of preëminent ability. He died a Union soldier. He gave his life to his adopted country freely and without price. A record of heroic deeds on the battlefields survives him. Of him, suffice it

to say, that during his ten years' residence in America, this adopted citizen brought out some of the most brilliant writings of their class published. He died in Virginia, an aide in the staff of General Landers, from the effects of a wound received in a charge he led, and lies buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York, in an honored grave.

The mention of poor O'Brien recalls to mind Charles Dawson Shanley, another Irishman, who died in 1875. For eighteen years Mr. Shanley occupied a prominent place in American journalism, having been connected with several New York newspapers as editor and contributor. His poems and novels still delight the lover of realistic beauty. His old friend, William Winter, paid this tribute to him in the columns of the *New York Tribune*, April 19, 1875: "There is no one of the busy workers in journalism who will not be benefited by reflection upon a character so pure and simple, a life so industrious, useful and blameless, and an end so tranquil."

Col. James Mulligan once edited a Chicago paper. General Thomas Francis Meagher, of '48 fame, was editing the *Irish News* in New York at the breaking out of the Rebellion of '61.

Robert S. McKenzie, a native of Limerick, Ireland, a graduate of Fermoy, was noted for his literary work, and was engaged in general newspaper correspondence for many years.

One of the most successful journalists of Irish blood was Thomas Kinsella, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Mr. Kinsella was born in Ireland in 1832, learned his trade as a printer and in 1861 was editing the *Brooklyn Eagle*. He was postmaster at Brooklyn, member of Congress, one of the original Brooklyn bridge trustees, and at one time president of the St. Patrick club of Brooklyn.

In Indiana, no two newspaper men of their time were better known than Thomas and John Dowling in the early part of the nineteenth century.

A son of Judge John D. Phelan of Tennessee, who graduated with high honor at Nashville University, started a Democratic paper in Huntersville, conducting it with success. Editor Phelan was a leading figure in politics and at his death was a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee.

Michael Burnham was the name of the man, who, when the century was young, issued the *New York Post* and *Herald*.

Although the founder of the *New York Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, was of Scotch birth, his mother was an Irishwoman, being

the descendant of an old and honorable Dublin family. Mr. Bennett studied for the priesthood in the old country, but soon abandoned the idea, came to Boston where he read proof for a while, and after a varied experience in newspaper life settled in New York and in 1835 started the *New York Herald.*

James Gordon Bennett's great competitor, Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, was a New Hampshire boy, born of Irish parents in the town of Amherst. No man carried more influence than Greeley, and in the days of the war and the decade following it the *Tribune* was a great power in national politics.

One of the foremost newspaper men of the South was the late United States Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia. He was a native of Limerick. He came to America with his parents when a child. He was a hard worker in his youth and earned enough money sticking type to pay his way at Georgetown college. He was at college when his adopted state seceded and he went home to join the Meagher Guard, an Irish company attached to the first regiment of South Carolina. He had filled every position on the paper, and in 1873 became one of the owners of the *Augusta Chronicle.*

Few journalists in America occupy the high position in their profession that Col. Alexander Kelly McClure, who, with the McLaughlin brothers, started the *Philadelphia Times*, one of the leading papers in the country to-day. Mr. McClure comes from the Pennsylvania Irish which has furnished so many remarkable men in American history. He has been an important factor in journalism for nearly half a century now and counts among his nearest friends the leading men of the nation. He was particularly prominent in the War of the Rebellion and was on the most intimate terms with President Lincoln.

As a war correspondent Joseph B. McCullagh, late editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, had few equals. He was a native of Dublin, which he early left, coming to America when a boy. He had a varied and successful newspaper career. He was in the Wilderness with Grant and with Sherman on his march to the sea. In his campaign with Grant a friendship was formed which lasted until the death of the hero of the Rebellion.

One of the leading newspaper men of Pittsburg to-day is Thomas J. Keenan, the son of an Irish-American soldier distinguished for his bravery. Mr. Keenan recently gave a $30,000 home to the newsboys of Pittsburg.

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Thomas Fitzgerald, for many years connected with the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Item*, of Philadelphia, which he founded, was in his day one of the leaders in American journalism. He died in 1891, after turning his paper over to his son. He was a noted dramatist, and during the War of the Rebellion was an intense patriot. He was a noted public speaker. Charles Sumner said of a speech of his delivered in Boston, that it was one of the best extemporaneous addresses he had ever listened to.

At the head of the *Scranton* (Pa.) *Truth* is James Joseph Jordan, born of Irish parents, while the Farrells of Albany, N. Y., are also well-known and influential in the newspaper world.

The late Joseph Medill, of Chicago, the son of Irish parents, made the *Chicago Tribune* a great newspaper. He ranked with Charles A. Dana of the *N. Y. Sun.*

Thomas O'Conor, the father of New York's greatest jurist, Charles O'Conor, was among the best known and gifted newspaper men in the early '40's.

Theodore O'Hara, the gifted poet of the South, was a newspaper man of wide experience. Himself a Kentucky soldier, he wrote the beautiful poem entitled "The Bivouac of the Dead," when the remains of the Kentucky soldiers who fell at Buena Vista in the Mexican War were brought home to their native state. Lines from his poems are inscribed over the entrances of several of the national cemeteries. By a resolution of the Kentucky legislature, his remains were conveyed from Georgia, where he died, to his native state and they now lie beside those whom he had commemorated in his beautiful lines, and beside whom he had fought the battles of his country.

Daniel Kane O'Donnell as an all round newspaper man and a war correspondent, had few equals. He represented the *Philadelphia Press* on Sherman's march to the sea. After the war he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and was made correspondent of the paper in Mexico, and later in Cuba, his interesting letters attracting world-wide attention. Subsequently, he returned to the home office and was given charge of the foreign affairs of the paper.

At the head of the war correspondents of the Orient and Europe stands Januarius Aloysius McGahan, an Irish-American journalist. His first notable newspaper connection was as the Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald.* McGahan was about to return from Europe after a course in international law, when he was retained by Mr. Bennett as the *Herald* correspondent.

He overtook the retreating Frenchmen at Bordeaux and accompanied them to Lyons, sending graphic dispatches to his paper in the form of interviews with the leaders of all parties. This surprised the European newspapers, as it was the introduction of newspaper interviewing in the old world. He was the only correspondent who remained in Paris during the commune, and kept the readers of the *Herald* thoroughly informed as to what was going on in the turbulent French capital. He was arrested by the French government for intimacy with the rebels, but through the intercession of the American minister was released.

After this he was made correspondent at St. Petersburg by the *Herald*, and was on the most intimate terms with the czar. He was at the bombardment of Khiva, and in 1874 reported the Carlist war, living in the saddle and being frequently under fire. To follow McGahan would require a whole evening. He continued to be the most renowned correspondent of his day, and died of fever at his post of duty during the Bulgarian war in 1875.

Another famous *New York Herald* war correspondent was James O'Kelly, who made a world-wide reputation in his dispatches from Cuba in the early '70's. Born in Ireland, a French soldier in Mexico, he came to America and engaged in the newspaper business, becoming an attache of the *New York Herald.* He was condemned to death for his part in the Cuban insurrection, but was saved that fate by the state department. After his release he returned to Ireland, and was elected to parliament on entering politics.

It was Daniel O'Neil, a native of Wexford, who started the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, one of the leading papers of the West to-day. His brother, Eugene O'Neil, is now the editor.

Ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, of Boston, scored a signal success as a journalist.

James McConnell, who died recently, was one of the best-known newspaper men of Philadelphia. He learned to set type at the case adjoining that of the late John Russell Young. Later, he became proofreader on the *Philadelphia Press*, then owned by John Forney. He became night editor, and during the Civil War war correspondent of that paper. When John Russell Young became managing editor of the *New York Tribune* under Horace Greeley, Mr. McConnell came to New York and while with the *Tribune* was successively day editor, Albany correspondent, traveling political correspondent, night editor and political editor in the office. After

serving the *Tribune* he went to Philadelphia and associated himself with the *Evening Star*, and at the time of his death was managing editor of the *Star*.

Add to this already remarkable list, a Grady in the South, a Blaine in the North. Nothing that I might say regarding these distinguished men of Irish origin would add to the already large stock of knowledge possessed by the public concerning them. Their names are household words. They lived but as yesterday. Their influence is still felt.

In treating a subject of this character one could hardly forget the debt of gratitude the Irish people in America owe to Patrick Donahoe, the venerable founder of the *Boston Pilot*, and his brilliant and scholarly successor as editor of that paper, the lamented John Boyle O'Reilly. Coming down to the present time, we would not be doing justice to ourselves did we not pause in admiration of the present gifted editor of the *Pilot*, James Jeffrey Roche, and also of Stephen O'Meara, the manager of the *Boston Journal*. Time permits only a passing notice of these brilliant lights in American journalism. In this hasty review of the men of Irish blood who have taken such an active part in American newspaper work, I doubt not that many worthy men have escaped notice. It is inevitable in such an undertaking. Experience teaches that if one were to put the works on the Irish in America together, something and somebody would be missing.

Enough has been shown to establish the fact that Irishmen by birth or blood may justly claim a large share of putting the American newspaper on its feet, so to speak. This is not said in any boastful vein. The only desire is to show that in the building up of this great industry Irishmen did their share of the work. Effort has been made to keep within the bounds of actual facts, most of them being obtained from unwilling witnesses, men who, when they are forced to include in their chronicles men of our race, endeavor oftentimes to make them out "Scotch-Irish."

Men like Burk, Carey, Dunlap, Brown and Duane may have been "adventurists and refugees." God grant us more such "adventurists and refugees," for they lived useful lives here. They left their imprint on the land. The historian who would apply the term "adventurists and refugees" to such men should reflect that, had the American cause failed, Washington, Adams, Jefferson and many other patriots would have come within their term of "adventurists

and refugees," and probably would have been seeking liberty elsewhere, as were these men, far from the land of their nativity.

These pioneers in American journalism came here,

> "Where no caste barrier stays the poor man's son,
> Till step by step the topmost height is won;
> Where every hand subscribes to every rule,
> And free as air are voice, and vote, and school."

"They may sleep in their silent tomb," to quote the words of Thomas D'Arcy Magee, another brilliant Irish-American journalist, "but the remembrance of their virtue will be cherished while liberty is dear to the American heart."

A distinguished man, Gen. Patrick A. Collins, once observed that of all the brilliant Irishmen he ever knew—and he has known many—John Boyle O'Reilly and D'Arcy Magee could do more things and do them better than any of their contemporaries.

IRISH PIONEERS AND BUILDERS OF KENTUCKY.

BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.[1]

The number of distinctive Irish names met in looking over the early records of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky is simply wonderful. When are added to them the names more distinctively Scotch, but fully as Gaelic in origin as the Irish, one is justified in believing what Ramsay wrote in 1789, that:

"The colonies which now form the United States may be considered as Europe transplanted. Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Italy furnished the original stock of the present population and have been supposed to contribute to it in the order enumerated. For the last seventy or eighty years no nation has contributed so much to the population of America as Ireland." [2]

Dr. Hart and William Coomes were the first Catholic settlers in Kentucky, locating in Harrodsburgh in 1775. The doctor was the first medical practitioner in the state, as Mrs. Coomes was the first teacher. This credit is given them in Collins' History of Kentucky. Among the fortified stations or forts built for protection from the Indians by the early settlers, not a few bore names familiar to Irish ears, denoting the presence of many of the old race.

[1] Treasurer-General of the Society, and State Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire.

[2] Ramsay's History was written by the son of an Irish Protestant. An edition was published in 1808 by Mathew Carey, a native-born Irish Catholic. A list of subscribers to the work was printed with it and here also is another instance of the presence of the Gael. The name of Thomas Addis Emmet appropriately heads the list, and the names following are Irish enough to please the most blue-blooded Milesian: James Buckley, Matthew Carroll, Philip Whelpley, Katherine Mulligan, James Doyle, J. W. McFadden, Charles O'Neal, John D. Toy, Henry C. Neal, Daniel Fagan, Andrew Fleming, William Hickey, John McLeod, Bernard O'Neal, John H. Riley, William Carroll, Patrick Gill, John McDermott, John McBride, M. Sullivan, Francis D. Riordan, Peter Kerr, John Carney, John Carey, John Cowan, Anthony C. Curley, Hamson Kelly, James McElhinney, Hugh McGuire, John McDonald, A. D. Murphy, Harvey Bryan, C. P. Butler, Lydia Bryan, Bartholomew Carroll, Richard Cunningham, Catherine Fitzsimmons, Christopher Fitzsimmons, Daniel Flood, Richard Fair, Andrew Flynn, Peter Murphy, Richard McCormack, Samuel Nolan, Cornelius Driscoll, Dennis O'Driscoll, Henry O'Hara, Thomas H. Egan, Peter McGuire, John Murphy, Joseph Kelly, Patrick Noble, John B. O'Neal, Timothy Dargan, Patrick H. Carns, Patrick Gatlin, Robert Malone, J. S. Bryan, and Daniel Murphy.

Among them may be mentioned Bryan's Station, Dougherty's Station, Drennan's Lick, Feagan's Station, Finn's Station, Fleming's Station, Hart's Station, Higgins' Block House, Irish Station, Lynch's Station, Logan's Fort, McAfee's Station, McFadden's Station, McGee's Station, Sullivan's Old Station, Sullivan's New Station, Sullivan's Station, Daniel Sullivan's Station, McGuire's Station, McCormack's Station, McKeenan's Station, McConnell's Station, Kennedy's Station, Givin's Station, McKinley's Station, McMillan's Station, Owen's Station, Kilgore Station, Hoy Station, Kinchelloe's Station and Gilmore's Station.

Ten Kentucky counties bear Irish names: Adair, Butler, Logan, Hart, Montgomery, McCracken, Boyle, Carroll, Rowan, and Casey. John Carty, the most successful merchant in Lexington, was the son of John Carty, a native of Ireland who went early to Kentucky from New Jersey; and General James Morrison, for many years one of the leading men of the state, was the son of another Irish emigrant.

As late as 1840, among the surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War residing in Kentucky were the following:

James McElroy,	E. Madden,	William Kelly,
Andrew Linam,	John Burke,	Charles Hart,
James McElhaney,	David Kennedy,	William Conner,
Michael Moore,	Timothy Logan,	Daniel McCarthy,
William Brady,	John Slavin,	James Fitzpatrick,
George Bryan,	James Logan,	Robert Burke,
Edward McConnell,	John Martin,	John Reilly,
Michael Smith,	John Herron,	John Mahon,
Michael Freeman,	Patrick Marvin,	Martin Hughes,
John Hart,	Michael Hargan,	Joseph Sweeney,
Joseph Dunn,	Daniel Bryan,	Thomas Laughlan,
William De Courcey,	John Carroll,	John Adair,
David Driscoll,	John McGee,	Patrick Coyle,
John Short,	John Murphy,	Dennis Dailey,
John Dehan,	Joseph Casey,	John McQuilty,
Richard Wade,	Richard Bellew,	William Devine,
Randall Haley,	John Keen,	John Mitchel,
Cornelius Sullivan,	Stephen Collins,	Gen. Richard Butler,
Hugh Drennon,	William Lyons,	Maj. John Finley,
Patrick McCann,	Jacob Dooly,	Col. James Morrison.

The following served in the several companies named, during the Revolution, on detached service, mainly against the Indians, who were the auxiliaries of the British:

In Captain Bourman's company,—William Barry, Edward Bulger, Patrick Doran, Isaac McBride, Robert McClanahan, Edward Murray, Joseph Michael and Thomas Pendergast.

Captain Logan's company,—Capt. Benj. Logan, Lieut. John Logan, William Casey, George Flynn, Bartholomew Fenton, Stephen Houston, John McCormack, John McElhone, James McElwain, John McKaine, Archibald Mahone, William Neal.

Captain Harrod's company,—Daniel Driskill, John Conway, Patrick McGee, John Lewis, William Smiley, James Sullivan, James Welch.

Captain Boyle's company,—Capt. John Boyle, Barney Boyle, Elisha Clary, James Coyle, Owen Devine, Peter Higgins, Robert Moore, William Rowan, Dennis Devine.

Captain Holder's company,—James Barry, James Bryan, John Butler, William Collins, William McGee, Hugh Ross.

Captain Boone's company,—John Butler, Patrick Ryan, Morgan Hughes, John McFadden.

An idea can be formed of the Irish blood in Kentucky during those stirring times, from the character of the names given. Nearly all the great Gaelic family names are represented, and the absence of Scriptural (Old Testament) names, so common among those of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, indicates that these men were of Catholic stock when they, or their fathers, immigrated. The first settlers of the "Blue Grass" state were from Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania,—nearly all of this stock, which no doubt accounts for the gallantry and beauty of the modern Kentuckians, men and women, and the superior quality of the whiskey and horses, for the usquebaugh, or "mountain dew," was first distilled in Ireland, and when first tasted by the sluggish Saxons, the effect was such on their thick blood, muddied by beer, that they considered it good not only as a beverage, but as "cure-all" for medicinal purposes.

James McBride, an Irishman, has the credit of being the first white man to enter the territory, "paddling his canoe up the Kentucky river in 1745." Twenty years later Col. George Croghan, the well-known Indian agent of the same stock, was at Shawane town, on the Ohio river.

When Daniel Boone left North Carolina for Kentucky in 1769, he

was accompanied by James Mooney, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, John Findlay and William Cool, all but the leader being of Irish stock.

In 1775, James, George and Robert McAfee, and James McCowen went to the territory on a surveying tour. In 1778 Capt. James Grattan, John Tuel and John McManus were among those who laid the permanent foundation of the city of Louisville. Bryan's station was one of the earliest garrisons for protection against the Indians, and two of the prominent Indian fighters were Captains Orr and Shannon.

Captain Flynn was one of the founders of the town of Columbia, 1787, and Dr. John Connelly was agent in 1778 for the British government in the territory. The first newspaper established northwest of the Ohio, in Cincinnati, was by William Maxwell, of the same stock.

Col. John Lutteral, an Irishman, was one of a party which left North Carolina for Boonesboro', Ky., in April, 1775. He was one of the pioneers and a noted man for years. He was accompanied by John Hart and John Kennedy. Daniel Boone was the leader. Captain Flynn, who has been mentioned as one of the founders of Columbia, had as associates Francis Dunleavy and John Riley.

Among the first settlers of Harrodsburgh were the families of McGarry and Hogan, welcome acquisitions on account of their wives and children. Major McGarry was one of the bravest, as well as one of the best known. Indian fighters in Kentucky, having for an associate a brother Celt named Major McBride, and another named Captain Bulger. The recital of their deeds would alone fill a good-sized volume.

In an attack on Bryan's station, a garrison named after another Celt, by a party of 500 Indians, in 1782, the savages were repulsed, but some of the women were killed. This enraged the whites in the vicinity, and a party of 160 met at the station to arrange for the pursuit and punishment of the Indians. The cooler heads, led by Daniel Boone, tried to dissuade the hotheads from making the attempt, but in the midst of the discussion the impetuous McGarry, putting spurs to his horse, cried out for all but the cowards to follow him, and galloped in the direction taken by the savage foe. Every man of the 160, nettled by the taunt, followed him, but the result which was predicted, followed. They fell into an ambuscade and sixty of the number were killed, among them McBride and Bulger. McGarry fought like a madman and escaped unhurt.

Among the first Presbyterian ministers in the state were James McCready, William McGill, Samuel McAdoo, Henry Delaney, A. M. Bryan, William McGee, William McMahon and John Dunleavy; and among the first Methodist ministers were James O'Cull, William Burke, William McMahon and John and William McGee, all Irish enough in appearance to be staunch Catholics of the old Milesian type, and it is not unlikely their fathers may have been.

Among those who distinguished themselves in the history of the state as legislators, soldiers or writers, were Wm. T. Barry, who was chief justice of the court of appeals in 1825; one of a commission to digest a plan of schools for common education; lieutenant-governor in 1820: member of the National House of Representatives in 1810–'11; and in the United States Senate in 1814–'16.

Gen. John Adair held high command in the War of 1812–'15; received the thanks of the Kentucky legislature for gallantry at New Orleans; was governor of Kentucky in 1820; in the National House of Representatives 1814–'16, and had served in the United States Senate in 1805–'06. John Rowan was secretary of state in 1804; Benjamin Logan was presidential elector in 1793, William Logan in 1809, and Robert Ewing, William Irvine, William Casey and William Logan in 1813.

The indomitable Matthew Lyon who went from Vermont to Kentucky was again sent from Kentucky to congress in 1829–'33–'35, and his son, Chittenden Lyon, was there in 1827–'35. Colonel Chittenden Lyon was a veritable giant in size, being considerably over six feet in height and weighing over 350 pounds. The admixture of Irish and Yankee blood in his make-up, if anything, increased the pugnacious spirit inherited from his father, who had married one of the Vermont Chittendens; and the stories told of his prowess as a wrestler and a boxer are countless.

Being at one time a candidate for a public office, when the margin was close, he was approached by a political opponent, his rival in fisticuffs as well as in politics, and fully his equal in size and weight, and challenged to a boxing match, the condition being that the loser would vote for the winner. This Lyon agreed to, and they went at it, over 700 pounds of bone and muscle. After a severe contest the spectators interfered and it was declared a draw, Lyon, however, receiving his rival's vote.

Thomas Dougherty was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1815. Among native Kentuckians who served in Congress from

other states were James B. Foley from Indiana, 1857–'59; Willis A. Gorman from the same state, 1849–'53, and also a major-general in the Civil War; Edward A. Hannegan from the same state, in 1855–'57; and Cornelius L. L. Leary from Maryland.

Among the noted military men of the Irish stock were Generals John Boyle, Adair, Croghan and Commander Prendergast.

Among Kentucky poets were Dr. John M. Harney, brother to Gen. W. S. Harney, Theodore O'Hara, Gen. W. O. Butler, W. D. Gallagher, Noble Butler and William M. Harney. Among legislators and educators, in addition to those already named, were McNamara, Hogan, Kane O'Hara, "the great educator" and father of Colonel Theodore, the poet; Judge James O'Hara, brother to Kane, and Major James O'Hara, son of the Judge. John McGill, James McGinty, Cassidy, O'Bamon, Kennan and Finley were also honored names in the "dark and bloody ground."

Michael Cassidy, born in Ireland and a soldier of the Revolution, went to Kentucky in 1782. He was small in stature, being barely five feet in height, but he made up in courage what he lacked in size, and was, in addition, as tough and wiry as a hickory sapling. He was considered one of the most noted Indian fighters in his day, and many anecdotes have been printed about him.

Dr. John M. Harney, mentioned elsewhere, went to Kentucky from Delaware. He was born in 1789. He was the son of Major Thomas Harney. Major Benjamin F. Harney was an elder brother. In 1847 he was the senior surgeon in the United States army. A younger brother was Major General W. S. Harney, who distinguished himself in the Florida and Mexican War. He was prominent for a while at the outbreak of the Civil War, being in command at St. Louis until relieved by General Fremont.

Dr. John M. Harney married the daughter of another Celt, the celebrated John Rowan, in his day one of the best known and respected men in Kentucky. In his latter years Dr. Harney returned to the faith of his fathers, dying in the Catholic fold at Bardstown, the original seat of Catholicity in Kentucky, on January 15, 1825. Gen. John Adair, for whom the county of that name was called, was born in South Carolina in 1757. He served in the Revolutionary War. He was one of Kentucky's pioneers and first citizens. His name denotes his origin.

Daniel Boone, it is said, was a descendant of one of the original Catholic settlers of Maryland. Let that be as it may, some of the

name are still found in Maryland, who cling to the old faith. His is the greatest name among the early pioneers of the state. Boyle county was named for the Hon. John Boyle, for many years chief justice of Kentucky, who was a native of Virginia. Butler county received its name from Major-General Richard Butler of Pennsylvania, who fought through the Revolutionary War and was killed in St. Clair's disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791.

Few of the prominent families, not only of Kentucky but of any state in the Union, have been so distinguished in many ways as this of General Butler. The emigrant ancestor was Thomas Butler, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April 8, 1720. Five of his sons attained eminence in America. Of these, Richard, William and Thomas were, like their father, natives of Ireland. Percival and Edward were born in Pennsylvania. All were officers in the Revolutionary War. Edward was too young at first, but entered it before its close. Richard was the second in command of Morgan's rifle regiment. He was afterwards its colonel and commanded Wayne's left in the attack on Stony Point. All these brothers and their immediate descendants were engaged in the military service of their country, in all the wars before 1800; while their survivors were in the war of 1812, and not less than nine of a younger generation were in the Mexican War.

Gen. Percival Butler migrated to Kentucky in 1784. His son, Col. Thomas L. Butler, was aide to General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. A second son, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, also served in the war of 1812, received the commendations of General Jackson for bravery at New Orleans, was afterwards appointed on Jackson's staff and was a major-general in the Mexican War. The third son, Richard P. Butler, was assistant adjutant-general in the campaign of 1812.

Campbell county takes its name from Col. John Campbell, a native of Ireland. He received a grant of four thousand acres of land, located near Louisville, and during life was one of Kentucky's noted men. Carroll county takes its name from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Casey county derives its name from Col. Thomas Casey, who went from Virginia to Kentucky in 1779. Daviess county was named in honor of Joseph H. Daviess, who fell at Tippecanoe. He was born in Virginia, of an Irish father and a Scotch mother. "The warm heart, free and off-hand, and ready sentiment told in language

plainer than words, that the blood of Erin flowed fresh in his veins."

Fleming county was named for Col. John Fleming, who was born in Virginia. Fulton county was named for Robert Fulton. Hart county derived its name from Capt. N. G. T. Hart. His father, Col. Thomas Hart, was from Maryland. Kenton county takes its name from the celebrated Simon Kenton. "His father was an Irishman, his mother of Scotch descent." He was born in Virginia. His name is familiar to every reader of the early history of Kentucky.

Knox county was named for Gen. Henry Knox of the Revolution. He was born in Boston of Irish parents, and was a member of "The Irish Society" of that city. Logan county derives its name from Gen. Benjamin Logan. His parents came from Ireland. He was born in Pennsylvania. His is one of Kentucky's great names. It is claimed that his son, William Logan, was the first white child born in Kentucky. McCracken county was named for Capt. Virgil McCracken, who was killed in the war of 1812. Meade county was named for Capt. James Meade, who was killed in the same engagement with Captain McCracken. Montgomery county derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec. Wayne county was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was born in Pennsylvania. His name appears on the roll of members of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" of Philadelphia.

Another noted Kentucky family was that of the O'Haras. Kane O'Hara went to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and became in time one of its most distinguished educators. He was accompanied to this country by his father and two younger brothers. Of the two latter, Charles went to Georgia, where he followed the same profession; James remained in Kentucky teaching for some years, but later was admitted to the bar, and acquired the reputation of a profound lawyer and able advocate.

He was the father of Judge James O'Hara, Jr. Among the large number of pupils of Kane O'Hara who became famous after, were several of the Marshalls and Browns,—Major Croghan of the United States army, and President Zachary Taylor. When on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, General Taylor departed from his line of travel in order to visit his old teacher in Frankfort. "It was an affecting scene when the great soldier, then an old man, bowed himself in grateful homage before the venerable preceptor of his youth, and in few but earnest words, thanked him for the care

bestowed on his early education, to which he attributed all the achievements of his after life."

Col. Theodore O'Hara, poet, journalist, and soldier, was the son of Kane O'Hara. He was educated by his father with the greatest care, but received his collegiate finish, and graduated, at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, with the first honors of his class. His "Bivouac of the Dead" has made his name immortal:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

* * * * *

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your graves;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

A great and magnanimous government has had these verses, the composition of an ex-Confederate soldier, cast separately in bronze and set up in appropriate places in all the National cemeteries.

It is worthy of mention that a lady bearing a now historic name, at least in song, Mrs. Ann McGinty, brought the first spinning-wheel into Kentucky, and made the first linen in the territory. She is also credited with making the first butter there, and with bringing within its borders the first chickens, ducks and hogs. The first Catholic priest in Kentucky was Father Whalen, who was in Bardstown in 1787. There were then fifty Catholic families in the state. The first families to settle there were those of Daniel Boone, Hugh McGary, Thomas Denton and Richard Hogan. As has been mentioned, the first practising physician was Dr. Hart, and the first school teacher was Mrs. Coomes, both Catholics from Maryland.

Col. Matthew Lyon, mentioned elsewhere, is alluded to as the most remarkable character among the public men of southwestern Kentucky. He was born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1746. His

father, for being engaged in conspiracy against the English government, was tried, condemned and executed. To secure his passage, Matthew bound himself to a sea captain to work for twelve months after his arrival in America. The captain sold him to a Connecticut farmer for two bulls; he served his time faithfully and became a free man. His favorite by-word was forever after "By the bulls that bought me." It is worthy of record that Rudyard Kipling has put these words in the mouth of one of his recently created characters, without, however, giving Matthew proper credit. It is very evident that Colonel Lyon never forgot his father's execution, for he was, up to the day of his death, an inveterate hater of the English government.

After he gained his freedom, he made his home in Vermont. He founded the town of Fairhaven in 1783, where he built saw and grist-mills, an iron foundry, engaged in paper making from basswood, and a variety of other occupations. He served in the Vermont legislature ten years, and for some time was assistant judge. He served in congress from his adopted state. He was one of the first arrested under the alien and sedition laws, was convicted of a libel on the president, John Adams, fined one thousand dollars, and served a jail sentence in addition.

While in congress, on the thirty-sixth ballot he decided the protracted seven days' voting for president by casting his vote and that of Vermont for Thomas Jefferson, making him president in preference to Aaron Burr. Shortly after the beginning of the present century he went to Kentucky with his family. He served in the legislature of his newly adopted state, and from it, between 1803 and 1811, was in congress eight years.

Eighteen years after his death congress voted to refund with interest the amount of the fine inflicted on him in 1798. This was done on July 4, 1840. He had a son of the same name who was the father of Gen. H. B. Lyon. Col. Chittenden Lyon, Matthew's oldest son, represented his state in congress eight years, and was fully as impetuous and honest as his father. Of Matthew Lyon, Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, said, "His Irish impulses were honest, and always on the side of human freedom. His leading trait of character was his zeal and enthusiasm, almost a madness itself in any cause he espoused." This covered his zeal.

The opinion of the members of the first Continental congress, of the Irish in Ireland, and in the colonies, is well expressed in an address issued by that body in 1774. In part it said: "Your

parliament had done us no wrong; you had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind, and we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. Accept our most grateful acknowledgments for the friendly disposition you have always shown towards us."

The record made by the men whose names appear in this paper, is evidence that they were worthy of the tribute paid in this address. What the feeling was in Ireland, a little more than a year later, was well described by Gen. Ethan Allen, who said that the people of Cork when they found he was in the harbor, a prisoner on one of his majesty's vessels, sent him a plentiful supply of money, food, and clothing; that it aroused the ire of Captain Simonds, his keeper, who put an end to the contributions, saying that "the damned rebels of America should not be feasted by the damned rebels of Ireland."

GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN.

A distinguished soldier of the Revolution; born at Somersworth, N. H., 1740; a son of Irish parents; member of the Continental Congress; was made a brigadier-general, and participated in the siege of Bos on; became a major-general; took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and Princeton; commanded the American right wing at the battle of Brandywine; rendered valiant service at the battle of Germantown: repulsed the British at the battle of Rhode Island: attorney-general of New Hampshire; president of the Commonwealth; appointed U. S. Judge of New Hampshire by Washington; died in 1795.

REV. JAMES CALDWELL, A PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY JAMES L. O'NEILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

The territory now occupied by Elizabeth, N. J., was formerly the abode of savage tribes unknown to fame; whence they came and how long they had dwelt on these shores are questions that neither authentic history nor plausible tradition pretends to answer. They have since passed away without memorial.

It was on Sunday, the 6th day of September, 1609, that the eye of the stranger from the old world first saw this site. Three days before, a two-masted schooner called the *Half Moon*, under the command of the renowned Henry Hudson, cast anchor in Sandy Hook bay. The adventurous craft was manned by twenty men, Dutch and English, in the service of the East India Company. Their design was to explore a passage to China and the Indies by the northwest.

On Sunday, the 6th, John Coleman and four other men were sent out in a boat to explore the harbor, sailing through the narrows that they found. The narrow river through which they sailed was the Kills between Bergen Point and Staten Island and the open sea was Newark bay. The site of the town that bordered on the bay was, of course, in full view. These five men are believed to have been the first European discoverers of this particular spot. Coleman was slain the same day, on his return, by the treacherous arrow of one of the natives. It is not at all unlikely that Coleman was an Irishman, as his name bears the Celtic tone, and as there is nothing to verify it to the contrary.

The most distinguished man of Irish descent who identified himself completely with this old city was the Rev. James Caldwell, the eighth pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell was a Virginian. His father, John Caldwell, came to this country with four sisters and his wife and several children, from the

County Antrim, Ireland—what year is unknown to the writer. He settled first at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Soon after, he removed to the new settlements in the southern part of Virginia and located on Cub creek, a branch of the Staunton river, in what is now known as Charlotte county. Here in the wilderness, James, the subject of this sketch, the youngest of seven children, was born in April, 1734. The place was generally known as the Caldwell Settlement or Cub Creek. A daughter of one of his brothers, also born here, was the mother of the Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun of South Carolina, the well-known senator and leading statesman of the South.

James was prepared for college under Rev. John Todd Caldwell and entered the College of New Jersey. He came hither when the college was at Newark and formed the acquaintance, while there, of a young maiden to whom he was afterwards married. He graduated in September, 1759, and on Sept. 17, 1760, he was ordained. He received a call from the Presbyterian church of this town in November, 1761, which he accepted, He was duly installed in March, 1762, with an annual salary of £160. He was at that time in the twenty-seventh year of his age, a young man of prepossessing appearance and of more than ordinary promise as a preacher of the gospel. In the year of 1775 charges were preferred to the Presbytery by former members of the congregation affecting the orthodoxy of their pastor, Mr. Caldwell, which, however, were found to be of trivial import and not affecting at all his soundness in the faith. Whatever uneasiness may have grown out of this matter, it was speedily forgotten in the rush of events that preceded and precipitated the War of the Revolution.

On the question then at issue Mr. Caldwell's position was a matter of public knowledge. He waited not to learn how the struggle was likely to terminate; his ardent temperament was for his country, for liberty, for independence. In all his prayers, often in his sermons and exhortations, and in all his pastoral intercourse, no religious society in the land took a bolder move or stand, and few were more efficient for their country's cause than Reverend Caldwell and his congregation. And not a little of this patriotism was owing to the fervent zeal of their pastor. Among his congregation at the commencement of the Revolution were such men as William Livingston, governor of the state; Elias Boudinot, afterwards president of the Continental Congress; Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the

Declaration of Independence; Hon. Robert Ogden, speaker of the assembly at an earlier day, with his three sons, Robert, Matthias and Aaron (the two last distinguished officers in the United States army); Hon. Stephen Crane, speaker of the assembly; Elias Dayton and his son Jonathan, both of them subsequently general officers of the army and the latter, speaker of congress. From this one congregation went forth about forty commissioned officers and privates to fight the battles for independence.

Among the men belonging to the militia of Elizabeth who enlisted on board of the different sloops as volunteers, in order to take the ship *Blue Mountain Valley*, January 22, 1776, under the command of Colonel Dayton, are to be found the following good old Irish names: Sergeant Thomas Quigley, Thomas McCarty, Timothy B. Stout, James Clancey, Timothy Burns, Moses Connell and William Higgins.

Among the commissioned officers of Reverend Caldwell's congregation in the army are found a Capt. David Lyons, and Capt. Matthias Lyons, Irish or of Irish descent, without a doubt.

In April, 1776, Colonel Dayton's regiment, that had been quartered in the town during the preceding winter, received orders to march to the relief of the Northern army then besieging Quebec. As most of the officers and many of the privates were members of Reverend Caldwell's congregation, an ardent desire was expressed for his services as their chaplain.

Lieutenant Elmer in his diary, April 28, says: "Members of the Presbyterian meeting set about Reverend Caldwell's going to Quebec with us, which was agreed upon after some debate. Drank tea at Colonel Dayton's, then went to Major Spencer's to lodge." So it was determined that Reverend Caldwell, whose consent was readily obtained, should accompany his townsmen on their Northern expedition.

The troops left the town the following day, but Colonel Dayton and Reverend Caldwell did not join them until Saturday, May 11, at Albany, N. Y. The Jersey Brigade to which the regiment was attached was stationed the most of the season in the Mohawk valley. On the 16th of June Reverend Caldwell was at Johnstown and at German Flats in July, preaching twice every Sunday and taking an active part in military operations.

In July, as already related, the British troops had taken possession of Staten Island. The people of the town became greatly

alarmed for their personal safety, and their relatives in the Northern army became exceedingly anxious for their friends at home.

Reverend Caldwell returned to his family and people early in the autumn, where his services were pressingly needed. On the retreat of the American, and the advance of the British, army the last week of November, 1776, Reverend Caldwell took his family up into the mountains and found a home for them in the town of New Providence. From this time forward Reverend Caldwell was occupied more or less continually in the service of his country to the close of his life.

The enemy having vacated the town at the end of the first week in January, he returned to his charge and resumed his ministrations, mingling the duties of the pastor and the soldier together. At various times through the long years of the war, during which his congregation were greatly scattered and their means of subsistence for the most part considerably diminished, Reverend Caldwell served not only as chaplain of the Jersey Brigade but as assistant commissary-general from the first of April, 1777, to April, 1779. Instead of a regular salary, he received for his pastoral service only what was contributed by the congregation on Sunday.

His church was burned down on the night of Tuesday, January 25, 1780, and the services of the congregation were thenceforth held in Colonel Hatfield's red storehouse. It is probably while preaching here, or it may have been at an earlier date, that Reverend Caldwell (as related by Reverend McDowell) preached with his pistols lying on each side of him in the pulpit, and the sentinels had to keep watch during time of service.

The Sunday found him, whether at home or in camp, ready to proclaim the gospel with its message of mercy and comfort to his fellow men, while he was ever watchful at other times to improve every opportunity to promote the spiritual welfare of citizens and soldiers. He was held, therefore, in the highest esteem by officers and men, confided in by all, and regarded with enthusiastic love by the rank and file. No one, consequently, save his parishioner, Governor Livingston, was more feared and hated by the Tories and the British. Gladly would they have kidnapped him if they could.

At the fall election of 1780 he was chosen by his fellow-citizens a member of the State Council. He continued in the discharge of his various duties to which he was called until the

autumn of 1781. The last record made of him by the Presbytery was at their meeting, May 7, 1782. It is in these words: "The Rev. James Caldwell departed this life, falling by the hands of a cruel murderer on the twenty-fourth day of Nov., 1781." The circumstances attending this mournful event were very fully announced in the public prints at the time. Rivington of New York, in his *Gazette* (a Tory journal of that time), said: "The Rev. Caldwell was shot dead without any provocation at the Point (now Elizabethport) by a native of Ireland named Morgan." Note the sting this allegation placed to an Irish name.

The *New Jersey Journal* and the *New Jersey Gazette* devoted much space to the murder at the time, but they never mentioned the murderer's name nor claimed him to have been Irish. These are the only accounts written and published at the time. As that of the *New Jersey Gazette* is the most particular and was written after sufficient time had been allowed to obtain by means of the coroner's inquest, and from other sources, the exact state of the case, it is apparently the most to be relied upon. It was generally affirmed at the time that the murderer, as intimated in the *New Jersey Journal*, was bribed by the British enemy to do the dreadful deed. And it is not strange that it should have been believed, as it was known that the British had offered a reward for the apprehension or assassination of Governor Livingston, and as no other reason could be assigned for the murder.

The body of Rev. Mr. Caldwell was carried to the public house at the Point, now Red Jacket Hotel. A homely ambulance was obtained and the body was slowly brought to town. A crowd of people, greatly excited, gathered by the way. The mournful cortege, tradition says, passed through Water street, now Elizabeth avenue, to Broad street; then to Jersey street; and then to the residence of Mrs. Noll. The day following, when the people gathered for public worship, the place where they met might well have been named "Bochim, the Weeping Place." The people were crushed under the sad calamity.

The funeral service was held on Tuesday, the 27th, the whole town suspending all business and gathering in uncontrollable grief at the house of Mrs. Noll. An opportunity was given to the people to view the corpse in front of the house in the open street. After all had taken their last look and before the coffin was closed, Dr. Boudinot came forward leading nine orphan children, and placing

them around the bier of the parent, made an address of surpassing pathos to the multitude in their behalf. It was an hour of deep sorrow. The procession then slowly moved to the grave and laid his body by his wife's remains. Over his body was placed a marble slab with the following inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. James Caldwell and Hannah, his wife, who fell victims to their country's cause in the year 1781. He was a zealous and faithful pastor of the Presbyterian church in this town, where, by his evangelical labors in the gospel vineyard and his early attachment to the civil liberty of his country, he has left in the hearts of his people a better monument than brass or marble. Here also lies the remains of a woman who exhibited to the world a bright constellation of female virtues. On that memorable day never to be forgotten, when a British foe invaded this fair village and fired even the Temple of the Deity, this peaceful daughter of heaven retired to her hallowed apartment, imploring heaven for the pardon of the enemy,—in that sacred moment she was by the bloody hand of a British ruffian despatched, like her divine Redeemer, through a path of blood to her long wished for native skies."

THE IRISH IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA AND TENNESSEE.

BY HON. PATRICK WALSH,[1] AUGUSTA, GA.

The time has come when the history of the Irish people in America should be written. It will be a grand heritage for the Irish-Americans. It will show how many of their race fought and bled for liberty. This history will be a priceless gift for future generations. It will be a lasting memorial of the noble and patriotic work of the element.

It will show how nobly the men of Irish birth and lineage have illustrated old Ireland under the benign influences of free institutions and popular government, where liberty is regulated by law, where justice balances the scales between man and man without regard to race or creed, giving to every citizen equal advantages and equal opportunities in the race of life.

A people who have done so much for the honor and glory of this great republic should feel a just pride in publishing to the world the part they have taken in the progress of the United States. While there should be, in the ordinary affairs of life and of government, no discrimination on account of race or creed, as between citizens of our common country, each nationality that has borne a prominent part in its history should seek to perpetuate the record of its people.

In the war between the states Americans of Irish birth or descent stood for the right as they saw it, and fought for their principles and their convictions with a patriotic fortitude and heroic valor never surpassed in ancient or modern times. From the shot at Sumter that was heard around the world until the Confederate banner was furled forever in imperishable glory at Appomattox, the Irish and

[1] Recently deceased. Mr. Walsh was a founder of our society and was vice-president for Georgia. He had been a United States senator from that state, and was editor and publisher of the *Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle*, one of the leading dailies of the South. The article here given is a condensation of an address delivered by him a few years ago at Nashville, on "Irish-American Day" at the Tennessee Exposition.

the Irish-Americans of the North and of the South participated in and confronted each other in battle array. They fought in the mightiest contest of all the ages, for their principles and for their altars and their firesides.

I cannot undertake to give in detail the history of the Irish and the Irish-Americans in South Carolina. It would fill a volume. The Irish immigration into South Carolina began long since. Of South Carolina history, they embrace a large part. I find the following in a reprint of the *Maryland Journal* of August 20, 1773, for which I am indebted to Gen. Felix Agnus, proprietor of the *Baltimore American*, which is the successor of the former:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1773.

"Since our last, arrived here the ship Alexander, Captain Hunter, with five hundred passengers, and the ship Hannah, Captain Mitchel, with five hundred and fifty, both from Londonderry.

"The ship Walworth, Captain McCausland, sailed from Londonderry for South Carolina, about the first of June, with three hundred passengers and servants, who were obliged to leave their native country, not for their misbehavior, but on account of the great distress among the middle and lower class of people."

Hon. M. P. O'Connor, upon assuming the presidency of the Hibernian Society of Charleston many years ago, delivered an address in which he stated that the Hibernian Society of Charleston, S. C., was organized in 1799. "Its first president was the serene and scholarly Rev. Father Gallagher, who was worthily followed by O'Brien Smith, Simon Magwood, Samuel Patterson, William A. Caldwell, Thomas Stephens, Henry W. Conner, the father of Gen. James Conner; James E. Robinson, William Gilliland, Judge Burke, Governor A. G. Magrath, Bernard O'Neill and M. P. O'Connor. These men give dignity and character and purpose to the organization.

"Its founders were Thomas A. Malcolm, Edward Courtenay, William and James Hunter, Joseph Crombie, John S. Adams and a few others. They professed as the primary object of their union, aid and relief to the distressed emigrant. But there was latent in their bosoms an object beyond and higher. It was to preserve the traditions of their downtrodden race; to embody and cluster around a common centre, in a genial and hospitable clime, the virtues of their ancestors, and to reflect in all their splendor under the bright blaze of a Carolina sun the united rays of true Irish manhood and Irish

intelligence. . . . . At the base of our organization is one grand permeating idea, to give character and worth and potency to the Irishman in America. It was this society which built the first Irish-American hall in the United States."

The gallant and distinguished Gen. M. C. Butler, in response to inquiries about his family, writes from his home at Edgefield, S. C.,

"I have been absent from home for a fortnight, and did not receive your letter in regard to the Irish-Americans in our late war from this state in time to aid you.

"I have a typewritten copy of the family history of the Butlers of my family, and would send that to you, but it is the only copy, and therefore do not like to risk it, as it is doubtless too late for your purpose. The Pierce Butler to whom you refer was of the same stock as my great-grandfather, James Butler, who came here from Prince Williams county, Virginia, sometime before the Revolution.

"Another branch moved to Kentucky, to which Gen. Wm. O. Butler belonged and also Col. E. G. W. Butler of Louisiana. They have always been a 'fighting' people—the cropping out of their Irish blood—and have taken a hand in all the wars of our past history.

"I think the most distinguished and conspicuous military man of my immediate family was my uncle, Col. Pierce M. Butler, who was killed at the head of the Palmetto Regiment on the 20th of August, 1847, at Churubusco, in Mexico. I have always understood he was held in the highest estimation by General Scott, and other general officers of rank in the United States army.

"I should think Armstrong, that witty, devil-may-care gallant Irishman of Charleston, could give you valuable information of the part the Irish-Americans of this state bore in the Confederate armies. He is himself a conspicuous example of their gallantry and patriotism."

I publish the following extracts from letters of Col. James Armstrong, of Charleston, S. C., just mentioned, than whom there was no more gallant soldier in the army of Northern Virginia:

"Gen. John Rutledge, of Revolutionary fame, was of Irish descent. So were the Mannings, three of whom served as governors of the state. Judge J. Belton O'Neill, Judges Johnstone and Caldwell, James L. Pettigrew, George McDuffie, Governor Patrick Noble, Gen. John Barnwell, who defeated the Tuscarora Indians, were of the same race. The Rhetts are descendants of the renowned

'Irish Rebel,' Roger Moore. Judge A. E. Burke, who fought in 1776, and was afterward judge in South Carolina, was an Irishman.

"The most prominent South Carolina Irishman in the war of 1812 was, as you know, Andrew Jackson. In the Mexican war Col. Pierce Butler, who was killed in command of the famous Palmetto Regiment, was of Irish extraction. This regiment was in Shields' Brigade. Patrick Lennard was color-bearer. Many other Irishmen were in the regiment.

"Charleston had several Irish companies in the Confederate army. Nearly every company had Irishmen. The flags of the first fourteen regiments, McGowan's Brigade, were the first Confederate colors to enter the town of Gettysburg. The Irish Volunteers was the color company of the First Regiment and the flag was borne into the town by the captain of the company, the color-bearer having been shot.

"Capt. John Mitchell, son of the Irish patriot, was in command of Fort Sumter. He had developed superb courage on the ramparts and was struck by a shell.

"There were two regiments of South Carolina regulars; about half of the men were Irish. The middle and up-country regiments contained hundreds of the descendants of our race.

"Generals Wade Hampton and M. E. Butler have Irish blood. Gen. James Connor and Gen. Samuel McGowan were of Irish descent. Also Col. Edward McCrady and Capt. W. H. Ryan and Capt. A. A. Allemong, Capts. M. P. Parker, James Mulvaney, John C. Mitchell and Sergeant Dominick Spellman, who was another Sergeant Jasper, were born in Ireland."

After the rebellion of '98, in Ireland, a number of Irishmen emigrated to Georgia. Several families settled in Augusta. The Irish and their descendants are to be found in all the Southern cities on the coast, and in the interior from Washington to Galveston.

There were two distinguished lawyers and jurists of Irish birth in Georgia—Judge John Erskine and Judge O. A. Lochrane. Judge Lochrane was a wonderfully gifted man. He had great personal magnetism and unusual powers of brilliant eloquence. He had a handsome person, a noble head and a pleasing countenance. He had a wonderful memory, the imagination of a poet and all the graces of oratory. He was called the Irish orator. With brilliancy and depth and familiarity with the principles of law, he

coped successfully with the ablest lawyers before the highest tribunals. As chief justice he made a fine reputation. As lawyer, judge and business man his career was eminently successful. It is with laudable pride I speak of him as a Georgian and an Irishman.

Judge Erskine was appointed judge of the United States court in Georgia, in 1865, by President Andrew Johnson. Of him it might well be said his wisdom enabled him to temper his justice with moderation. Honest integrity and an inflexible regard for rectitude, and the recognition of his sterling worth, made him honored even by those who opposed him politically, and won for him the love and respect of his friends. It may truly be said, "He never forsook a friend, nor forgot a favor." After nearly twenty years of service he retired from the bench in 1883, with the universal esteem of his associates at the bar. He deservedly attained a place among the honored roll of Georgia's worthiest sons.

There was the brilliant and lamented Henry W. Grady, journalist, orator and patriot, whose grandfather was named O'Grady and whose father died on the field of battle at the head of his company, fighting for the Confederacy. The South had no more gifted son. He was proud of his Irish blood. His untimely death was a public bereavement. His genius and his talents have won for him a lasting fame.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and the Hon. Joseph E. Brown were two of the most distinguished sons of Georgia. Mr. Stephens had Irish blood in his veins and Governor Brown's ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland to South Carolina. These were two of the wisest and greatest of Georgians. They were proud of their Irish blood and were the life-long friends of Ireland and the Irish people. They fought intolerance and proscription and stood boldly for the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

Irish names are common in the Southern states. In many instances the people who have them are removed several generations from the immigrants, thus showing that the Irish immigrant pushed his way into the South in the early settlement of the country.

A host of Irish-Americans in Georgia during the war were true to the Confederacy, and fought for its independence. Augusta sent the Irish Volunteers into the field under Captain Harvey Hull, who was succeeded by Captain T. G. Barrett. The last captain was M. J. O'Connor. This company had 100 volunteers. The men fought

gallantly in the Army of Tennessee until the close of the war. Capt. Matt. Rice, a native of Ireland, commanded the Confederate Light Guards, in the Army of Northern Virginia. He left a leg at Gettysburg. There were twenty-five Irishmen in this company. The other companies from Augusta contained Irishmen. They were in the Clinch Rifles, the Oglethorpes and the Hussars.

There are numbers of Irishmen in Augusta who illustrated Irish valor and patriotism in the Confederate army. I regret that I have not the space to mention in detail the names of the Irishmen of Augusta who served the South during the war.

Hon. A. D. Candler, secretary of state, is proud of his Irish descent. He writes:

"Col. Robert McMillan, of the Twenty-fourth Georgia Infantry, went from Habersham county and was a gallant officer. He was born in Ireland, as was his brother, a gallant private in a company commanded by my father, who was himself of Irish lineage.

"Col. McMillan's son, Garnett, was born in Elbert county, Georgia, but was of pure Irish blood. He was major of his father's regiment and a splendid soldier. He was elected to congress in 1872, but died before he took his seat.

"I am of Irish extraction on both sides, I am proud to say. I I was first a private, then a lieutenant and then a captain, and finally a colonel in the Confederate army.

"Captain and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Neal, of this city, was an Irish-American and a good officer, who died in battle. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. John Keely, a gallant officer whom you knew. At this moment I recall no other officers who were of Irish blood.

"There were others who were privates in the ranks, and every one without exception was a good soldier. Indeed, I have a thousand times thought of, and with pride endorsed, the language of the King of Poland, who said of the Irish that 'there is nowhere on the face of the earth a people among whom there are so few fools and cowards.'"

Captain John Flannery, a native of Ireland, who commanded the Irish Jasper Greens in the Civil War, writes:

"Savannah furnished to the Georgia regiment for the Mexican War one company of volunteers, something over ninety men, a very large majority of them natural-born Irishmen. That company was

the Irish Jasper Greens, under Captain Henry R. Jackson, who, on being promoted, was succeeded by Captain John McMahon, a native-born Irishman.

"In the late war I estimate that Savannah furnished about 1,000 men of Irish birth to the armies of the Confederate states. Nearly three fourths of these served in distinctively Irish companies, of which there were seven. As to their services in the field, that would be too long a story, even if I had the data, to write in a letter. The Irish element held up their end of the line in every duty that devolved upon them on the march, in the battlefield, or elsewhere, during the four years of the great struggle."

Gen. John B. Gordon writes:

"I had on my staff Major Mitchell, a son of the Irish patriot John Mitchell, and who was one of the most gallant soldiers in the Confederate army. He had in him the patriotic fire, the ardent love of liberty and the devotion to principle which characterized his distinguished father. He was desperately wounded in battle, but recovered and served to the close. He was always at the post of duty and in every particular an ideal soldier."

Mr. P. J. Moran of Atlanta says:

"In answer to your question concerning the action of the Irish in Atlanta during the war, I have obtained the following facts: The priest here at the time was Rev. Father Hassan, a born Irishman. Of course he took no immediate part in politics. When the agitation came up leading to secession, the Irishmen of Atlanta were almost a unit against it, but, after the ordinance was passed, they accepted the command of the state. Immediately upon the passage of the ordinance the native Georgians appeared on the streets wearing cockades; and the *Intelligencer* appeared next morning with the inquiry: 'What's the Matter With the Irish That They are not Wearing Cockades?'

"The answer came during the day: 'We fight; but do not flaunt ribbons.'

"And before the day was over the Jackson Guards, composed of eighty-five Irishmen, was organized, made up from the clerks of the stores of John Ryan, Meyers and Hayden. They elected as captain, William O'Halloran, one of the bravest soldiers that ever lived. His deafness interfered with his service, however, and James H. Neal, brother of Capt. T. B. Neal, now of Atlanta, was

elected to the captaincy, with Dennis S. Meyers, John Keely, Peter Fenelon and John McGhee as lieutenants. This company went through the war hardly ever missing a battle, and when hostilities were concluded, the remnant came back home—eleven men out of the eighty-five, who had gone to the front. In thus directing the action of the Irish people of Atlanta, Father Hassan was prominent. The policy was to be true to the Union while it lasted; but when the state spoke—it then became their duty to do what they could."

Gen. Clement A. Evans, one of the best and bravest officers of the Confederate army, sends the following:

"It is a pleasure I have in answering your letter to say that I am proud of my Irish blood and wish that it may flow on forever. You are to take part in an interesting occasion at Nashville designed to bring before our American people the value of the generous, brave, honorable Irishmen. Your familiarity with our American history will serve you well; much of it was made by Irish valor.

"In our Confederate war the Irish were on both sides, winning distinction in both armies—and it is not at all strange that the two Irish sides were both right. No other people on earth except the Irish can espouse opposite sides and both be right. A brave and true Confederate Irishman was captured near Manassas Junction by a scouting party of soldiers. He chanced to be dressed in no uniform and betrayed by no sign that he belonged to any particular side of the pending military issue.

"The captors demanded of him, 'Where do you belong? What's your command?' 'By me faith,' said Mike, 'it's an ugly question ye are asking and I'd be after asking ye by your leave the same thing.' 'Well,' said the scouts, 'we are Lincoln's men.' 'All right,' said Mike very warmly, 'I took ye for gentlemen, an I'm the same.' But the scouts thinking they had caught him, seized him and said, 'You are our prisoner. We belong to Lee's army.' 'Thin ye told me a lie, just now, boys, as I thought ye would, and I told ye one meself. Now tell me the truth, and I'll tell ye the truth.' 'Well, then, we belong to the state of South Carolina.' 'So do I,' quickly and with enthusiasm, 'and I belong to all the other states of the country, too; and I bate the whole of you in that one thing. Do you think I would come all the way from Ireland to belong to one state when I have the right to belong to the whole of them?' Mike's Unionism was broader than that of nearly all the statesmen of that period.

"In the beginning of the war the Irish boys who were scattered over the South fell in with the companies as they were formed, . . . One company went from my native county, Stewart, electing for its captain a young Irishman, Captain Mike Lynch, who made a reputation in the 21st Georgia regiment of Dole's Brigade for skilful courage and kindness known throughout the command. Captain Lynch was full-blooded Irish, with all the mellow accent of the Emerald Isle. I do not think a braver, truer man fought in any army.

"Captain James Mitchell, son of the Irish exile, served with me directly on my staff. He was a brilliant young gentleman, graceful in bearing, handsome and of unsurpassed courage. His battle record is as good as that of our bravest men. His brother (I think) served in Charleston as captain at Fort Sumter. His father was a very ardent supporter of secession. Capt. James Mitchell expressed to me, at the battle of Fredericksburg, his deep regret that Confederate Irishmen were confronted by Meagher's brave command.

"There were a considerable number of Irish troops in Louisiana regiments. Some of them were under me while I commanded a division composed of Georgia, Virginia and Louisiana brigades. There were no men . . . easier to lead in battle than these Louisiana Irishmen. I saw many examples of that superb Irish dash about which I had read much in history and romance of European wars.

"I participated in the late afternoon and evening assault at Gettysburg on Lee's left, when the Irish fighters on the Confederate side went to their death with a heroism at which I wondered. You have, of course, looked into the history of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

"I was in the battle of Fredericksburg on the Confederate left wing, and engaged the same day when that brigade was led (at another part of the field) to slaughter. I think that there was a cruelty in the plan of Federal attack which cannot be excused. If I remember aright the splendid brigade was nearly destroyed.

"Meagher's Brigade was specially prominent at Gaines' Mill (or Cold Harbor), June 27; at Antietam (Sharpsburg), September 17, and at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. The United States government has never sufficiently recognized the services of that brigade. I wish our friend Fleming would have a resolution passed in congress to show that appreciation of their valor which has never

been accorded. I suppose that Burnside's friends did not want to go too deeply into the story of the fearful error which he made.

"Pat Cleburne is a name which is as lovingly mentioned among us who are soldiers as the name of Stonewall Jackson. He was actually loved by the army in the West, where he was best known. Cleburne was killed in the Confederate assault on the desperately defended trenches of the Federals at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. President Davis said: 'Around Cleburne thickly lay the gallant men who in his desperate assault followed him with the implicit confidence that in another army was given to Stonewall Jackson, and in the one case as in the other, a vacancy was created which could never be filled.'

"I write immediately on reading your letter and on the idea that you simply want matters of my own memory. Some investigation would lead to a very interesting story of the Irish-Americans in our American wars, which I have been sometimes thinking of writing.

"You will not forget that Father Ryan gave us the sweetest of our Southern poetry. I think also that the clergy in both armies should not be forgotten in any account of the Confederate struggle."

Col. C. C. Sanders of Gainesville, colonel of the 24th Georgia, favors me with a graphic description of the charge of Meagher's Irish Brigade. He says:

"The writer was an eye witness to the charge of the Irish brigade at Fredericksburg. General Lee had, at the time, the finest army in history. Two formidable lines of battle were protected by a rock wall and defended by Cobb's and Kershaw's brigades of McLaw's division (one fourth of whom, I suppose, were Irishmen or of Irish extraction), and the famous Washington Artillery. In our immediate front one could walk on the dead for hundreds of yards. We were pained to see the noble fellows coming up in steady columns to be mowed down before our lines of solid flames of fire from our entrenched position behind the rock wall and the terrible fire from the Washington Artillery on Marie's Hill, just in our rear and commanding every inch of approach.

"The Irish Brigade would receive our well-directed fire steady and firm, and when great gaps were cut through their ranks by the artillery, would reform under the incessant fire, come again, sink down and rise again, trample the dead and wounded under foot and press the stone wall of liquid fire, then recede a few feet

and come again, like an avalanche into the very jaws of death, until strength and endurance failed, having been forced back by shell and the deadly minié ball that no human being could withstand. The field of battle ran great streams of blood, and the immortal Irish Brigade recoiled before the living wall of fire in glory.

"I know of no charge upon the field of battle in history to compare to the charge of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg, unless it was Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, or the Old Guard at Waterloo. The immortal Irish Brigade were soldiers indeed. I have heard, but I do not know whether it is correct, that after the Fredericksburg battle the United States government mustered out the Irish Brigade from service and placed all upon the pension roll. You can examine records or see for yourself as to its correctness. I have always felt proud of my one-fourth Irish blood. The Irish have fought the battles of all countries. I wish you success in your address, and three cheers for the Immortal Irish Brigade!"

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet says of the charge of Meagher's Brigade: "The manner in which Meagher's Irish Brigade breasted the death storm from Marie's Heights of Fredericksburg, was the handsomest thing in the whole war. Six times in the face of a withering fire, before which whole ranks were mowed down as corn before the sickle, did the Irish Brigade run up that hill—rush to inevitable death."

Said the adjutant-general of Hancock's staff: "I looked with my field glasses, and I looked for a long time before I was certain of what I saw. I at first thought that the men of Meagher's Brigade had lain down to allow the shower of shot and shell to pass over them, for they lay in regular lines. I looked for some movement, some stir—a hand or foot in motion; but no—they were dead—dead, every man of them."

The following contribution from Mr. John L. Rapier, of the *Mobile Register*, is highly appreciated: "When you ask me for the names and deeds of glory of Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, in peace and war, 't is like putting one in the Klondike fields and asking him to pick up the nuggets of gold that lie round about him. The field of my memory is full of them. To be brief as possible:

"Theodore O'Hara, poet, writer, one of the editors of the *Mobile Register*, wrote the immortal poem, 'The Bivouac of the Dead,'

adopted now by the government. The verses are cast in bronze and cut in marble and used in every National cemetery in the country.

"The 'Silver-tongued orator of the Chattahoochee,' Gen. Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, Ala., possibly the most wonderful orator that ever lived within the borders of our state.

"General Finnegan, the hero of Olustee, Fla. I suppose you have him on your list already.

"General O'Neal, 'Old Tige,' as the boys called him, after the war, governor of Alabama; a great old soldier and statesman.

"Every company of the Third Alabama had in its ranks a generous infusion of Irish blood, and one company, the Emerald Guards, was composed entirely of Irishmen. This company lost three captains during the war: Captain Loughry, killed at Seven Pines; Captain Branigan, killed at Gettysburg; and Captain McGrath, desperately wounded at Williamsburg, Second Manassas, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, was brought home to die—perfectly shattered by the enemy's bullets; no hazardous or extra duty performed by the gallant Third, but what her Irish members had their full share.

"The Sixth Alabama had an Irish company, the 'Montgomery Grays.' This company carried to Virginia 103 men. It is declared that but eleven of this number returned after the war, and not one of these eleven returned unscathed. I am not familiar with the history of the Mississippi troops and never met many of the men from that state.

"Of Louisiana, I recall that Wheat's Tigers, the First Regiment of Louisiana Regulars (Gen. Gladden's regiment); the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and the Fourteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers were almost entirely composed of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen. Nearly every regiment from that state had a fair sprinkling of the same blood. Even the famous Louisiana Zouaves and St. Paul's Chasseurs, generally supposed to be entirely French, were more than one-third Irish. It always astonished me to see how accurately these Celts could obey an order given in French, especially when that order was '*En avant*'—i. e., 'Forward.' And did these gallant battalions furnish heroic soldiers? My dear sir, I could write a column on the subject.

"Shall I pick out one and tell you of him? Then, without effort, I select 'Mike Nolan'—Gen. Mike Nolan. When I was a little boy

around New Orleans, I used to collect bills for sugar at a small grocery, right opposite the Charity hospital in that city. The owner of the store was a young, blue-eyed, light-haired Irishman, named Mike Nolan. Mild and polite and friendly in his manners; and I am sure it is no shame to my foresight that at that time I did not recognize in him the to-be best, bravest and grandest soldier I ever met.

"Nolan left New Orleans as a sergeant in one of the companies of the First Louisiana Volunteers; he quickly rose to a lieutenancy, then captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He commanded his regiment with great bravery and ability. He was wounded at Sharpsburg, where he assumed command of his brigade upon the death of General Stark, who was killed in that battle. General Nolan's commission as brigadier had not reached him when he was killed at Gettysburg.

"Full, full of glory is the history of the Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen in Louisiana, in every branch of life, in the press, in the professions, in commerce, in the church and in deeds of valor upon the battle-fields of Mexico and the South."

Gen. Wm. B. Bate, the able and distinguished senator from Tennessee, has furnished me with an important contribution with regard to the loyalty and gallantry of such Irishmen and Irish-Americans as were connected with the Confederate army.

To give the military career of such men would require a volume. There were no more loyal and gallant men in the Confederate army, both as soldiers and officers, and none was truer to our cause and stood by our little flag with its stars and bars and cross of St. Andrew, from the beginning to the ending, with more fidelity, pride and patriotism than did the Irishmen and Irish-Americans who were enlisted in the Confederate army.

The Irishman who won the most distinction on the Confederate side and gained the highest rank was Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne. He was formerly a private in the English army and when his connection with it ceased he came to this country and at the time of the breaking out of the war was a practising lawyer in Helena, Arkansas. He assisted in raising a regiment of Arkansas troops and became its colonel. His regiment was united with the Army of Tennessee, was at Bowling Green, Ky., in General Hardee's command, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, and went with it to Shiloh.

General Cleburne commanded a brigade that day composed principally of Tennesseeans, which fought in Hardee's corps and which composed the front line of battle. General Bate's regiment, the Second Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A., composed its extreme left. He was from that time on identified with the Army of Tennessee and its campaigns and battles. He was subsequently promoted and commanded what is known as Cleburne's Division, was an active and efficient factor in the Army of Tennessee until he was killed in the charge on the Federal breastworks at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Next to him in our army was Brigadier-General R. C. Tyler, an Irishman by birth and an American by adoption. Gen. Tyler was living in Memphis as a levee contractor when the war broke out and enlisted as a private, became quartermaster of his regiment, went with it into the battle of Belmont, its first engagement, and so distinguished himself that it was but a short time until he was made colonel, and on its consolidation with the Thirty-seventh he became colonel commanding the consolidation. The regiment was assigned to General Bate's original brigade and Tyler was a part of it as colonel until after the battle of Chickamauga, in which he again distinguished himself and under the recommendation of General Bate he was made brigadier-general and put in command of his old brigade, Bate having been in the meanwhile promoted to a major-generalship.

General Tyler was wounded at Missionary Ridge and being unfit for field duty, was assigned to the command at West Point, Ga. He was in command of the fort there when the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston's armies took place. When General Wilson with his cavalry demanded a surrender of the fort, Tyler refused to give it up, though with but a handful of men against thousands, and fell while defiantly fighting against such odds rather than surrender.

Col. Grace, of the Tenth Tennessee, was an Irishman, a splendid soldier, and was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neil, of the same regiment, a brave soldier, survived the war but died since. Company E of the Second Tennessee Regiment was a company composed of Irishmen enlisted by Captain Casper W. Hunt and served most gallantly throughout the entire war. This company and the Tenth and Fifteenth regiments were all in Gen. Bate's command and composed of Irishmen, and no command made better records than did they.

Senator Bate says the grandest and greatest Irishman in the Confederacy was John Mitchell. He who was banished in "Lurid—'48" and condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment. He was sent to an English penal colony from which he subsequently escaped and came to the United States by the Pacific route and finally settled down near Knoxville, Tenn.

When the war broke out he was editing a paper in Knoxville, and was appointed an assistant secretary to one of the governmental departments at Richmond by Jefferson Davis. He had three sons, two of whom were killed in the armies of the Confederate states and one who still lives in New York City.

Mitchell was a brilliant writer and author and was imprisoned by the Federals at Fort Warren at the close of the war. He was finally released and after a few years returned to Ireland and was elected by the "Bloody Tips" to the British Parliament, but was denied his seat. He was reëlected and died during the pendency of his contest for the seat.

Thomas W. Wrenne, president of the Irish-American Centennial Association, has furnished me with information relative to the troops Tennessee gave to the Confederate cause and to the Union army:

To the Confederate states Tennessee gave (all volunteers), 108,000.

To the Federal government Tennessee gave (all volunteers), 31,092.

Possibly, excepting North Carolina, Tennessee gave more troops to the Confederate states in proportion to the population than any other.

It is worthy of note that North Carolina is populated in a great measure like Tennessee with Irish-American people. You know that most of the Tennessee early settlers came over from North Carolina and both have always been patriotic.

You will be agreeably surprised with the number of Irish-Americans among the great men of Tennessee. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Davy Crockett, Sam Houston (I think Andrew Johnson), and General John Adams were Irish-Americans.

The father and mother of General John Adams came direct from Ireland and settled in Nashville. Their son was graduated from West Point. When the last war began he gave his services to the C. S. A. He was a gallant and brave soldier. His death on horseback on the top of the Federal breastworks at Franklin was as remarkable a piece of heroism as the war witnessed.

HUGH CARGILL, A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

BY THOMAS F. O'MALLEY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Hugh Cargill was born in Ballyshannon, Donegal, Ireland, about 1739, and came to Boston in 1774, "in connection with the British troops"[1]—probably a soldier in one of the regiments. Concerning his early life in Boston little is known other than that he soon espoused the cause of the patriots and left the British service. April 19, 1775, found him at Concord, Mass., with the Provincial forces. When the enemy fired the court-house and endangered the records, Cargill, with one Bullock, assisted in removing them to a place of safety.[2]

The events of that day hastened the recruiting of companies and the formation of regiments. Cargill at once joined Capt. Abishia Brown's company which had been raised in the region around Concord and Lexington. His military experience and training made him a valuable man in the newly-organized command, and he was at once made a non-commissioned officer, being the fourth in the list of sergeants of the company.[3]

Captain Brown's company was attached to Colonel Nixon's Middlesex County regiment and was one of the few companies of that command engaged at Bunker Hill.

At the conclusion of his service in the army Mr. Cargill settled in Boston and engaged in the business of a taverner or inn-keeper. In the first Boston Directory (1789) he is described as a "retailer" with a place of business on Cambridge street. After many years of close application to business, and by careful management and economy, he accumulated considerable money.

In 1790 he purchased from David Hyde the estate in which he

[1] Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 215. But little is known of Cargill's life. When Shattuck wrote (1852) he said, "What little is known of his life is better stated in his epitaph than from any information I possess."

[2] McGee's Early Irish Settlers, p. 34 n. (6th Edit.)

[3] Mass. Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 3, p. 93.

carried on his business.[1] The property consisted of a two-story house on the westerly side of Cambridge street and bounded southerly on Alden lane. In 1798 at the time of the levy of the direct tax it was valued at $3,300.[2]

While in business, Mr. Cargill was active in the affairs of the community and was especially interested in the local fire companies. On April 26, 1786, he was proposed to the selectmen, by Capt. Edward Ridgeway, for membership in his engine company, and "approved."[3] Ridgeway's company was known as No. 6 and was a noted one at that time. Cargill remained with this company for some years, for as late as 1790 we find his name on the list of members returned to the selectmen.[4]

During the early part of the year 1790 Mr. Cargill retired, and sold his business to one Smith Coleman, evidently a fellow-countryman. In June, 1790, we find the latter applying for a license to sell spirituous liquors at the house on Cambridge street "which was licensed last year under the improvement of Hugh Cargill who is removed."[5]

After his retirement from business Mr. Cargill spent some years in Boston, during which he invested in lands in Woburn, Westford, Carlisle and other surrounding towns.

Early in 1796 he took up his residence in historic Concord. There the early days of his life on this side of the Atlantic had been spent; there he saw his first service as an American soldier, and there he was destined to end his days. In April, 1797, he purchased an extensive tract of land "near the middle of the town," known as the Stratton farm, and made it his home.[6]

On November 27, 1798, he married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Estabrook, of Concord, the knot being tied by the Rev. Ezra Ripley.[7] Mr. Cargill's wedded life was, unfortunately, brief. Within two weeks after his marriage he was seized with an illness which ended his life on January 12, 1799.[8]

His will, which is on file in the probate office at Cambridge, Mass., bears the date of December 6, 1798, and was witnessed by Jacob

[1] Suffolk Deeds, Libro 167, folio 133.

[2] Direct Tax, 22d Report Boston Rec. Com., p. 256.

[3] Selectmen's Minutes, 25th Report Boston Rec. Com., p. 300.

[4] Braley's History of Boston Fire Dept., p. 95.

[5] Selectmen's Minutes, 27th Report Rec. Com., p. 123.

[6] Middlesex Deeds (So. Dist.), Lib. 125, folio 415.

[7] Concord Births, Marriages and Deaths, p. 362. This is said to have been his third marriage.

[8] Ibid, p. 323.

Brown, Obadiah Hall and Paul Adams. The last named married the widow.[1]

By the will his widow was given the "free use and improvement of all the real estate," that he should die possessed of, during her natural life or so long as she remained his widow. Upon her decease or marriage he gave the Cambridge street estate to Samuel Chamberlain, providing he pay to Hugh Cargill Maloney, son of Cornelius Maloney of Boston, and Hugh Cargill Barrett, son of Benjamin Barrett of Carlisle, each the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. The remainder of the estate, the will continues:

"I give and bequeath to the inhabitants of the town of Concord and successors forever the residue of my real estate that I shall dye seized of in said Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to come into possession of the same at the decease or marriage of my wife above named and not before and the income thereof to be solely applied for the support of the poor of said town of Concord, and my will is that the care of the principal and income of said estate be under the particular direction of the selectmen of Concord for the time being; and that the said income be uniformly and annually delivered by them to the poor of said town to whom they shall think the proper objects of it; the sale of part of said estate if thought best by the inhabitants of Concord when they are in possession and the interest of the money coming by said sale to be applied as above ordered I am content with: But the farm I give to the town, called the Stratton farm, lying in the middle of the town of Concord, I entail the same to be improved as a poor house and the land to be improved by and for the benefit of the poor; and to be under the special direction and care of the overseers of the poor of the town of Concord for the time being for the purposes afore^{sd} for ever."

His widow, Rebecca Cargill, on December 27, 1800, in anticipation of her marriage to Paul Adams (which occurred August 2, 1801), executed releases to the town of all her interest in the estate devised, and thus vested the gift.[2] The estate is still used as a poor farm.

Mr. Cargill's remains rest on the westerly slope of the Old Hill burial ground in Concord, close by the grave of his wife, Rebecca Cargill Adams, who died March 5, 1838. His grave is marked by

[1] Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths, p. 362. This is said to have been his third marriage.

[2] Middlesex Deeds, folio 140, p. 277.

a slab surmounted by an urn in relief, on which is inscribed the initials of his name. Beneath is the following inscription:[1]

Here lyes Intered the remains
of Mr. Hugh Cargill late of Boston
who died in Concord Jan^ry 12, 1799
in the 60th year of his age
Mr. Cargill was born in Ballyshannon in Ireland
came into this country in the year 1774
destitute of the comforts of life but by his
industry & economy he acquired a good estate
and having no Children he at his death devis'd
his estate to his wife Mrs Rebecca Cargill
and to a number of his Friends & Relations by
Marriage & Especially a large and Generous
Donation to the Town of Concord for
Benevolent and Charitable purposes.

How strange O God who reigns on high,
That I should come so far to die,
And leave my friends where I was bred,
To lay my bones with strangers dead
But I have hopes when I arise,
To dwell with The in yonder skies.

This is the brief story of an humble Irish emigrant. No diarist has recorded his doings, no writer has extolled his virtues. He lived the quiet life of the ordinary man and performed his duty faithfully. His character as pictured in the affairs and acts of his life shows the man—true and noble-hearted.

[1] Cargill's Epitaph has been published in Shattuck's Concord, p. 215; Barber's Historical Collection of Mass. (Edit. of 1839), p. 215; and in McGee's Early Irish Settlers in North America, p. 35 n.

THE IRISH SETTLERS OF PELHAM, MASS.

BY MARY LESSEY LINEHAN, HARTFORD, CONN.

Almost every civil war, rebellion, insurrection, and outbreak in Ireland, from the time of the Tudors downwards, arose more or less directly from questions connected with the possession of lands. It was the land question which helped to drive the Presbyterian Irish out, to become pioneer Irish settlers in America. Whole villages of Irish people were depopulated.

These clearances gave vast numbers of Irish settlers to America before the Revolutionary War, and supplied the American army with a body of brave, determined men. Massachusetts received a very large proportion of the Irish in the eighteenth century, and being far the most important of the old colonies, the history of its early settlement is, consequently, interesting.

One of the most interesting inland settlements in the state of Massachusetts is the town of Pelham, situated in the northwestern part of Hampshire county, settled by Irish immigrants in 1738–9. An historical spot, as it was the dwelling place of that patriotic soldier, Daniel Shea, who, after the Revolution, was one of the leaders in "Shays' Rebellion."

In 1738 Robert Peibles, blacksmith, and James Thornton, yeoman, two Irish immigrants, made a contract with Col. John Stoddard of Northampton, Mass., for the purchase of his section of "Equivalent Lands," with the purpose of establishing thereon a colony of settlers "who shall be such as were inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland or their descendants."

This contract having been carried into effect, Colonel Stoddard sold the land to Robert Peibles, Patrick Peibles, James Thornton, Andrew McFarland and others named in the deed. These with their families became the first settlers of Pelham. Among the early settlers are the familiar Celtic names, McCullough, McCullom, McConkey, Dick, Taylor, Gray, McClain, Breckenridge, Gilmore,

Macklan, McLachay, McNutt, McConnell, Cochran, Savage, Hamilton, McMullen, McCartney, Joyce, Rankin, White, McFall, Butler, Felton, Hoar, Griffin, Kelley, McNiell, McLallen, McClintock.

The new settlement was called New Lisburn, after the town of Lisburn in the southern part of County Antrim, on the banks of the Lagan, in Ireland. Some of the settlers coming from Lisburn wished to call their new home after the mother town, and until 1743 the settlement was called New Lisburn, when it was changed to Pelham.

At the time of the purchase the condition of the soil was more fertile than at present. Rye, oats, corn, and barley were raised in abundance, as well as flax. The hills furnished excellent pasturage for cattle and horses. The settlers were a quiet, honest, God-fearing people. The town grew very slowly. In 1776 the population was 729. In 1800, 1,144. Since the latter date it has decreased in population.

When the trouble arose between England and the colonies, the town of Pelham was one of the first to answer a communication from the Committee of Correspondence in Boston. A few literal extracts are interesting:

"To the Committee of Correspondence, Gentlemen: We have considered your Circular letters and are not a little shoked at the attempts upon the liberties of America. . . . we replied back also upon the unhappy Reign of the Stuart family & bloody Struggles to subdue a free people to Non-resistance and Passive obedience. We have still a more sense of the worth of our Liberties by the total loss of them in the conquered Kingdom of Ireland when altho made of the same one Blood they have a yoke of Iron put upon their Necks and they must serve their conquerors with as much of their money and blood as they are pleased to demand and sustain more intolerable oppressions from these Legislative Masters and unfeeling Landlords than some of the Barbarious Nations compared by the Ancient Romans before the wars of their Empire.

"This so grievous a yoke upon the Western Isle which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear has driven them by hundreds and by thousands to bide a final adue to their otherwise Dear Native Land and seek a peaceful Retreat from the bane of Oppressions in this American Wilderness. Depending upon the faith of the Nation for all the privileges chartered to American Colonies, we cannot therefore but be greatly alarmed at the news of the

Incroachments upon the Natural and Chartered Rights of this Province where we have our abode."

The military history of the town is an honorable one. In the War of the Revolution a large number of the male residents took part. At the close of the Revolution the town came into prominence on account of the part many of its citizens took in "Shays' Rebellion." This rebellion was not prompted by any spirit of disloyalty, nor was it designed or plotted to overturn the government. It was the wild and lawless expression of discontent with harsh circumstances, the natural outbreak of those who were suffering and oppressed.

Daniel Shea, one of the leaders in this rebellion, was a remarkable man. Very little is known about his early life. His birthplace has been assigned to Hopkinton, Mass., but this has been disputed. There is a tradition that his parents and young Shea came from County Cork, Ireland, and that they lived for some time on the eastern border of Pelham. He spells his name both "Shea" and "Shays."

Wherever his birthplace was, one thing is certain concerning him, he hated England and all things English. Little is known concerning his life in Pelham previous to the Revolution except what is traditionary.

After the battle of Lexington he was among the first to join a company of minute men. He was promoted for bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill, and shared in the campaign resulting in Burgoyne's surrender. Nothing shows more clearly the loyal spirit of Daniel Shea than his conduct during the Revolution. He took a deep interest in a cause which involved the dearest interests of his country.

Shea returned to Pelham at the close of the war, and in 1781 was chosen by the town as a member of the Committee of Safety. He was prominent in other town offices up to the time of the insurrection, and was a respected citizen. The insurrection is a matter of history and need not be dwelt on here. Out of the one hundred and fifty men who were captured, fourteen were tried and sentenced to death, but were afterwards pardoned. After remaining in hiding for some time, Shea was pardoned. Having received his pardon, he went to New York state, where all trace of him is lost.

That Pelham was a distinctively Irish settlement is clearly shown on the occasion of the settling of the first pastor, Rev. Robert Aber-

crombie, a Scotchman. Rev. Mr. Abercrombie was educated at Edinburgh University and came to this country in 1740 as a licensed preacher. He came to Pelham in 1742. There arose a division at once in the church. One of the reasons for the division was the fact of his being a Scotchman and of his demanding rigid adherence to the doctrines and requirements of the Church of Scotland.

The majority of the members of the Presbyterian church of Pelham wanted an Irish Presbyterian clergyman. After a great deal of controversy Mr. Abercrombie was settled as a pastor. He was unfortunate in having a strong element of opposition to contend against from his first connection with the people of Pelham, as shown by the strong protest against his settlement. After preaching a few years he was compelled to resign his pastorate.

While the Irish Presbyterians predominated, there were some who were members of the Church of England and some Roman Catholics. A spirit of harmony always existed in this community. The people were peaceable, respecting the rights of others and demanding the same respect in return.

These early settlers brought with them many of the customs and traditions of the Emerald Isle, and until after the Revolution they spoke with a rich Irish brogue. In 1765 many of the settlers, who had become dissatisfied with the soil and other existing conditions, moved westward, and joining a colony of settlers from Ballibay, Ireland, helped to found the town of Salem, N. Y.

Among the descendants of the early settlers who became noted were: Ira P. Rankin, collector of the port of San Francisco, appointed by President Lincoln.

Adam Johnson, one of the benefactors of Amherst College, and for whom the "Johnson Chapel" is named.

Dr. Israel Taylor, a leading physician in Amherst, Mass., until his death in 1890.

Ithamar Conkey, for a number of years town clerk of Pelham, and in 1830 appointed judge of probate. His son, Ithamar F. Conkey, one of the leading lawyers of the Massachusetts bar, was a resident of Amherst, Mass., until his death.

There are very few of the descendants of the original settlers living in the town of Pelham to-day.

THOMAS FAWCETT, IRISH QUAKER, AMERICAN PIONEER.

CONTRIBUTED BY THOMAS PLUNKETT, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

The following article possesses sufficient historical interest, I think, to merit a place in the JOURNAL of the American-Irish Historical Society. The article was evidently written by some one well acquainted with the Fawcett family and appeared in the *Tribune* of East Liverpool, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1900. It interested me and I thought it might also interest my fellow-members of the Society. I therefore send it to you.[1]

There has just been erected and completed a granite memorial monument in Riverview Cemetery[2] an illustration of which is given below, which is worthy of mention in the *Tribune*. It will be found to the right of the main driveway, and about midway in the section which slopes gently to the south, and faces the city which was founded by Thomas Fawcett about 1800[3] just one hundred years ago. Here, in a beautiful lot, have been placed the remains of these old pioneers, which were buried in the old cemetery now going to ruin, and soon to be abandoned. The *Tribune* takes pleasure in illustrating the memorial and giving the several inscriptions:

SOUTH INSCRIPTION.

THOMAS FAWCETT,

A QUAKER, WAS BORN IN IRELAND IN 1747; DIED IN 1820.

ISABELLA SNODGRASS,

HIS WIFE, WAS BORN IN IRELAND IN 1754; DIED IN 1825.

These two were married in Ireland in 1772.
All their children (eight) were born in Pennsylvania.
They emigrated to Ohio in 1795.
This pioneer platted "Fawcettstown," now East Liverpool, in 1798.

This memorial was erected by the fourth generation in 1900.

[1]In the East Liverpool *Tribune* the article was entitled: Fawcett Memorial Tablet. Erected in Riverview Cemetery by the fourth generation in 1900, in memory of the founders of "Fawcettstown," now East Liverpool.

[2]East Liverpool.

[3]The exact year as shown in the inscription was 1798.

NORTH INSCRIPTION.

JOSEPH FAWCETT. 1773–1825.

ESTHER WHITE, his wife. 1778–1829.

THEIR CHILDREN:

ELIZABETH FAWCETT WARRICK. 1801–1834.

ROBERT E. FAWCETT. 1803–——

NANCY FAWCETT. 1809–1834.

THOMAS FAWCETT. 1813–——

JOSEPH W. FAWCETT, JR. 1817–——

DANIEL W. FAWCETT. 1820–——

WEST INSCRIPTION.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

——

MARY FAWCETT, his wife.

1780–1836.

EAST INSCRIPTION.

JULIA A. HUMRICKHOUSE.
1815–1878.

——

JULIA FAWCETT HUMRICKHOUSE.
1848–1876.

The late James H. Goodwin, a descendant of Abigail Fawcett, daughter of Thomas Fawcett, had in his possession the oldest record of Thomas Fawcett's family. He had special interest in matters historical, and gathered all the data he could find relating to the Fawcetts and Smiths. He offered to donate a lot in Riverview cemetery and share the expense of removing these old pioneers to a place where their remains could sleep in peace, and rest undisturbed forevermore.

This matter was very dear to his heart, and he contemplated doing just what has been done, when death claimed him so suddenly the night of President McKinley's election in November, 1896. He had in his possession the original deed granting to Isaac Craig,

of Pittsburgh, Pa., sections Nos. 23 and 24, in range No. 1, township No. 5, bought December 6, 1796, the deed being dated at Philadelphia, Pa., August 30, 1798, signed by John Adams, president.

Also the deed from Isaac Craig to Thomas Fawcett, conveying the same sections of land containing 1,090 75-100 acres for the consideration of $3,651.00 cash; both deeds are in a good state of preservation, having been written on parchment.

These relics had been in possession of John Fawcett of Wooster, Ohio, and at his death fell into the hands of Mrs. Julia Humrickhouse, thence to her son George, deceased, and through his wife, Mrs. Clara B. Humrickhouse, to James H. Goodwin.

Thomas Fawcett and his wife, Isabella, were among the earliest settlers in Chartier's Valley, Washington county, Pa., and lived there until about 1795, when they moved to this place, then a part of the Northwest Territory. His daughter, Abigail Fawcett, married Joseph Smith, father of the late Wm. G. Smith, and through this union James H. Goodwin, George S. Goodwin, Henry S. Goodwin, Homer S. Knowles, Mrs. Jno. N. Taylor, Mrs. Esther Thomas, Mrs. Louisa Anderson, Mrs. Susan Harker, and all their children, are descended from Thomas Fawcett.

Thomas Fawcett's eldest son, Joseph, married Esther White, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married the late George Anderson, on whose farm Riverview cemetery is located. Of their children four are living—Matthew Anderson, John Anderson and Miss Lizzie Anderson of this city,[1] and Joseph Anderson, living in Colorado. The children of Thomas Fawcett Anderson, deceased, also live with their mother in this city. Mary Fawcett, another daughter of Joseph and Esther White, married William Hill, deceased, and two of her children are living here—Mrs. Mary Hill-Andrews, of Seventh street, and George Hill, on the old farm north of town.

Julia Fawcett-Humrickhouse was another daughter, and a sister of Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Hill. She made her home before her marriage with her brother John, who married Julia R. Larwell. Miss Rest Humrickhouse, daughter of Mr. George A. Humrickhouse, this city, is the only living descendant of this branch of the Fawcett family.

Through Elizabeth Fawcett, who married John Nessly, are descended Mrs. Matilda Wallace of Hammondsville, Mrs. Judith

[1] East Liverpool.

McCoy of McCoy's Station, Jefferson county, and Mrs. Nancy Nessly Winstanley, who was born in Jefferson county and moved to Cabrey, Ill. Her brother, Rev. John F. Nessly, is a minister of the Pittsburgh M. E. conference.

THOMAS FAWCETT'S FAMILY RECORD.

Thomas Fawcett was born in Ireland, June 11, 1747.

Isabella Snodgrass was born in Ireland, March 1, 1754.

Thomas Fawcett and Isabella Snodgrass were married in Ireland, February 26, 1772.

Their children were all born in the Chartier's Valley, Pennsylvania:

Joseph was born January 16, 1773.
Thomas was born Sept. 13, 1774.
Abigail was born July 15, 1778.
Mary was born June 30, 1780.
Elizabeth was born April 15, 1782.
John was born January 13, 1784.
Isabella was born June 4, 1792.
Benjamin was born July 2, 1794.
Thomas Fawcett, Sr., died September 19, 1820.
Isabella Fawcett, Sr., died December 4, 1825.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Fawcett was married to Esther White.
Thomas Fawcett was married to Sarah Hamilton.
Abigail Fawcett was married to Joseph Smith.
Mary Fawcett was married to Joseph Hamilton.
Elizabeth Fawcett was married to John Nessly.
John Fawcett was married to Julia R. Larwell.
Benjamin Fawcett was married to Hannah Zane.
Isabella Fawcett did not marry.

EARLY NEW HAMPSHIRE IRISH; SOME PRE-REVOLUTIONARY DENNISES, CORNELIUSES, PATRICKS AND MICHAELS.

BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.

Among the Christian names common to the Irish people, especially to those of the Catholic faith, few were more numerous, a century ago, than those mentioned in the caption to this article. They were rare among the Scotch, English, or Welsh. None of them was of Gaelic or old Irish origin. They came to the ancient Irish with their religion, and, like their faith, have become nationalized.

According to Lecky, the conquest of Ireland by Cromwell's soldiers was not more complete than the conquest of the soldiers by their Irish wives; their offspring assumed Irish given names, and were brought up in the faith of their mothers. This was the subject of a complaint against the Irish government to Henry Cromwell, the son of Oliver. How true this may have been, it is needless to discuss, but the presence of so many in New Hampshire before the Revolution bearing the names alluded to, is in part evidence of the truth of what Lecky wrote, and Prendergast commented on, for not a few of the surnames are English in appearance.

Darby Field came to New Hampshire in 1631. The date is so remote that no attempt has thus far been made to denationalize him. Consequently, he remains on the records as a plain "Irish soldier for discovery." His home was in Exeter. He is credited with being the first in the English settlements to discover the White Mountains. That he was a useful citizen is evident from the provincial papers. How many American Fields are descended from him cannot be determined, but if there are any, there isn't much doubt that they will locate the birthplace of their ancestor in Ulster. This fad extends even to some children of the modern Irish. The illustrious "Tim" Campbell, ex-member of congress from New York, has been classified as of "Scotch-Irish" descent, and recently a young man named Quinn, of the first generation born here, said, "His father was a

Scotch-Irishman from Kilkenny, in the north of Ireland." A little rough on the city paved with marble, but such is fad.

A good, sturdy representative of the Fields to-day in New Hampshire, as Irish in blood as Darby Field was, is the Hon. John H. Field, who was a member of the state senate in 1899-1900. His home is Nashua. He is of the faith of his fathers.

Darby Kelly was the ancestor of many American Kellys. His descendants are almost innumerable. Like Darby Field, he, too, was a soldier, as well as a schoolmaster and farmer. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly, of West Virginia, was his grandson; the latter acquired distinction in the Civil War. The name Darby Kelly appears on the muster rolls of company and regiment from 1748 to the fall of Wolfe and Montcalm.

Of the Patricks, Patrick O'Flynn possessed a military record his offspring may well take pride in. His name appears quite often in the short wars preceding the struggle for independence. He represented the town of Bedford at Bunker Hill and served through the long war which ended at Yorktown. At its close he went West, dying in Illinois. His name appears on the United States pension rolls for 1825, with his company and regiment.

Another was Patrick Cogan. He was quartermaster of the First New Hampshire regiment, serving in that capacity under Stark, Cilley and Reid. He died in the service in 1778. His regiment was in Sullivan's brigade at Ticonderoga in 1777. He represented Sullivan's town, Durham. Stephen Cogan, possibly a relative, was a selectman in the same town in 1780, and with him were Joseph, William and Joseph Cogan, Jr.

A namesake, if not a relative of Darby Field, was Patrick Field, a soldier in the Continental army. Patrick Guinlan was teaching school in Concord before 1770. He is given mention in Bouton's history of that place.

A well-known town in the south of Ireland is Dungarvan, and a well-known locality in Concord is "Garvin's Falls," just south of the city, on the Merrimack. The falls are named for Patrick Garvin, one of the first settlers. His name appears frequently as one of the defenders of the garrison against the Indians.

New Hampshire furnished to Iowa one of her most distinguished sons, in the person of the Hon. James W. Grimes, who acquired a national reputation during the Civil War. One of the first, if not the very first, of that name in New Hampshire was Patrick Grimes.

Patrick Gault was the ancestor of some of New Hampshire's substantial citizens. His name appears early in the provincial papers. As much can be said of Patrick Taggart and his descendants.

Patrick White was the first of his line in the old Granite state. He came to Peterborough before 1740. Gen. Daniel M. White, commander of the New Hampshire National Guard in 1894, was one of his descendants.

Patrick Orr is a reminder of the slogan of 1798, "Remember William Orr." Many useful citizens of the Granite state bear this name. It is not now so common as it was fifty or seventy-five years ago. John Orr served seven terms in the state senate, his legislative career ending in 1804.

Patrick Griffin represented a name as common here now as it is in Ireland. Simon G. Griffin, brevet major-general, was a New Hampshire soldier with a fine record in the Civil War.

Cornelius Connor represented a name famous in Ireland's annals and familiar to the readers of New Hampshire state and provincial papers.

It is first mentioned in 1710. The occasion was the payment of a bill presented by him for moccasins, so it is fair to presume he was a shoemaker. The name Connor, or Conner, has been well known in the town of Exeter for nearly 200 years. An Exeter man, possibly a descendant of Cornelius, was Col. Freeman Conner, who commanded the Forty-fourth New York regiment in the Civil War. He was also assistant postmaster of Chicago under the late James A. Sexton, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. J. M. Connor, of Hopkinton, is one of the prominent grangers in New Hampshire, and an authority on agricultural matters.

James O'Conner, a native of Ireland, and a surgeon in the Continental army, was among the first settlers in the town of Sanbornton. One of his descendants went to the East Indies and was traffic manager of the Ganges canal in 1869. Cornelius Connor is the first of the name to appear on the provincial records. The family has been prolific—for the Connors are numerous—and is looked upon now as a distinctive New Hampshire name.

Another of the "Cons" was Cornelius Driscoll. His name appears first in 1715, attached to a petition praying for the settlement of a minister in Dover. The name is spelled Drisco, but there is no question about it being Driscoll, for two reasons: first, the given name Cornelius, as well as there also being a Teage Driscoll;

"Tim" is the English of Teage; and second, the word Bristol is spelled Bristo. The name is still spelled Drisco by people bearing it. Later it appears spelled properly, "Driscoll," in the state papers, but an interrogation mark is placed after the name, which is evidence of the mutilation of Irish names by those not conversant with their character. Teage Drisco's name appears on the records of the town of Exeter in 1664, Cornelius Driscoe in 1725, and John Drisco in 1710. "Driscoll Hill," in Francestown, is a locality spoken of in the *Granite Monthly* for August, 1897. Cornelius Drisco was one of the proprietors of the town of Gilmanton in 1727. Still another "Con," who appears often in the records, is Cornelius Lary. He was in Exeter as early as 1674. Like other old Irish surnames, it was twisted out of shape by the English scribes, so that in various places it is spelled O'Leary, Lary, and Lear.

As is well known, this is one of the great south of Ireland names. It would be of great interest to "Con's" countrymen had he kept a diary relating his experience in those days. "The Curse of Crummill" was on the lips of many at that time, perhaps on his. Thirty-six years later, in 1710, the names of Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, and Cornelius Lary appear, perhaps the sons of the emigrant. It is still common in Maine as well as in New Hampshire as Lary. Col. Tobias Lear, of Portsmouth, was Washington's secretary. Whether his name was Leary originally, cannot be determined. He married a daughter of Col. Pierse Long. The latter was the son of Pierse Long who came to Portsmouth from Limerick, Ireland. Colonel Long was with Sullivan at the capture of Newcastle, and commanded a regiment in the Continental army.

McDuffee has been a well-known New Hampshire family name for one hundred and fifty years. Col. John McDuffee commanded a regiment in the Continental army and some of the most substantial business men in the state are of the same clan. The "Cons" were also represented in this family in the person of Cornelius Duffee, whose name appears in the index of the provincial papers.

Of the Michaels, the most distinguished was Gen. Michael McClary. He was the grandson of Andrew McClary, who came over in 1726, to Epsom, and the nephew of Maj. Andrew McClary, who fell at Bunker Hill, and of Lieut. John McClary, who was killed in action at Saratoga. He was an ensign at Bunker Hill, and was appointed captain in the Continental army later. He filled many positions in civil life. He was the first adjutant-general of New

Hampshire under the new constitution, and also served as United States marshal. The family was prominent in state affairs. John McClary was a member of the governor's council five years before 1785, and of the senate six years. Michael McClary served in the senate twelve years, and James H. McClary, two years; Michael was elected, but resigned, and James H. was chosen in convention to fill the vacancy.

The original emigrant, Andrew, came over on the same vessel with James Harney. Their friendship was carried down to the third generation in the name of James Harney McClary. There were others of the same name in the state, but not of the same family. Whether as Cleary, Clary, or Clery—with or without the Mac or the O—the name is as Irish as the shamrock.

Another of the Michaels who, if not as distinguished as the one mentioned, was a useful citizen, was Michael Dwyer, who was one of the first settlers of Holderness, N. H. His name appears frequently in the state records; he was selectman of his town, and represented it in the state legislature, and it is evident that he was prominent in business and political affairs in his section of the state.

A contemporary of his in Holderness was Capt. Bryan McSweeny, a veteran of the old French, Indian, and Revolutionary wars.

Others of the name of Dwyer were in New Hampshire before Michael's day, for the name of Edward Dwyer appears on the Exeter town records in 1695, also that of James Dwyer. Time has probably changed the name to Dyer.

Michael Johnston was one of the first two settlers of Haverhill, N. H., going there from Haverhill, Mass. His brother, Col. Charles Johnston, in point of character, it is written, was the most prominent of Haverhill's first settlers. He also had a son Michael. Whether Irish or Scottish, Johnston is the English for McShane or McIan.

The name Carroll, borne by Maryland's "first citizen," was represented among the New Hampshire Michaels, in the person of Michael Carroll. A county also bears his name, and it is quite common in New Hampshire. The New Hampshire national bank examiner is the Hon. E. H. Carroll, and the labor commissioner is Col. L. H. Carroll. A brother of the bank commissioner is superintendent of schools in Worcester, Mass.

Michael Annis, perhaps Ennis, bore the name of the man who built the first house in the town of Warner. His father came from Enniskillen "in Great Britain," so the history reads, but Ireland

would be more correct geographically. Adding the Mac and spelling the name properly it would be McGuinis, McInnis, McGinnis, McGuinness, or Magenis.

Michael Chatterton was the first of the Michaels to appear on the New Hampshire records. He was one of the servants sent over by Capt. John Mason, coming at the same time as Darby Field, between 1631 and 1640. With him was William Dermit. Albee, the historian of Newcastle, wrote that Portsmouth's first settlers were Celts from Devon and Cornwall. There was more or less trade between the colony in its early days and Limerick and Kilkenny, Ireland, Kilkenny rugs and Limerick bacon being spoken of.

Michael Clark represented another widely known New Hampshire family name, well represented at the bar, on the bench, and in the upper and lower branches of congress.

Michael Fitzgerald was one of the great Norman Irish clan which in time became more Irish than the Irish themselves. Edward Fitzgerald, one of the first settlers of Boscawen, was reputed to be well educated and prosperous. Col. John Fitzgerald was Washington's favorite aid.

As a rule, the New Hampshire descendants of the Fitzgeralds have divided the name. Some are known as Fitzes, others as Geralds.

Michael Kelly was a grandson of Darby Kelly mentioned, and the brother of Gen. B. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, as well as the father of ex-Mayor F. H. Kelly, of Worcester, and of Capt. Warren Michael Kelly, of Donohoe's Tenth N. H. regiment in the Civil War.

Michael Lyons was a namesake of the impulsive Matthew Lyons, of Vermont and Kentucky (who thanked God, when in congress, that he was not one of "Cromwell's bastards"), and also of Gen. Nathaniel Lyons, one of the gallant soldiers and martyrs of the Civil War.

Michael Metcalf bore the same surname as the only Knownothing governor-elect of New Hampshire. The latter, maternally, was sprung from a respectable Irish family named Montague, so the historian of the town of Newport wrote, which perhaps accounts for the appearance of Michael among the Metcalfs; and here was also a Michael Metcalf, Jr., which showed that it took one generation to make the name unpopular.

Michael Smith bore a numerous family surname not confined to any one of the British Isles, but common to all. He was in New Hampshire early, and with him was Patrick Smith. No doubt both were Irish.

Michael Butler represented another great Irish family, whose most distinguished member, produced in New Hampshire, was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. About the first to appear in the colony was John Butler, who was in Dover in 1647. James Butler was in Woburn, Mass., in or before 1676; his son, John Butler, came to Pelham, N. H., in 1721. They are the ancestors of many of the name in the state.

The foregoing sketches have been written in order to show the kind of men some of those New Hampshire Dennises, Corneliuses, Patricks and Michaels were. A modern Irishman, bearing any of these names, would never have his nationality questioned. All are appended here so as to have them placed on record as another piece of evidence to illustrate the presence of Irish in New Hampshire before the Revolution.

This is a pre-Revolutionary list:

Dennis Andrews, Dennis Bohonnon, Dennis Bickford, Dennis Callahan, Dennis Loughlan, Dennis Hight, Dennis Haley, Dennis McLane, Dennis Johnson, Dennis Sullivan, Dennis Pendergast, Dennis Stanley, Dennis Wood, Dennis Burger, Dennis McLaughlan, Dennis Organ (O'Regan).

Cornelius Bean, Cornelius Brooks, Cornelius Boule (Boyle), Cornelius Blunt, Cornelius Busiel, Cornelius Campbell, Cornelius Cuyler, Cornelius Connor, Cornelius Cook, Cornelius Driscoll, Cornelius Clough, Cornelius Denbow, Cornelius Dunsey, Cornelius Lary, Cornelius Duffee, Cornelius Dinsmore, Cornelius Danley, Cornelius Goodell, Cornelius Innis, Cornelius Kirby, Cornelius Laurence, Cornelius Roberts, Cornelius Sturtevant, Cornelius Thompson, Cornelius Warren, Cornelius Wheeler, Cornelius Johnson, Cornelius Cornell, Cornelius White, Cornelius Cady (Cody), Cornelius Culnon, Cornelius Stowell, Cornelius Davoe, Cornelius Dillingham, Cornelius Neall, Cornelius Uart (Hart ?), Cornelius Ludlow, Cornelius Lowe, Cornelius Stratton, Cornelius Osborne, Cornelius Winslow.

Patrick Bourn, Patrick Burns, Patrick Bradshawe, Patrick Campbell, Patrick Cogan, Patrick Clark, Patrick Bonner, Patrick Douglass, Patrick Donnell, Patrick Field, Patrick Furness, Patrick O'Flynn, Patrick Fisher, Patrick Fassett, Patrick Gault, Patrick Guinlon, Patrick Grimes, Patrick Henry, Patrick Jameson, Patrick Kinelty, Patrick Larkin, Patrick Lieless, Patrick McDonnell, Patrick Kennedy, Patrick McMurphy, Patrick Cavanagh, Patrick Furlong, Patrick Madden, Patrick McGee, Patrick McGrath, Patrick McLaughlin,

Patrick McMitchell, Patrick Moore, Patrick McCutchin, Patrick Murray, Patrick Murphy 1, Patrick Murphy 2, Patrick Markham, Patrick Garvin, Patrick Tobin, Patrick Melvin, Patrick Landrigal, Patrick Roach, Patrick Tobeyne, Patrick Greing, Patrick Taggart, Patrick Straton, Patrick Jennison, Patrick Manning, Patrick Smith, Patrick Farrell, Patrick Dougherty, Patrick White, Patrick Burt, Patrick McKey, Patrick Pebbles, Patrick Thatcher, Patrick Orr, Patrick Griffin.

Michael Anderson, Michael Bowdoin, Michael Bowler, Michael Barrus, Michael Brown, Michael Arbuckle, Michael Archer, Michael Cook, Michael Carroll, Michael Chapman, Michael Annis, Michael Coffin, Michael Chatterton, Michael Cressy, Michael Carew, Michael Clark, Michael Dalton, Michael Doherty, Michael Doulton, Michael Davis, Michael Dwyer, Michael Doran, Michael Ames, Michael Dearborn, Michael Falker, Michael Fitzgerald, Michael Field, Michael Gordon, Michael Gibson, Michael Grant, Michael George, Michael Gilman, Michael Haley, Michael Hailstock, Michael Heffron, Michael Hoyt, Michael Hilands, Michael Hayes, Michael Hicks, Michael Flanders, Michael Jennings, Michael Keef, Michael Kelly, Michael Lovell, Michael Lanning, Michael Lyons, Michael Lannon, Michael Logan, Michael Ludden, Michael Looney, Michael Larney, Michael Keep, Michael Martyn, Michael Metcalf, Michael Moulton, Michael McClary, Michael Martin, Michael Mann, Michael Miles, Michael McClintock, Michael Metcalf, Jr., Michael Mitchell, Michael Mosher, Michael Poor, Michael Parke, Michael Perry, Michael Quinn, Michael Reade, Michael Ryan, Michael Saunders, Michael Sutton, Michael Stocker, Michael Sargent, Michael Smith, Michael Shalletoo, Michael Tamtor, Michael Thomas, Michael Tebo, Michael Traynor, Michael Tilton, Michael Troy, Michael Tinney, Michael Veal, Michael Salter, Michael Reed, Michael Verli, Michael Wentworth, Michael Worthen, Michael Whidden, Michael Sudrick, Michael Silk, Michael Ward, Michael Vincint, Michael Johnson, Michael Woodcock, Michael Woodcock, Jr., Michael Johnston, Michael Scruton, Michael Fowler, Michael French, Michael Mudge, Michael Herring, Michael Warring, Michael Butler, Michael Burnham, Michael Colley, Michael Dunning, Michael Duff, Michael Farley, Michael Huffuel.

MATTHEW WATSON, AN IRISH SETTLER OF BARRINGTON, R. I., 1722.

BY THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY.

The town of Barrington is picturesquely located in eastern Rhode Island. It has a fine outlook on Narragansett bay and also borders on the Warren[1] river. It was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1718. In 1746–'47 the territory came under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island, and Barrington was merged with Warren. In 1770 Warren was divided and Barrington again incorporated, this time by Rhode Island. There are several historic sites in the town, many pleasant drives and a number of interesting coves, woods and districts. The present population is between 1600 and 1700.

One of the earliest Irish settlers in Barrington[2] was Matthew Watson. He located there[3] over 175 years ago and reminiscences of his life and times are still current among the people. Matthew was born in Ireland in 1696. His people are believed to have been Presbyterians, an element that has given many sturdy patriots to the cause of Irish nationality.[4] The family left Ireland for America about 1712. They landed in Boston.

What induced them to leave the old country can only be conjectured. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that it was due to causes that compelled thousands of other Irish Presbyterians to emigrate. These causes were the result of English oppression. The Irish Presbyterians were treated with great harshness[5] by various successive governments in England. At one time edicts of banishment were issued against their ministers; at another we find the

[1] The river takes its name from the town of Warren, the latter having been named in honor of Sir Peter Warren, an Irishman.

[2] Then, and for many years after claimed as a part of Massachusetts.

[3] Bicknell's Historical Sketches of Barrington.

[4] The Society of United Irishmen was largely composed of Presbyterians. Several Irish Presbyterian ministers were executed as "rebels" to English law.

[5] Encyclopædia Britannica.

government wickedly declaring their pulpits vacant and filling them with clergymen of the Established church. When England had a policy of church or state to carry out in Ireland it could be made to bear heavily on the Presbyterian as on the Catholic. England's repeated suppression of Irish industries also caused great numbers of Presbyterians and Irish Protestants, generally, to emigrate to America.

The Watson family here mentioned consisted of Matthew, his father and mother, four brothers and one sister. Sometime after arriving in Boston the family removed to Leicester, Mass. Matthew came to Barrington in 1722, being then in his 26th year. He entered the employ of John Read, a brickmaker, and rapidly attained great proficiency in the business, winning the confidence of his employer and the esteem of his associates. In the course of time he fell in love with his employer's daughter, Bethiah. His affection was reciprocated and the two soon became engaged. The fact becoming known, Bethiah's father earnestly opposed it. She was his only daughter, and he eloquently represented to her the "folly" of throwing herself away on "a little poor Irishman." His arguments were of no avail, however, and she and Matthew were married at Barrington in 1732.

It was a happy marriage and her father lived to bless the day when the "little poor Irishman" became his daughter's husband. Subsequently Matthew purchased the farm of his father-in-law and conducted the brick-making business on an extensive scale. He erected a commodious brick mansion house which became known to the country round about as the "Great Watson Mansion," embellished the grounds and amassed a fortune of $80,000.[1]

By some it is held that Matthew's father had also located in Barrington. The original Watson property comprised a very large part of the town. The homestead has since been greatly reduced, however, by dividing it among the children, by bequests and by extensive sales to new-comers. The estate at present comprises about fifty acres, tillable and woodland, held by descendants of Matthew. The land is very productive. There is one six-acre lot, nearly as level as a floor, and which produces rich crops of hay, although it has not been dressed in the past thirty years.[2] Under-

[1] There is a tradition that it was he who first introduced potatoes to Rhode Island, bringing them from Ireland.

[2] From a letter written to the author, by a descendant of Matthew, some years ago.

neath the greater part of the estate is a stratum of the best quality of blue clay within four to six feet of the surface.

This stratum underlies nearly the entire town, cropping out on the bay and river shores. The principal industry of Barrington is brick-making, which has been carried on for an indefinite period. At present 30,000,000 are produced annually. The labor in the old brick-yards of the Watson family was done chiefly by slaves of whom Watson owned nearly fifty. All these he manumitted some time before his death. The continuous transportation of brick to the bay, by these slaves, for shipment gradually wore a roadway more than six feet in depth.[1] By plowing and cultivation this has long since been mostly filled in, though there are still places where the old roadway shows two or three feet deep. Some time in the eighteenth century a law was passed ordaining that bricks should be made of certain specified dimensions. Matthew Watson, the settler, considered this requirement as very unjust, and so decided not to change the size of his product. In order to escape prosecution, however, he ceased calling his goods brick, but instead styled them "Watson's ware." As there was no law regarding "Watson's ware" the plan succeeded, and the old gentleman continued making and selling brick at their former dimensions.[2] The "Great Watson Mansion" was for a long period visited by people who had heard of its dimensions and sumptuous furnishings and who desired to feast their eyes upon so much grandeur.

It is said to have possessed some of the earliest wall paper used in America, outside of Boston. The jambs, mantels and hearth were constructed of marble and imported from Amsterdam. The carpet was made from the wool of sheep raised on the farm, and being the first carpet used in those parts attracted visitors from points even forty miles away. A part of the mansion was recently still standing, and occupied by descendants of Matthew. The present is the sixth American generation of the family. Matthew, born in 1696, died in 1807; having completed 110 years of life and started on his 111th.

It is said that up to the day of his death, his faculties were unim-

[1] After Matthew Watson's death, the clay pits remained idle for years, and a young forest gradually grew up.

[2] Watson sold his brick in Newport and New York, as well as in other places. Bicknell says that "the brick mansions of some of the old Manhattan families were probably made of Barrington clay."

paired, except for blindness. On the day that he was 100 years old he called for his saddle-horse, mounted without assistance and rode off briskly for a couple of miles. Upon his return, the negro servant being absent, and the great gate unopened, he touched up his horse and cleared it at a bound.

Further interesting facts regarding Matthew Watson are found in an article published[1] some years before his death. It was written at Barrington and reads as follows:

"There is now living in this town Matthew Watson, Esq., in the 105th year of his age, in a pretty good state of health, and in the enjoyment of his faculties, except being blind. He was born in Coleraine in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, in March, A. D. 1696, from whence he, with his father and mother, four brothers and one sister, migrated and arrived at Boston, A. D. 1712, from whence they removed to and settled in Leicester, in the county of Worcester (Mass.), where he hath one brother, Deacon Oliver Watson, now living. Mr. Watson came to this town A. D. 1722, where by his industry he acquired a pretty handsome fortune. He hath sustained the office of a Justice of the Peace in the town, and was formerly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bristol. He hath been a member of the Congregational church in this town between seventy and eighty years without censure. He hath ten children now living, the youngest of whom is fifty-three years of age, all in a married state, except his eldest and youngest daughters, who are widows. He was born in the seventeenth, lived through the eighteenth and is now progressing in the nineteenth century."

The foregoing extract was found, in 1893, by the writer while engaged in examining files of the *Providence Gazette* at the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence. As the article was written at Barrington during the lifetime of the centenarian, some, at least, of the facts were probably obtained from his own lips. The extract may therefore be considered as authoritatively settling certain data which have long been in dispute.

Matthew is said to have had fifteen children, ten of whom were living at the time of his decease.[2] The names of these ten were Abigail, Mary, Rachel, Mercy, Bethiah, Matthew, Lydia, William, John and Samuel. There were also many grandchildren and great

[1] Providence *Gazette*.

[2] One account says he died in 1803, aged 107 years.

grandchildren. In Arnold's "Vital Record of Rhode Island" appears an entry under Barrington which states in substance that "Robert Watson and Mary Orr married at Londonderry, Ireland, 1695." They were probably the parents of Matthew, the Barrington settler, who had the names recorded for purpose of reference; or they may have been so recorded by some other member of the family. The centenarian was twice married.[1] Bethia, his first wife, died in 1778, leaving ten children. One of Matthew's descendants, John Watson, married Ann Waterman, daughter of Capt. Asa Waterman, of Rhode Island, who was assistant commissary-general during the Revolution. She was related to Governor Cooke of Rhode Island.

Among the centenarian's descendants were the following: Robert S. W. Watson who wedded Patience Blygh. He was born in 1804; Annie Cooke Watson, born in 1831; Dr. S. T. Watson, born 1832; John W. Watson, 1835; Mary H. Watson, 1837; Henry H. Watson, 1839; Robert S. Watson, 1843; Emily F. Watson, 1845; Robert S. Watson, 1846; Charlotte A. Watson, 1850.

Nearly every generation of the family has had a Matthew in it. A second Matthew Watson was born in 1741.[2] A Matthew Watson of a later generation married Abby B. Wheaton, of Providence, in 1818. The Providence Directory for 1844 shows "Matthew Watson, manufacturer, rear Roger Williams Bank," and gives his residence as Angell street. In February, 1892, the following interesting communication appeared in the Providence *Journal*. Its author is thought to have been Matthew Watson, of Providence, a recent representative of the name.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS. To the Editor of the *Journal:* The first time that tea was brought to Barrington, Rhode Island, is not known to the writer of this article, but the second time it was brought by Matthew Watson something over a hundred and fifty years ago, before the famous Boston tea party.

Matthew Watson sold brick which he manufactured from the clay on his own property, which was extensive, even for those days, in Newport. On one of his trips there he bought the teapot, a sketch of which appears with this article, and six teacups.

As tea had never been used, of course there was no tea-kettle, and water to make this was boiled in a dinner pot hanging from a crane

[1] His second wife, Sarah, died in 1798.

[2] In 1781 he is described as a "gentleman soldier."

over the wood fire. The teapot now is in possession of one of Matthew Watson's descendants, and is a quaint little affair of some ancient style of crockery. It stands on three legs, which adds to its unique appearance.

Once it was broken into eight pieces, but was so cleverly mended that it is almost impossible to detect this as it stands, with other heirlooms, looking down on the china and glass of later dates.

FAIRLEIGH COTTAGE.

THE FIELD, SCOPE AND OPPORTUNITY OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY DENNIS HARVEY SHEAHAN,[1] PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The history of a country is dear to the heart of the lover of that country. By the aid of historical study we learn of the origin, growth and development of a race of people; their customs, religions, laws, governments; their accomplishments and what they have contributed to the economy of the world.

The historian points out the past to the present and future. He puts aside the veil that has gathered about the dim past, opens up to the gaze of the bright present the panorama of human achievement, and blazes the way for his successor in the rosy future.

What the clergyman learns from the theological disputations of the past, the poring monk has gathered together; what the physician now acquires with comparative ease is furnished him by the knowledge garnered from the experience of his brethren from the time when man learned that pain and aches affected his being; what the lawyer gains from precedents is a guiding light which sheds its rays upon problems of jurisprudence that the legal lore of the past generations has taken from the leaves of experience; what formulæ the scientist is able to demonstrate, he owes to the observations of men who, through the ages, have chronicled the phenomena of nature; the statesman is able to meet the crisis of the present by being informed as to other crises in governmental affairs.

The citizen of a republic who neglects to learn the fundamental principles upon which rest the laws of the land; who does not know how the country was developed and maintained is as a blind man and not able to bring to the exercise of his suffrage the amount of intelligence that the country has a right to require from him.

This obligation comes to us in a twofold capacity. We, as citizens of this great republic, should study the history of our country

[1]Recently clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

from a patriotic standpoint, while as Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen, it should be not only a duty, but a pleasure, to learn of the deeds of the Irish in America.

Therefore, an organization such as the American-Irish Historical Society, if it had no other *raison d' être*, would accomplish a patriotic purpose if it served only as an incentive to the study of the deeds of Irishmen and their descendants in America. It has become almost a maxim in historical matters, that the history of events cannot be accepted as facts until the generation which lived at the time said events occurred has passed away.

The passions, influences and conditions which generate, shape and control events, lend a coloring to their recital, which deep-hued or faint as painted by the writer at the time, are toned down or made stronger by the historian of a future generation, who, unmindful of passions, influences or conditions, and with an eye single to the preservation of history by means of the truth, makes past occurrences stand out in their true light.

Deeds that have received but a passing mention from writers whose minds were biased, are rescued from an unmerited insignificance, and placed high in the Temple of Fame; while highly extolled acts, given undue prominence by a partisan writer, are consigned to a merited oblivion by the historian of a later but more impartial epoch.

A member of the Society of Friends who desires to familiarize himself with the history of his sect in New England, would find but little of the truth in the writings which have come from such intellectual dyspeptics as Cotton Mather and his disciples. But, in the unwritten history of Quaker persecutions that have become legendary, by the purity of their lives, by their nobility of character and their Christianizing influences, the pioneers of that faith stand out in bold relief in the religious history of Puritan New England, with its dark background of scourging, mutilation, banishments and hangings.

By analogy, how can the Irish-American race expect that the history of Irishmen in New England can be presented in just proportion to the true merits of the case? As in New England, so throughout the colonies. The Virginia Cavalier was not less hostile to the Irish than the Massachusetts Puritan.

Should the American-Irish Historical Society go out of existence to-morrow, it would have already accomplished a grand mission in

this: that it has brought forth from obscure records the deeds of Irishmen in America, and has laid the foundation for the erection of an historical monument to Irishmen, that, with its base laid in colonial times, and still being constructed, challenges the respect and admiration of all lovers of American history.

The work of this society has been thus far largely confined to research of New England records. This research has been fruitful of good results. Among other things we learn of the Irish as brickmakers at Rehobeth, Mass., and as settlers in Salem and Lynn in early colonial times.

Again, we learn that the Irish in the Granite state had become so numerous in colonial times that the general court of Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the "wild Irishmen of New Hampshire" from coming across the state line, lest they should drive out the people of the older colony. As long as that state shall last the glory and the fame of the Sullivans and their contemporaries of the Irish race will remain illustrious.

This research has extracted from the records of Rhode Island the influence of the Irish schoolmaster, MacSparran, in moulding the intellectual development of that colony; it has called attention to the work of George Berkeley in the promotion of education here, and what is to me personally exceedingly pleasant information, that Brown University, my beloved alma mater, in its infancy was succored by the contributions of worthy people residing in Ireland.

The work of presenting to the world the achievements of the Irish in America, in its just proportion to the achievements of men of other races in the colonization, struggle for independence, and the creation of a republic, the development of that republic from a theory into a concrete nation, and the perpetuation of that nation, is a duty not only to the men whose deeds are to be chronicled, but also a debt which we owe to ourselves, which we should cheerfully assume. The labor involved in this from its very nature is such as can only be performed by an organization such as the American-Irish Historical Society.

The true status of the Irish in America, notwithstanding the fact that their brain and brawn have been interwoven in the woof and web of our nation's fabric, has never been fully appreciated by reason of the prejudices which have been associated with anything that bore an Irish name. This prejudice, in no small part, arose from misconception and misunderstanding of the Irish nature, temperament, and

characteristics. There is a brand of bigotry that is sometimes designated as inborn. In the case of a bigot whose bigotry is congenital, it is well to follow the Scriptural injunction to reason not with a fool lest he grow wise.

But in the case of those persons who, by reason of misconception, or want of acquaintance with Irishmen, cannot properly estimate our race, yet whose minds are broad enough to cherish the worth of a man when demonstrated, and whose patriotism counts every man a friend who has contributed to the glory of his country, an impartial history of the deeds of Irishmen in America would effectively serve to displace any prejudice.

What lover of the human race, animated by that noble sentiment of Terrence, "I am a man, and I think nothing human foreign to me," can fail to appreciate the sturdy virtues of the Irish people in America, their patient industry, their obedience to constituted authority, their domestic constancy, their desire to provide homes for their families, and education for their children.

What patriotic American can fail to be moved by emotions of gratitude when he learns among other facts that the Irish in Ireland assisted with food and provisions the struggling settlers of Boston in a time of dire distress; that Irishmen of Philadelphia contributed large sums of money to the famished Revolutionary heroes at Valley Forge; that George Washington considered himself honored in being elected a member of an Irish society; that nine of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were men of Irish blood; that on the field of war, and in the council chamber of the nation, as well as in the administration of national, state, and municipal affairs, from the time of our earliest history to the present time, men of that race have given their lives and property to the nation's cause. The work of this society thus far in this direction gives promise of either destroying the prejudices that have hitherto existed against the Irish people, or removing the venom from the fangs of bigotry.

To my mind the most urgent need of a society of this nature is the means it affords of preserving Irish history in America. It would be a great misfortune if the history of the Irish people in America, at present fragmentary at best, yet gathered together under favorable conditions and after the most careful and painstaking labor, could not find some secure lodgment.

What more suitable abiding place than the cabinet of the American-Irish Historical Society, from whence it could find its way into the

private and public libraries, not only of our own country, but of the civilized world?

This Society, in the short time it has been in existence, has accomplished so much in its chosen field as already to have demonstrated quite clearly its scope. From the publications issued by its members, notably the work of Secretary-General Murray in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Commissioner Linehan in New Hampshire, Senator Walsh in Georgia, Hon. Joseph T. Lawless in Virginia, and others, our Society has already contributed a fund of rich historical value to the history of this country. It would suffice to cite this labor to show the scope.

The thought has occurred to me that it might be well, however, to suggest a specialization of this work, and to provide avenues for its dissemination. The Society should pursue the line of procedure already mapped out by extending its membership to every state in the country. Membership should be selected from men of scholarly attainments, devoted to historical research. This membership should be so catholic as to include men of all religious denominations and nationalities.

Apropos of this, I beg leave to call attention to the great work done and being done by German scholars in the study of Celtic, to illustrate the probable value of assistance that might be rendered to us by men of other nationalities. The Society should coöperate with the movements in the other states looking to the establishment of record commissions, and in states where such movements have not been set on foot, to labor to create such movements.

With such an inviting field of labor spread out before us, this Society not only supplies a long-felt want, but also a means of inspiration. Each member can contribute to the common fund of historical data, and the sum total of these contributions will go to make up a work of great value.

The need of such an organization as the American-Irish Historical Society being demonstrated, and its scope clearly defined, all that remains to be done to perpetuate its success is to continue in the work already so auspiciously undertaken.

THE UNITED STATES TORPEDO-BOAT O'BRIEN.

COMPILED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS.

The torpedo-boat *O'Brien*,[1] for the United States navy, was launched at Lewis Nixon's "Crescent shipyard," Elizabethport, N. J., Sept. 24, 1900. She is named the *O'Brien*, to perpetuate the memory of the five O'Brien brothers,—Jeremiah, Gideon, William, John, and Joseph,—sons of Maurice O'Brien of Cork, Ireland, who had settled at Machias, Me. The boys are believed to have all been born in the latter place.

After the news of the battle of Lexington reached Machias, the townspeople erected a liberty pole, and the fact having been com, municated to the British authorities, the sloop-of-war *Margaretta*-under the command of Lieutenant Moore of the English navy, was directed to proceed from Boston to Machias to investigate the matter.

The *Margaretta* went, and was captured by the O'Briens, after a sharp fight, May 11, 1775. Lieutenant Moore's sword was presented to Joseph O'Brien, he being the "baby" of the expedition. It has been handed down from father to son ever since. The sword was exhibited at the launching and attracted no little attention.

The young lady who "christened" the *O'Brien*, Miss Myra Lincoln O'Brien, is a descendant of Joseph O'Brien, the "baby" above mentioned. Her father, Albert H. O'Brien, is a lawyer in Philadelphia. He served in the Civil War, and subsequently in the United States marines, from which corps he resigned as a first lieutenant in 1875. Her grandfather was Dennis W. O'Brien of Philadelphia, who died in 1878, while filling the office of judge of the Orphans' court of Philadelphia county, and her great-grandfather was Dennis O'Brien, a merchant of Reading, Pa.

The day was a pleasant one for the launching, and despite the early hour set for the ceremony, Miss O'Brien, several of her rela-

[1] For an interesting note concerning the *O'Brien*, see Chronology of the Society, in this volume, date of June 30, 1898.

tives and friends, Lewis Nixon, Superintendent Ackerman, and the heads of the various departments were on hand. When the christening party were placed on the vessel the workmen released the huge hull and the *O'Brien* gracefully slid from the ways. The launching of the *O'Brien* marks another step in the consummation of the government plan of perpetuating the names of the more prominent figures in the American Revolution. The O'Briens were a family who possessed indomitable courage and spirit and played a conspicuous part in this country's battle for freedom.

It is stated that on the arrival of the *Margaretta* off Machias, her commanding officer, Lieutenant Moore, notified the town officials that the Liberty pole must come down or the vessel would open fire on the town.

On Sunday morning, May 11, a lumber sloop commanded by Jeremiah O'Brien, with about fifty men armed with muskets and pitchforks, left the town and sailed down the bay in the direction of the *Margaretta*. There was a hand-to-hand fight on the decks, and though the English fought well with their small arms, the *Margaretta* was a prize within twenty minutes. Lieutenant Moore and ten of his men were killed and others severely wounded, the attacking party losing six men killed, while five were wounded.

This capture was the first naval engagement of the American Revolution,[1] but Jeremiah O'Brien and his brothers, William and John, subsequently received provincial commissions and participated in other engagements as commanding officers.

The *O'Brien* is a magnificent boat and looks the fighter, every inch of her. She is 175 feet long on her water line, 17 feet beam, and of 14 feet, 6 inches draught. Her displacement is about 165 tons. Steel has been used whenever possible, and when wood has been used it has been electrically treated so as to be fireproof. In every part unnecessary weight has been eliminated. The piston rods, shafts, connecting rods and working parts generally are of nickel steel.

There are four cylinder, triple expansion engines, one high power cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, one intermediate power cylinder, 27 inches in diameter, and two low power cylinders, 27½ inches in diameter, each with an 18-inch stroke. The indicated horse power is 3,500, which will give 350 revolutions to the screws per minute. There are twin screws instead of a single screw. The propelling engines are located in a water-tight compartment.

[1] Cooper refers to it as the "Lexington of the Seas."

On board, there is every appliance known to modern naval engineering. The two condensers each have a cooling surface of 1,500 feet. A distilling plant for distilling salt water into fresh water is also supplied in the boat, as well as an air compressing and an electric lighting plant. Three boilers of the Mosher water-tube design give the needed power. They are powerfully constructed and will give a working pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, with a heating surface of 8,325 square feet. Each boiler is to be supplied with a smoke-pipe standing about ten feet above the deck.

The *O'Brien* is low in the water and exceedingly hard to locate at night, even by the use of searchlights. She is a type of the advanced fighting machine, and her entire appearance denotes the fighter. Her armament is as follows: Three torpedo tubes, two forward, one aft, and three three-pound rapid-fire guns, located as are the torpedo tubes. When in commission she will carry a Whitehead torpedo in each tube, and additional ones on the racks near the tubes. The boat will carry sixty officers and men.

Speaking of the capture of the *Margaretta*, Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, a member of the American-Irish Historical Society, says in his excellent work:[1] "This was the *first naval fight* of the Revolution, and Jeremiah O'Brien was the victorious commander. Two British cruisers, the *Diligence* and *Tapnaguish*, were at once dispatched to lay Machias in ashes, but they also were met and captured by O'Brien, his brothers and comrades. The young hero immediately sailed, with his prizes and prisoners, for Watertown, Mass., where the Provincial Congress was in session, and received the thanks of that body and a captain's commission. But the British were not yet satisfied. They sent from Halifax a squadron, including a frigate, a twenty-gun corvette, a brig of sixteen guns, and several armed schooners, to crush the weak American fleet; but O'Brien, aided by Colonel Foster, was once more triumphant, and beat them off after a hard struggle.

"They then sent a strong body of land forces against Machias, but after the second day's march from Passamaquoddy the British troops returned to Halifax, despairing of effecting a passage through the woods, or, perhaps, hopeless of accomplishing their purpose when confronted by those who had already conquered their fellow-mercenaries three times at sea. We are told that Maurice O'Brien,

[1] The Irish Race in America.

old as he was, could hardly be restrained from joining his gallant sons in their daring enterprise against the British.

"Three of the O'Briens, Jeremiah, John and William, continued in the naval service of the republic until the close of the war. Jeremiah was appointed to the command of *The Liberty*, and his brother William served under him as lieutenant. 'For two years this vessel and another did good service on the northern coast, affording protection to American navigation, after which they were laid up.' Jeremiah, with others, then fitted out a twenty-gun letter-of-marque, called the *Hannibal*, manned by one hundred and thirty men.

"She took several prizes; but at length falling in with two British frigates, she was overhauled after a chase of forty-eight hours and captured. O'Brien was first confined in the *Jersey* prison-ship, otherwise known as the *Hell*, at the Wallabout, where the Brooklyn navy yard now is. At the end of about six months he was sent to Mill prison, England, whence he succeeded in effecting his escape about a year later. He retired after the war to Brunswick, Me., where, at the age of over fourscore, he furnished the details of his brave achievements to a generation which had shamefully forgotten him and them.

"John O'Brien was more fortunate than his gallant brother. From a journal kept by him the following extracts are taken: On June 9, 1779, he sailed in the armed schooner *Hibernia*. On June 21, he took an English brig and sent her in. On June 25, he had an engagement with a ship of seventeen guns, from three till five o'clock p. m., when a frigate came up and the *Hibernia* was compelled to leave her anticipated prize and was pursued by the frigate till midnight. O'Brien had three men killed and several wounded in this fight. On July 7 he took a schooner, and sent her to Newburyport. On the day following, in company with Captain Leach of Salem, he took a ship carrying thirteen four-pounders; a few hours after, a brig; and then a schooner laden with molasses. On July 11, he took a brig in ballast, and then chased and captured another. He adds that if he and Captain Leach had not parted in a fog they could have taken the whole fleet. Capt. John O'Brien was never captured by the enemy. No trace is found after the capture of the *Hannibal*, of Lieut. William O'Brien. He was most probably among the 11,000 victims of British cruelty, whose corpses were buried, or flung on the shores of the Wallabout."

JOHN BARRY.

Distinguished naval officer; born in Wexford County, Ireland, 1745. At the outbreak of the Revolution he abandoned "the finest ship and the finest employ in America" to enter the service of the republic; was appointed by Congress, in 1776, to prepare for sea a fleet which sailed from Philadelphia, Pa.; rendered brilliant service while commanding successively the U. S. S. Lexington, the U. S. S. Raleigh, and the U. S. S. Alliance; was publicly thanked by Washington; became senior officer of the navy; died at Philadelphia, 1803.

THE SOCIETY'S FIELD IN CALIFORNIA.

BY JAMES CONNOLLY, CORONADO, CAL.

The American-Irish Historical Society is national, broad and comprehensive. To those familiar with the way in which our race has been misrepresented or omitted in some histories of California, nothing more is needed than the mere fact of the existence of such a society as ours as an inducement to their taking an interest in it. But there are the great majorities on the other hand who have little time to look into such matters in out of the way places, before whom I wish to place the more important purposes and scope of the Society.

Probably no great incentive to the study of the latter phases of this Society is needed than the fact that during its short existence it has been extended to over thirty states of the Union and to the District of Columbia. Most or all of the men who first conceived the need and then issued the call for its organization are of national reputation in the several walks of life. The first meeting was held at the Revere House, Boston, Jan. 20, 1897. Rear Admiral Richard Worsam Meade was then elected the first president-general. With seven generations of American ancestry back of him, and brother of the hero of Gettysburg, it would have been hard to find a more representative man of the race for that office than he.

In thus honoring him the Society was doubly honoring itself. The race that gave the new United States navy Commodore Jack Barry, might as well supply a rear admiral for president of this Society in 1897. The strides forward during the intervening century have been certainly great. And to-day the race stands as firmly and fearlessly as it did then, for freedom. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of the Empire state, who is so distinguished in literature, war and statecraft that it would be hard to tell in which he most excels, is among the members.

The mere mention of these names that have come so conspicuously before the world is not calculated to signify that there are not many others of almost or quite equal note. Scholars, statesmen

and soldiers are numerous among the Society's officers and members. But in such a brotherhood as ours there are no caste barriers. In the common endeavor for the common good of seeing that American history is truly written, we meet and act upon common ground.

"Fidelity, truth, honor, are the watchwords," says the preamble to the constitution, "and under their noble influence should our work be done." Of the nine distinct objects and purposes set forth in Article II of the constitution, two may be quoted as embodying the more essential features of our work:

"(2) To investigate specially the immigration of the people of Ireland to this country, determine its numbers, examine the sources, learn the places of its settlement, and estimate its influence on contemporary events in war, legislation, religion, education and other departments of human activity."

"(7) To promote by union in a common high purpose a sincere fraternity, a greater emulation in well doing, a closer confidence and mutual respect among the various elements of the Irish race in America, that, by putting behind them the asperities of the past, they may unite in a common brotherhood with their fellow-citizens for the honor of the race and the glory of the Republic."

Nor are the seven other articles of any less importance, that of the fourth pertaining to the correction of "erroneous, distorted and false views of history," and the substitution of truth based upon documentary evidence, therefor, being amongst the most essential work to be done. Had we only to deal with our national history, voluminous as it is, the work before us would seem quite easy.

But there are the almost innumerable state, county, city and town histories, each of which needs as thorough sifting as does the national. This fact was indelibly impressed upon my mind three years ago when I was wading through California state and city histories for kernels of truth pertaining to "The Precursors of the Pioneers," and other matter which I was then writing for publication. Never was the need more palpably illustrated of keeping well informed on the substance of all these histories than by a combination of self-constituted "protectors" of everything American, when they confronted us with accusations of disloyalty to the Republic and openly sought to insult us with taunts of being "the Pope's Irish." But brief as has been the interval, time has already doubly vindicated us. When there were Spanish guns to be faced our accusers stayed bravely at home.

There are no sectarian or religious differences in our Society. Priests and ministers here unite in bands of blood and brotherhood. We now mourn the quite recent death of Rev. George W. Pepper, a Methodist minister of Ohio, one of our ablest workers. Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, president of the Catholic University of Notre Dame, is also in our ranks.

I heartily wish that the duty of endeavoring to enlist the interest of men of Irish blood in California in the organization of a State Chapter of this Society devolved upon some of the many abler and better equipped men in the state. But even the keenest sense of one's own shortcomings will not justify the shirking of such a duty. Here on the fag end of things [Coronado] we are few in numbers. In the hot press of the main chance there seem to be few having time or interest enough to spare to such a brotherhood. But I am quite sure that in the larger cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Los Angeles, there are many patriotic, true men and well-wishers of our race who will cheerfully join us in organizing a State Chapter, and to these I now appeal for coöperation to that end.

"Any person of good moral character, who is interested in the special work of the society, shall be deemed eligible to membership in the same. No tests other than that of character and devotion to the Society's objects shall be applied to membership." The only charge is an annual due of three dollars. Persons wishing to become members may send me their names with addresses and I will send them blanks of application for membership. These they will fill out and send to me and I will forward them to the Secretary-General, or they may write directly to him, addressing Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.

The application must be accompanied by the annual fee. A handsome and comprehensive volume of the Society's work is issued each year. The annual meeting and banquet was held in New York this year, and was a splendid affair. Let us have a California Chapter of this Society that will be a fit representative of our state and race.

THE HISTORICAL PLACE OF IRISHMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Knights of St. Patrick of San Francisco, an organization of gentlemen of Irish birth or descent, has recently affiliated with the American-Irish Historical Society, whose purpose is the investigation, recording and presentation in appropriate literary form of the influence of the Irish element in the upbuilding of the Republic.

The Knights undertake, as their special share of a large and commendable work, an investigation of the historical place of the Irishman in California.

Each of the races claiming to form part of the primal stock of the Republic has its own historical association and has traced the movements of its own blood by special historical investigation. We have the story of the English, the Dutch, the Huguenot, the Spaniard. The story of one of the largest fractions of the parent people of the Republic, the Irish, is being written.

These special researches are admittedly of the highest value to general history. They can be prosecuted with the greatest success by particular work in each state. To this end, the Knights of St. Patrick desire to initiate a thorough, solid, sober investigation of the Irishman's part in the life of California. Not to satisfy a prejudice or mere pride of race, but laboring for right and truth to impartially set forth the facts of its racial life, that they may "supply omissions, correct errors, allay passions and shame prejudice."

The pioneers of this state, the men who made history, are rapidly disappearing. With them go the original sources of the most valuable information. If the work above described be not undertaken now, our posterity will face the same difficulties that confront our Eastern brethren in their present search for authentic information.

The Society, therefore, desires to begin its investigations at once and to extend them to every part of the community, placing them under the conduct of names that, assuring painstaking research and impartial and discriminating judgment, will certainly present the re-

sults of their labor in attractive literary form; so that the work, commanding the respect and attention of the community, may have a definite and permanent historical value.

The work of investigation is to be influenced neither by political nor religious divisions. The race is paramount. Whether it came from this part of Ireland or that; whether it worshiped at this shrine or that, is but a qualifying incident. We seek the life and labors of the race; to record its arrival, its participation in the civil, political, and military activities of the state, "to try truthfully and fearlessly to record its achievements."

To this end, we invite and request your coöperation in procuring facts bearing upon our subject. You may possess original information or know from whom or where it may be obtained, the location or character of relics that would be of interest or value. You may be able to suggest a line of inquiry that would aid our purpose. Historical information flows from a thousand sources. A reminiscence, a relic, an old newspaper clipping, a letter, a bit of unwritten biography, may be a clew to important evidence or the prolific source of many unsuspected facts.

In a word, we ask for any light, however small, that may assist in illuminating an important subject.

Above all, we ask you not to carelessly cast aside these words. It is the earnest request of earnest men, seeking truth for its own sake and wisely providing for the historic vindication of their race and name from the possible aspersions of future ignorance and prejudice.

The Society will, of course, bear any expense that may be entailed in the collection, transmission or publication of information proper to our purpose.

Address all correspondence and any requests for further information, which we will be pleased to give, to

R. C. O'Connor,
President, Knights of St. Patrick,
Hibernia Bank,
San Francisco.

James A. Emery,
Secretary, Historical Committee,
1101 Pine Street,
San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., 1900.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The following is a list of publications thus far issued by the Society:

(1.) THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT ITS PURPOSES ARE. Boston, Mass., 1897.

This was issued at Boston, some time after the founding of the Society. It was a small booklet of twelve pages containing a statement of the Society's objects, a list of the officers, and other matter bearing upon the work of the organization. So much interest was displayed, that the edition was soon exhausted.

(2.) THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT ITS PURPOSES ARE, TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS AND A LIST OF THE MEMBERS. Boston, Mass., 1898.

To a certain extent, this was a second edition of the previous publication, but larger and more comprehensive. It comprised 32 pages, and had a portrait of President-General Meade as a frontispiece. The work is now out of print.

(3.) THE "SCOTCH-IRISH" SHIBBOLETH ANALYZED AND REJECTED. WITH SOME REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT "ANGLO-SAXON" COMEDY. Washington, D. C., 1898.

This was a handsomely gotten up pamphlet of 29 pages, the author being a member of the Society, Joseph Smith, of Lowell, Mass. It was issued in September, 1898. An edition of 1,500 copies was brought out. A few copies remain on hand.

(4.) IRISH SCHOOLMASTERS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1640–1775, WITH A CONTINUATION OF THE SUBJECT DURING AND AFTER THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION. Washington, D. C., 1898.

This work was issued in August of the year mentioned, the authors being two members of the Society, Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general, and Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general.

It was a very attractive pamphlet of 31 pages and contained mention of over forty Irish teachers. The Society issued an edition of 2,000 copies of the work. Some fifty are still on hand.

(5.) THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. VOL. I. Boston, Mass., 1898.

A volume comprising 136 pages, substantially bound in cloth, and having 28 illustrations. It contained the call for the meeting to organize the Society, the names of the signers, the agreement of association, the preamble and constitution and much other matter relating to the founding of the organization. An edition of about 1,000 copies was issued. All have been distributed. The work was electrotyped by Ginn & Company, the Boston publishers, so that a second edition can be brought out later at comparatively small expense.

(6.) THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. VOL. II. Boston, Mass., 1899.

A handsome volume of 258 pages, having 41 illustrations. It is finely bound in cloth, and contains a mass of interesting facts relating to the history of the Irish element in the United States. A leading feature in the work is the Chronology of the Society, giving in regular order the leading events thus far in the career of the organization. An edition of 1,000 bound, and 100 unbound, copies was issued. The bound copies have been distributed, with the exception of 25 still left over. The unbound copies are held, subject to the direction of the Society.

(7.) THE IRISH AT BUNKER HILL: A LIST OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS BEARING IRISH NAMES WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE ACTION OF THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE, 1775. Boston, Mass., 1900.

This was a leaflet prepared by Secretary Murray for the Society's celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle, June, 1900. The list comprised 189 names, including such as Burke, Callahan, Carroll, Cavenaugh, Connelly, Connor, Kelley, Leary, Lynch, Maguire, Mahoney, McCarthy, McCormack, McDonnell, McElroy, McGee, McGinnis, McGrath, McGuire, McLaughlin, McMahon, McMurphy,

McNamara, Minihan, Mitchell, Moore, Murphy, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Neil, Roach, Rourke, Ryan, Scanlon, Shanahan, Shea, Sullivan, Tobin, Tracy, Welsh and the like. A few copies remain in the hands of the secretary.

(8.) THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. VOL. III. Boston, Mass., 1900.

The present work, of which 1,000 bound, and 100 unbound, copies are issued. Like Vols. I and II, a copy of this is sent to every member of the Society in good standing. Copies are also to be presented public libraries, historical societies, college libraries and other educational institutions. The 100 unbound copies await the pleasure of the Society.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SOCIETY.

1896. Dec. 26. Call issued at Boston, Mass., for a meeting to organize the society.

1897. Jan. 20. The meeting was held on this date at the Revere House, Boston, Mass.; the Society was organized, and a Constitution and a code of By-Laws adopted. Hon. Thomas J. Gargan presided at the meeting, and Thomas Hamilton Murray was secretary.

1897. Jan. 20. At this first meeting addresses were delivered by Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Hugh J. Carroll, Pawtucket, R. I.; Charles A. De Courcy, Lawrence, Mass.; George H. Moses, Concord, N. H.; Rev. John J. McCoy, Chicopee, Mass.; Osborne Howes, Boston, Mass.; P. J. Flatley, Boston, Mass., and one or two other gentlemen.

1897. Jan. 20. Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous explorer, author of "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "The Viking Age," etc., was present at the meeting as the guest of the chairman, Thomas J. Gargan, and made an address. George H. Moses, mentioned in the preceding minute, was present as the guest of Hon. John C. Linehan, and took so much interest in the movement that he signed the agreement of association. Mr. Moses is editor of the *Concord* (N. H.) *Monitor*.

1897. Jan. 20. Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N. (retired), was elected as the first president-general of the Society.

1897. Jan. 20. Thomas Hamilton Murray was elected secretary-general; Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general, and Thomas B. Lawler, librarian and ar-

chivist. Of these, Mr. Murray then resided in Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. Linehan is state insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, and resides in Concord, while Mr. Lawler was, at the time, a resident of Worcester, Mass.

1897. Jan. 20. The following were chosen to be members of the Executive Council of the Society: James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass.; Robert Ellis Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore Roosevelt, New York city; Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass.; Augustus St. Gaudens, New York city; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Thomas Dunn English, Newark, N. J.; Maurice F. Egan, Washington, D. C.; Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C., and T. Russell Sullivan, Boston, Mass. A list of state vice-presidents was also submitted and adopted. Osborne Howes, Boston, vice-president for Massachusetts, is a descendant of David O'Killia (O'Kelly), who settled on Cape Cod as early as 1657, and who is mentioned in the old Yarmouth, Mass., records as "the Irishman." The records show that at the close of King Philip's War, O'Killia was assessed his proportionate part towards defraying the expenses of that struggle.

1897. Jan. 20. Secretary-General T. H. Murray announced at this first meeting that letters expressive of interest in the new organization, acknowledging an invitation, or giving an expression of opinion, had been received from Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., Germantown, Pa.; Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania; United States Senator Hoar of Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Protestant Episcopal archdeacon of Pennsylvania; Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York city; Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; Joseph F. Swords, Hartford, Conn.; Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh, Augusta, Ga.; Gen. John Cochrane, pres-

ident of the New York Society of the Cincinnati; Ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut; Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, later rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Boston, Mass.; Rev. George W. Pepper (Methodist), Cleveland, O.; Rev. J. Gray Bolton (Presbyterian), Philadelphia, Pa.; Ex-Congressman T. A. E. Weadock, Detroit, Mich., and John P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.

1897. Jan. 20. Secretary Murray also announced letters from Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, New York; President Tyler, of the College of William and Mary, Virginia; President Lee, of Washington and Lee University, Virginia; Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas J. Shahan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, president of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana; H. B. Adams, professor of American and Institutional History, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland; Henry Stoddard Ruggles, Wakefield, Mass.; Samuel Swett Green, of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Theodore Roosevelt, New York city; Thomas Dunn English, Newark, N. J.; Judge Smith of the Superior Court, Pennsylvania; Col. D. S. Lamson, Weston, Mass.; Rev. George C. Betts (Protestant Episcopalian), Goshen, N. Y., and Hon. Emmet O'Neal, United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

1897. Jan. 21. *The Boston Globe*, *Herald*, and other papers contained reports concerning the formation of the Society. *The Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* said: "The American-Irish Historical society, organized at Boston yesterday with a remarkable list of officers and the assurance of a charter membership as noteworthy, will prove without question a body of real public importance. . . . Among those present at the meeting mostly from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode

Island, was Edward A. Hall, of this city, whose history of the Irish in Hampden county has grown into a history of the Irish in western Massachusetts, where, in fact, they settled a great number of the hill towns, and their descendants live to this day. . . . It will be the work of the Society to show what a vast influence the Irish element had in building our free commonwealths whose alliance made the first great country of the people, in which with all its faults reposes the hope of the progress of the world into a world of the people instead of one of warring dynasties and vicious religious hatreds, setting nation against nation. We look to this Society for active, earnest, ardent work for the enlightenment, brotherhood and unity of this people first, and of all other peoples in the long event. God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth."

1897. Jan. 21. Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes a congratulatory letter to Treasurer-General Linehan. Mr. Palmer states that he is a great-grandson of Barnabas Palmer of Rochester, N. H., who was born in Cork or Limerick, 1725, and who emigrated from there with two brothers, and enlisted under Sir William Pepperill. Barnabas sailed from Portsmouth, N. H.,—one of the force of 3,000 men, 1745, and on the Isle of Cape Breton, under Fort Louisburg, left his right arm. Subsequently, he settled in Rochester, N. H., married, had fourteen children, and was a member of the general court of New Hampshire that ratified the Constitution of the United States.

1897. Jan. 21. Col. D. S. Lamson, Weston, Mass., writes desiring to become a member. He was lieutenant-colonel commanding Sixteenth regiment (Mass.), 1861; A. A. G., Norfolk, 1862; served on staff of General Hooker; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Military Order of the Loyal Legion;

one of his ancestors landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1632, and received a grant of 350 acres which still remains in the family; another ancestor, Samuel, of Reading, Mass., participated in King Philip's War and had a son in the expedition of 1711. Another member of the family, Samuel, of Weston, commanded a company at Concord, Mass., April 19, 1775, and was major and colonel of the Third Middlesex regiment for many years, dying in 1795.

1897. Jan. 21. William Halley, editor of *The Vindicator*, Austin, Ill., writes a congratulatory letter. Mr. Halley came to this country from Ireland, in 1842, as a fellow voyager with Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

1897. Jan. 23. Lieutenant Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., attached to the battleship *Texas*, expresses a request to be admitted to membership.

1897. Jan. 26. Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., writes from Germantown, Pa., accepting the office of president-general.

1897. Jan. 26. T. Russell Sullivan, Boston, Mass., a descendant of Governor James Sullivan, of Massachusetts, acknowledges his election as a member of the Executive Council of the Society.

1897. Feb. 3. Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., presents the Society a copy of the volume issued by the state of New Hampshire and descriptive of the exercises attending the dedication, Sept. 27, 1894, at Durham, N. H., of the monument to Gen. John Sullivan of the Revolution.

1897. Feb. 4. N. C. Steele, M. D., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes interestingly relative to the Society. He says: "I am four generations removed from Ireland."

1897. Feb. 6. O'Brien Moore, Washington, D. C., writes, expressing his desire to become a life member.

1897. Feb. 8. Hugh McCaffrey, Philadelphia, Pa., writes enclosing fifty dollars in payment of life membership fee.

1897. Feb. 9. Hon. William McAdoo, assistant secretary of the U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., thanks the Society for having elected him vice-president for New Jersey, his residential state.

1897. Feb. 10. Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness, mayor of Providence, R. I., and ex-secretary of state of Rhode Island, writes that he is entirely in accord with the purposes of the Society, and wishes to become a member.

1897. Feb. 11. The editor of the *Rosary Magazine*, through Rev. J. L. O'Neil, O. P., New York city, becomes a life member. This life membership is to stand to the credit of "The Editor of the *Rosary Magazine*." It is so arranged in order that successive editors of the publication may enjoy the rights and privileges of the Society. Father O'Neil was the first to represent the magazine in the organization.

1897. Feb. 16. Paymaster Mitchell C. McDonald, U. S. N., attached to the battleship *Texas*, cordially accepts an invitation to join the Society.

1897. Feb. 19. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, expresses a desire to receive the publications of the Society for the state library. He says: "I assure you the publications will be of great value to us."

1897. Feb. 23. Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia, Pa., writes. His grandfather was a founder of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia (1790).

1897. March 3. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, author of "The Great Cryptogram," is admitted to the Society.

1897. March 6. Rev. Michael O'Brien, Lowell, Mass., becomes a life member.

1897. March 9. Heman W. Chaplin, Boston, Mass., writes desiring to become a member of the Society. He is a descendant of the O'Briens of Machias, Me., patriots of the Revolution.

1897. March 15. Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, governor of Pennsylvania, expresses regrets at his inability to attend the meeting on the 19th prox.

1897. March 17. Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., a member of the Executive Council of the Society, reads a paper before the Irish Society of that city on "The Irish Element Among the Founders of Lowell."

1897. March 26. C. H. Meade, Germantown, Pa., writes informing the Society of the serious illness of President-General Meade.

1897. April 5. Call issued for the second meeting of the Society (to be held on the 19th inst.).

1897. April 9. Letter from Gen. John Cochrane, New York city, a descendant of an officer of the Revolution.

1897. April 10. Letter written by Charles E. Brown, town clerk of historic Concord, Mass.

1897. April 17. Letter written by Leonard A. Saville, town clerk of Lexington, Mass., acknowledging on behalf of the selectmen and himself, an invitation to be present as guests on the 19th inst. They are unable to attend owing to a home celebration.

1897. April 19. The second meeting of the Society. Held in the Revere House, Boston, Mass. Thomas J. Gargan of Boston presides. Four papers read.

1897. April 19. The first paper at this meeting was by Thomas Hamilton Murray, the secretary-general, on "The Irish Bacons who settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1640," one of whose descendants, John Bacon, was killed April 19, 1775, in the fight at West Cambridge (battle of Lexington).

1897. April 19. The second paper at the meeting was by John C. Linehan, treasurer-general, on "The Seizure of the Powder at Fort William and Mary," by Maj. John Sullivan and his associates, some of which powder was later dealt out to the patriots at Bunker Hill.

1897. April 19. The third paper was by Edward J. Brandon, city clerk of Cambridge, Mass., on "The Battle of Lexington, Concord, and Cambridge," during which he read a list of Irish names borne by minute men or militia in the battle of the nineteenth of April, 1775.

1897. April 19. The fourth paper was by Joseph Smith, member of the Executive Council, on "The Irishman Ethnologically Considered."

1897. April 21. Henry A. May, Roslindale, Mass., writes for information concerning the Society. He states that he is a descendant through his mother, Roxanna Butler of Pelham, N. H., from James Butler, the planter of Lancaster, Mass. (1653), who came from Ireland, and was the largest land owner in what is now Worcester county. He owned land in Dunstable, Woburn and Billerica, where he died in 1681. His son, Deacon John Butler, was the first child of Irish parentage born in Woburn, Mass., and John was the first settler of what is now Pelham, N. H., and lies buried there. A monument was erected to his memory on "Pelham Green," in the centre of the town of Pelham, in 1886, by his descendants, some 1,200 being present at the dedication in June of that year.

1897. April 29. Death of Col. Jeremiah W. Coveney, postmaster of Boston, the first member of the Society to pass away.

1897. April 30. C. H. Meade states that his father, the president-general, is in a critical condition.

1897. May 4. Death at Washington, D. C., of the president-general of the Society, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.

1897. May 5. Edward A. Moseley, Washington, D. C., a member of the Executive Council of the Society, pens a letter of condolence to Richard W. Meade, Jr., on the death of the latter's father, the Society's president-general.

1897. May 6. Edward A. Moseley, just mentioned, writes to Secretary-General Murray relative to the obsequies of the president-general. Mr. Moseley states that the matter of a floral tribute from the Society has been arranged.

1897. May 7. Letter from Richard W. Meade, Jr., to Mr. Moseley, thanking the Society, through him, for the

floral emblem contributed, and stating that it "now rests on my father's grave."

1897. May 15. First meeting of the Executive Council of the Society held in Boston, Mass. Present: Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Thomas Hamilton Murray, Lawrence, Mass.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass., and Thomas B. Lawler, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Gargan presided.

1897. May 15. At this first meeting of the Council, Edward A. Moseley, of Washington, D. C., was chosen president-general of the Society, to fill the unexpired term of the late Admiral Meade. Mr. Moseley is secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. He was born in 1846, at Newburyport, Mass. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association (his great-grandfather fought in the battle as captain in General Putnam's brigade from Connecticut); has received the thanks of the commonwealth of Massachusetts "for distinguished services in the cause of humanity"; is the great-great-grandson of Col. Jonathan Buck; great-grandson of Col. Ebenezer Buck; also claims descent from Col. William Gilmore of New Hampshire, formerly of Coleraine, Ireland—all Revolutionary heroes.

1897. May 24. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city, becomes a life member of the Society.

1897. June. Among the cities officially visited this month by the secretary-general was Lynn, Mass., where special courtesies were extended him by Daniel Donovan and Capt. P. S. Curry, both of that place.

1897. June 6. Secretary-General Murray addresses a meeting at Portland, Me., in behalf of the Society. James Cunningham of Portland presides.

1897. June 14. President-General Moseley writes to James Cunningham of Portland, Me., thanking the latter for his interest in getting up the meeting in that city on the 6th inst.

1897. June 14. Prof. Maurice Francis Egan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., becomes a member of the Society.

1897. June 24. John R. Alley of Boston, Mass., forwards check for $50. Life membership fee.

1897. June 30. Second meeting of the Council of the Society. Held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass. James Jeffrey Roche of Boston presided. Treasurer-General Linehan was authorized to make arrangements for the first annual field day of the Society, the same to be held at Newcastle, N. H.

1897. July. The secretary-general visited Peabody and Salem, Mass., this month, being assisted in obtaining members there by Thomas Carroll of the former place.

1897. July 20. Capt. John Drum, Tenth U. S. Infantry, admitted to membership.

1897. July 28. Third meeting of the Council of the Society. Held at Salisbury Beach, Mass. President-General Moseley occupied the chair. Mr. Moseley had earlier in the day entertained the Council at lunch in the Wolfe Tavern, Newburyport, Mass.

1897. Aug. 4. Death of Henry V. Donovan, M. D., Lawrence, Mass., a member of the Society and a graduate of Harvard University.

1897. Aug. 30. Rear Admiral Belknap, U. S. N. (retired), writes from Newport, R. I., regretting his inability to be present at the meeting to be held in Pawtucket, R. I., on the 1st prox.

1897. September. An article descriptive of the Society's purposes appears in the current issue of the *Granite Monthly*, Concord, N. H. It is from the pen of Treasurer-General Linehan.

1897. Sept. 1. Fourth meeting of the Council takes place at the Benedict House, Pawtucket, R. I. James Jeffrey Roche of Boston, Mass., presided. Secretary-

General Murray read extracts from old Rhode Island documents containing mention of early Irish settlers.

1897. Sept. 1. The Council was entertained at a banquet this evening by the Rhode Island members of the Society. The event took place at the Benedict House, Pawtucket. Hon. Hugh J. Carroll, ex-mayor of the city, presided. Secretary-General Murray, then a resident of Pawtucket, delivered an address of welcome.

1897. Sept. 18. Fifth meeting of the Council. Held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass. James Jeffrey Roche, of Boston, presides. A gift to the library of the Society from Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa., is announced. It comprises a copy of the "History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Hibernian Society," of that city.

1897. Sept. 21. Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general of the Society, presents the library a copy of the "Addresses at the Dedication of the Monument Erected to the Memory of Matthew Thornton at Merrimack, N. H., September 29, 1892."

1897. Sept. 24. William McConway, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to President-General Moseley, enclosing life-membership fee.

1897. Sept. 28. Edward Fitzpatrick, a member of the organization, contributes an article to the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Times*, on "Irish Settlers in Louisville and Vicinity."

1897. Sept. 28. Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, secretary of state of Virginia, writes a cordial letter, and desires to be admitted to membership.

1897. Oct. 7. Death of Gen. John Cochrane, a member of the Society, New York city.

1897. Oct. 23. Hon. Elisha Dyer, governor of Rhode Island, writes accepting an invitation extended him to join the Society.

1897. Oct. 23. Death of Laurence J. Smith, Lowell, Mass., a member of the Society.

1897. Nov. 10. Governor Dyer of Rhode Island writes, regretting that he will be unable to attend the meeting of the Society on the 16th.

1897. Nov. 10. E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., president of Brown University, sends a letter in which he cordially expresses his appreciation of the purposes of the Society. On another occasion he writes of the organization: "I wish it success with all my heart."

1897. Nov. 15. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York city, in session this evening, send fraternal greetings to the Society, the bearer thereof being Thomas B. Lawler, the Society's librarian and archivist.

1897. Nov. 16. The third meeting of the Society was held this evening in Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York, presided at the business session, and Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, at the banquet immediately following.

1897. Nov. 16. At this meeting an address was delivered by John Mackinnon Robertson, of London, England, author of "The Saxon and the Celt." Dennis Harvey Sheahan, ex-clerk of the Rhode Island house of representatives, read an interesting paper.

1897. Dec. 7. Secretary-General Murray addressed the Churchmen's Club of Rhode Island, at Providence, on "Five Colonial Rhode Islanders." Mr. Justice Stiness of the Rhode Island Supreme Court presided. The five treated by Mr. Murray were all of Irish birth or extraction.

1897. Dec. 11. Sixth meeting of the Council of the Society is held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass. Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, presides. It is voted to prepare for publication, and publish, the first volume of the Journal of the Society's Proceedings. The volume thus authorized was issued some months later. There is received from Dr. J. C. O'Connell, Washington, D. C., a copy of his work on "The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War."

1897. Dec. 18. Death of Hon. Owen A. Galvin, a member of the Society, Boston, Mass.

1898. Jan. 14. Joseph F. Swords, of Hartford, the Society's state vice-president for Connecticut at this time, contributes a letter to the Boston *Pilot* treating of the origin of the family name Swords in Ireland.

1898. Jan. 25. Death of Hon. Charles B. Gafney, a member of the Society, Rochester, N. H.

1898. Jan. 29. Seventh meeting of the Council of the Society. Held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Thomas J. Gargan, presiding. It was decided to hold the annual meeting and banquet of the Society at the Hotel San Remo, New York city, on the evening of the 17th prox.

1898. Feb. 7. Hon. Thomas M. Waller, ex-governor of Connecticut, qualifies as a member of the Society.

1898. Feb. 17. Eighth meeting of the Council, held at the Hotel San Remo, New York city, Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, presiding.

1898. Feb. 17. Annual meeting of the Society at the San Remo, New York city, following the meeting of the Council. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, of New York, presides. Edward A. Moseley, Washington D. C., is reëlected president-general.

1898. Feb. 17. Annual banquet of the Society at the San Remo, immediately following the annual meeting. General O'Beirne also presided at the banquet. Resolutions of sorrow adopted on the loss of the U. S. battleship *Maine*, in Havana harbor, and copies of the resolutions ordered transmitted to the president of the United States, and to the secretary of the navy.

1898. Feb. 17. At this annual banquet, Joseph Smith, of Lowell, Mass., a member of the Council of the Society, contributed a paper on "Some Ways in which American History is falsified." Addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York city; Judge Wauhope Lynn, New York city, and other gentlemen.

1898. Feb. 18. Hon. John D. Crimmins, of New York city, gives a reception to the Society and entertains the latter at lunch at his residence, 40 East 68th street.

1898. Feb. 24. John Goodwin, New York city, forwards check for $50 in payment of life membership fee.

1898. Feb. 25. The navy department, Washington, D. C., acknowledges receipt of the resolutions of condolence on the loss of the battleship *Maine*, adopted by the Society on the 17th instant, and returns thanks "in the name of the officers and men of the navy."

1898. March 3. Hon. Robert T. Davis, Fall River, Mass., ex-mayor of Fall River, and ex-member of congress, becomes a member of the Society.

1898. March 5. Andrew Athy, Worcester, Mass., joins the Society as a life member.

1898. March 13. Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., a member of the Society, contributes an article to the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, on "The Lost State of Clark." He mentions Thomas Connolly, who was a fifer in Clark's regiment.

1898. March 14. Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, mayor of Newport, R. I. admitted to the Society.

1898. March 17. Secretary-General Murray and Treasurer-General Linehan are guests at a banquet of the Irish Society of Lowell, Mass. Joseph Smith of that city presides.

1898. March 27. Thomas J. Gargan, of the Society's Council, and Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general of the Society, contribute to a symposium in the *Boston Sunday Globe* on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance. Both oppose the idea.

1898. April 18. President Andrews of Brown University writes, accepting invitation to attend the meeting in Providence, R. I., on the 21st instant.

1898. April 19. Letter written by Harvey Wheeler, chairman of the selectmen of historic Concord, Mass., sending hearty greetings to the participants in the meeting under the auspices of the Society on the 21st instant.

1898. April 20. Hon. John H. Stiness, a justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, sends regrets that he cannot attend the meeting on the 21st instant.

1898. April 21. Ninth meeting of the Society's Council is held at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I. Letter read from Hon. Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.

1898. April 21. In the evening, following this Council meeting, a reception and banquet was given the Council by the Rhode Island members of the Society, at the Narragansett, Providence. Dennis Harvey Sheahan, of Providence, presided.

1898. April 21. The post-prandial exercises at this banquet included a paper by Thomas Hamilton Murray, the secretary-general, on "Matthew Watson, an Irish Settler of Barrington, R. I., 1722." There were addresses by President Andrews of Brown University; Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown; Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Rev. Arthur J. Teeling, Lynn, Mass.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Capt. E. O'Meagher Condon, New York city; James Jeffrey Roche and Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., and other gentlemen.

1898. April 21. Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, New York, admitted to membership.

1898. April 28. James G. Hickey, manager of the United States Hotel, Boston, Mass., becomes a life member of the Society.

1898. May 15. Death of Andrew Athy, Worcester, Mass., a life member.

1898. May 15. Secretary-General Murray addressed a meeting at Bangor, Me., in the interests of the Society. William F. Curran, of Bangor, presided.

1898. May 21. Secretary Murray visits Springfield, Mass., to enlarge the Society's membership, and receives valuable assistance from Edward A. Hall and Dr. Philip Kilroy, both of that city.

1898. June. Secretary Murray this month visited Portsmouth and Dover, N. H.; New Haven, Conn.; New Bedford and Holyoke, Mass. Special courtesies

were shown him at Portsmouth by John Griffin; at Dover, by John A. Hoye; and at New Bedford by Edmund O'Keefe and Rev. James F. Clark.

1898. June 3. Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville, Ky., contributes an article to *The Times* of that city on "Early Irish Settlers in Kentucky."

1898. June 21. Death of John R. Alley, Boston, Mass., a life member of the Society.

1898. June 22. The secretary-general addresses a meeting at Chicopee, Mass., Rev. John J. McCoy, of Chicopee, presiding.

1898. June 25. Death of Joseph H. Fay, M. D., Fall River, Mass., a member of the Society and graduate of the University of Vermont.

1898. June 30. First field day of the Society. Held at Newcastle, N. H., with headquarters at the Hotel Wentworth. The exercises in the evening were presided over by Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H. Bernard Corr, of Boston, Mass., read a paper on "The Ancestors of Gen. John Sullivan." Addresses were delivered by Mayor Tilton, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Dr. William D. Collins, Haverhill, Mass.; John F. Doyle, New York city; James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H.; William J. Kelly, Kittery, Me.; Dr. W. H. A. Lyons, Portsmouth, N. H.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Capt. E. O'Meagher Condon, New York city; James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass.; Charles H. Clary, Hallowell, Me.; John Griffin, Portsmouth, N. H.; James H. McGlinchy, Portland, Me.; Secretary Murray and other gentlemen.

1898. June 30. Charles H. Clary, of Hallowell, Me., who is here mentioned as making an address this evening, is a descendant of "John Clary of Newcastle, province of New Hampshire, who was published to Jane Mahoney of Georgetown, Me., 1750." John settled in Georgetown presumably about the time of his marriage. Four children were born before 1760.

1898. June 30. A communication from President-General Moseley was read at the exercises this evening by the secretary-general. Mr. Moseley called attention to the fact that Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, had consented to name one of the new torpedo boats, soon to be constructed, the *O'Brien*, and to name two of the new torpedo-boat destroyers, respectively, *Barry* and *Macdonough*, these names to perpetuate the fame of three American patriots of Irish blood. The meeting adopted a vote of thanks to Secretary Long.

1898. June 30. Secretary-General Murray, this evening, called attention to the fact that on Sept. 10 would occur the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie when Commodore Perry, the son of an Irish mother, administered such a thorough defeat to the British. It was suggested that the anniversary be duly observed by the Society. Referred to the Council. The secretary-general also suggested that the anniversary of the surrender of the British General, Burgoyne, Oct. 17, and that of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19, be celebrated by a public meeting in Boston or New York. Referred to the Council.

1898. July. During this month Mr. Murray, the secretary-general, visited Lewiston, Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner, Me., in the interests of the Society, being greatly assisted in the three latter places by Thomas J. Lynch, a prominent lawyer of Augusta. Mr. Murray also visited Biddeford, Me., where he addressed a meeting, specially called, and presided over by Cornelius Horigan, of that city. He was also materially assisted by Rev. T. P. Linehan, of Biddeford. Secretary Murray likewise visited, this month, Manchester, N. H., and was introduced to prominent people there by Michael O'Dowd, of Manchester. The object of the secretary-general's visit to these places was to explain the purposes of the organization and to obtain additional members for the latter.

1898. July 1. Capt. John Drum, Tenth United States Infantry, a member of the Society, killed in battle before Santiago de Cuba.

1898. July 25–26. Secretary-General Murray visits Nashua, N. H., and while there addresses a gathering of several gentlemen invited to meet him. Dr. T. A. McCarthy, of Nashua, presides.

1898. August. The Society issued this month a pamphlet entitled: "Irish Schoolmasters in the American Colonies, 1640–1775, with a Continuation of the Subject During and After the War of the Revolution." The authors are Hon. John C. Linehan, the Society's treasurer-general, and Thomas Hamilton Murray, the secretary. An edition of 2,000 copies was printed.

1898. Aug. 4. Secretary Murray addressed a meeting at Rutland, Vt., T. W. Maloney, a leading lawyer of that city, presiding. During his stay in Rutland, Mr. Murray also received valuable assistance from John D. Hanrahan, M. D., of that city.

1898. Aug. 18. Tenth meeting of the Council of the Society. It was held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass. President-General Moseley occupied the chair. A minute was adopted on the death of Capt. John Drum, Tenth United States Infantry. Capt. Drum's son, John D., of Boston, was elected to membership in the Society.

1898. Aug. 25. Death of City Marshal John E. Conner, of Chicopee, Mass., a member of the Society.

1898. Aug. 30, 31; Sept. 1. Secretary Murray visits Waterbury, Conn., and obtains several new members for the Society. He receives courtesies from Dr. J. F. Hayes and other gentlemen of that city.

1898. September. The Society issued this month a pamphlet on "The 'Scotch-Irish' Shibboleth Analyzed and Rejected; with Some Reference to the Present 'Anglo-Saxon' Comedy." The author is Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass. An edition of 1,500 copies was printed.

1898. Sept. 3. Obsequies in Boston, Mass., of Capt. John Drum, Tenth U. S. Infantry, his body having been brought home from Cuba. James Jeffrey Roche, of Boston, represented the Society as a pall bearer. The organization contributed a floral offering.

1898. Sept. 23. Death at Newport, R. I., of Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., a member of the Society.

1898. October. Secretary-General Murray visited this month, among other places, Philadelphia, Pa., and was assisted in his work there by Hugh McCaffrey of that city, a life member of the Society.

1898. Oct. 21. Henry Collins Walsh, a descendant of Gen. Stephen Moylan of the Revolution, becomes a member of the Society.

1898. Nov. 11. James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," Indianapolis, Ind., admitted to membership.

1898. Nov. 14, 15, 16. Secretary-General Murray visits Albany, N. Y., in the interests of the organization.

1898. December. Death of Capt. John M. Tobin at Knoxville, Penn., a member of the Society. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and in the war with Spain had been a quartermaster in the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps.

1898. Dec. 3. Eleventh meeting of the Council. Held in the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, presiding. Committees were appointed to take appropriate action on the death of City Marshal John E. Conner, of Chicopee, Mass., and on that of Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., Newport, R. I.

1899. Jan. 14. Gen. George Bell, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., is admitted to membership.

1899. Jan. 19. Twelfth meeting of the Council of the Society. Held at Sherry's, 44th street and Fifth avenue, New York city. Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, Mass., presided. Among the members of the Council present were Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass.; Francis C. Travers, New York; Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Thomas B. Lawler, New York, and Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.

1899. Jan. 19. Annual meeting of the Society held at Sherry's, New York city, immediately following the meeting of the Council. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York, in the absence of the president-general, presided. Thomas J. Gargan of Boston was chosen president-general of the Society for the ensuing year; Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York, was chosen vice-president-general; Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I., was re-elected secretary-general; Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., was reëlected treasurer-general; Thomas B. Lawler, New York, was reëlected librarian and archivist.

1899. Jan. 19. The annual banquet of the Society was held at Sherry's, New York, immediately after the annual meeting. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York, presided. The attendance numbered about 175 gentlemen, many cities and states being represented. The post-prandial excercises included the reading of four original papers, viz.: By Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York, a paper on "Irish Emigration During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries"; by Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H., a paper on "Some Pre-Revolutionary Irishmen"; by Rev. John J. McCoy, P. R., Chicopee, Mass., a paper on "The Irish Element in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers in the Recent War" (with Spain); by James Jeffrey Roche, Boston, Mass., a paper on the general lines of the Society's work. There were also several addresses.

1899. Jan. 20. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York state, gives a reception to the members of the Society at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, Madison avenue, New York city. He is assisted in receiving by Mrs. Cowles, and the members are presented by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, state vice-president of the Society for New York. Governor Roosevelt delivers an address. Following the reception, lunch is served.

1899. Jan. 20. Subsequent to the reception by Governor Roosevelt, the members are received by Hon. John D. Crimmins, vice-president-general of the Society, at his New York residence, 40 East 68th street.

1899. Feb. 9. Rev. Richard Henebry, Ph. D., professor of Keltic languages and literature, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., admitted to the Society.

1899. Feb. 15. James McGovern, New York city, admitted to life membership.

1899. Feb. 19. John J. Lenehan, New York city, admitted to life membership.

1899. March. A work is issued this month on "The Irish Washingtons at Home and Abroad, Together with some mention of the Ancestry of the American Pater Patriæ." The authors are Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general of the Society, and George Washington, of Dublin, Ireland. The work is dedicated to the Society.

1899. March 9. Myles Tierney, New York city, enrolled as a life member of the organization.

1899. March 16. Communication written by Rev. William L. Ledwith, D. D., librarian of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., asking for information relative to the American-Irish Historical Society. He concludes: "The lines on which your Society and ours are working must often meet."

1899. March 19. Death of Hon. Patrick Walsh, mayor of Augusta, Ga., ex-United States senator, and member of the Society.

1899. March 30. Maj. William H. Donovan of the Ninth Massachusetts is commissioned colonel of the regiment. He was one of the majors of the command in the war with Spain, and participated in the gallant work of the regiment on Cuban soil. Colonel Donovan is one of our members in Lawrence, Mass.

1899. March 31. Death at Boston., Mass., of Col. Patrick T. Hanley, a veteran of the Civil War, and member of the Society.

1899. April 9. Death of Hon. John H. Sullivan, East Boston, Mass., a member of the Society.

1899. April 11. The selectmen and town clerk of Lexington, Mass., express regrets that they will not be able to attend the meeting at Providence, R. I., on the 19th inst. Their letter bears the official seal of the town.

1899. April 13. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of public schools, Chicago, Ill., writes expressing his regret that he cannot attend the meeting on the 19th inst.

1899. April 15. Death of Hon. Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass., a member of the organization.

1899. April 16. Death of William F. Cummings, M. D., Rutland, Vt., a graduate of the University of Vermont, and member of the Society.

1899. April 19. The thirteenth meeting of the Society's Council is held in the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., on this, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington (1775). Thomas J. Gargan, president-general of the Society, occupies the chair. Stephen J. Richardson, New York city, is introduced, and explains the plan and scope of a projected "Encyclopædia Hibernica." The Council approves the work. It is voted that the annual field day of the Society, this year, be held at Elizabeth, N. J., on the occasion of the launching of the U. S. torpedo-boat *O'Brien.*

1899. April 19. Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city, vice-president-general of the Society, at this meeting of the Council personally subscribes five hundred dollars for the general purposes of the organization. This is the largest individual gift the Society has thus far received.

1899. April 19. Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 18th U. S. Infantry, is admitted to membership. Lieutenant Crimmins is at this date with his regiment in the Philippines. He is a son of Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city.

1899. April 19. Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., and Stephen J. Geoghegan, New York city, request to be recorded as life members.

1899. April 19. Following the meeting of the Council the members thereof are received and banqueted at the Narragansett, in Providence, by the Rhode Island members of the Society. M. J. Harson, of Providence, presides. Addresses are made by President-General Gargan, Vice-President-General Crimmins, Treasurer-General Linehan; Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass.; Rev. S. Banks Nelson (Presbyterian), Woonsocket, R. I.; Rev. Frank L. Phalen (Unitarian), Concord, N. H.; Capt. E. O'Meagher Condon, New York city, and Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.

1899. April 20. Miss Annetta O'Brien Walker, Portland, Me., writes to President-General Gargan, with reference to the forthcoming launching of the torpedo-boat *O'Brien.* She is a great-grandaughter of Capt. O'Brien, brother to the patriot in whose honor the boat is named. Miss Walker desires to be present at the launching.

1899. April 29. Death of Joseph J. Kelley, East Cambridge, Mass., a member of the Society.

1899. May 8. William Gorman, Philadelphia, Pa., enrolled as a life member.

1899. May 17. Order issued by the war department to Major William Quinton, 14th U. S. Infantry, a member of the Society, to proceed from Boston to San Francisco, and thence to Manila, for service in the Philippines.

1899. May 19. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York city, subscribes one hundred dollars for the publication fund of the Society.

1899. May 27. Lewis Nixon, builder of the U. S. torpedo-boat *O'Brien*, writes from the Crescent shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., that: "The uncertainty as to the delivery of certain forgings, making in Pennsylvania for the *O'Brien*, renders it impossible, at this time, for me to give you even an approximate

date for the launching. I am endeavoring to get some information in this matter, and just as soon as I receive it I shall communicate with you." Mr. Nixon states that he takes pride in the fact that he is "building the *O'Brien*, which is a name honorably and valorously associated with the early history of our navy."

1899. May 30. Secretary-General Murray attends a preliminary meeting held in Boston, Mass., to form a Franco-American Historical Society, and makes an address expressing good wishes on behalf of the American-Irish Historical body.

1899. July. Announcement is made that a member of the Society, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Philadelphia, Pa., has written a novel entitled, "For the Freedom of the Sea," the same being a romance of the War of 1812.

1899. July 22. Death of William Slattery, a member of the Society; associate justice of the police court, Holyoke, Mass.; graduate of Harvard University.

1899. Aug. 2. Rev. Frank L. Phalen, of the Society, is commissioned chaplain of the Second Regiment of Infantry (Massachusetts).

1899. Aug. 6. Death of Rev. George W. Pepper, D. D., Cleveland, O., vice-president of the Society for that state.

1899. Aug. 18. The librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., requests for the institution copies of the reports and other publications of the Society. He says: "We are very anxious to obtain these, and will gladly pay all transportation."

1899. Aug. 20. Death of Rev. Denis Scannell, rector of St. Anne's church, Worcester, Mass., a member of the Society.

1899. Aug. 29. Fourteenth meeting of the Council. Place: Aquidneck House, Newport, R. I. Hon. John C. Linehan, of Concord, N. H., presides. This is the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, 1778, in which the American forces were commanded by Gen. John Sullivan.

1899. Aug. 29. Suggestion made at this Council meeting, and favorably considered, that the Society erect a bronze tablet to the memory of soldiers of Irish birth or lineage who were at the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775, fighting in behalf of American liberty. A committe is appointed to further consider the matter.

1899. Aug. 29. This evening, subsequent to the Council meeting, dinner was partaken of at the Aquidneck by some 25 gentlemen including members of the Society and prominent citizens of Newport who had been invited to be present. The post-prandial exercises were presided over by Hon. Charles E. Gorman of Providence, R. I. Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, mayor of Newport, R. I., delivered an address of welcome, as a member of the Society and as mayor of the city. The paper of the evening was by Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general of the Society, on "The Battle of Rhode Island, 1778." Addresses were made by Hon. John C. Linehan, treasurer-general of the Society; by Rev. L. J. Deady of Newport, R. I.; by Dennis H. Tierney of Waterbury, Conn.; by P. J. McCarthy of Providence, R. I., and by J. Stacy Brown, city solicitor of Newport. An original letter written by Gen. John Sullivan in 1778, was read and exhibited.

1899. Sept. 9. In answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Society, the United States navy department replies, giving information as to the percentage of completion attained by the torpedo boats *Blakeley* and *O'Brien* and the torpedo boat destroyers *Barry* and *Macdonough*.

1899. Oct. 2. J. F. Hayes, M. D., the Society's state vice-president for Connecticut, is reëlected to the Waterbury, Conn., board of education.

1899. October. Reitz, secretary of state for the Transvaal, announces the appointment of Gen. James R. O'Beirne, New York city, as commissioner extraordinary to represent the Transvaal's interests in

the United States. General O'Beirne is our Society's state vice-president for New York.

1899. Oct. 7. Fifteenth meeting of the Council of the Society is held in Boston, Mass. President-General Gargan occupies the chair. There are also present Messrs. Linehan, Smith, Murray, and Roche. It is voted to invite Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht *Shamrock*, to be a guest of the Society on such date as may suit his convenience. A letter is received from Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York city, proposing Hon. Thomas H. Carter, United States senator from Montana, and Thomas J. Cummins, of New York city, for membership in the Society. Both gentlemen are admitted.

1899. Oct. 11. Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht *Shamrock*, challenger for the America's cup, writes to Secretary-General Murray, cordially acknowledging the invitation to be a guest of the Society. Sir Thomas' letter is dated "Steam Yacht *Erin*, Sandy Hook." He says: "Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to avail myself of their [the members'] hospitality but under the present uncertain conditions of weather it is doubtful when the contest will be finished, which renders it impossible for me, meantime, to make any arrangements of the nature you are good enough to suggest."

1899. Oct. 12. Letter received stating that James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H., has recently been appointed by the governor and council of New Hampshire to be a member of the board of state library commissioners. Mr. Brennan is our Society's vice-president for New Hampshire.

1899. Nov. 7. Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, of the Society, is elected mayor of Newport, R. I., for the sixth consecutive time.

1899. Nov. 15. Reception and banquet at the Bellevue, Beacon street, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Society. President-General Gargan presided. Among the guests was William Ludwig, the Irish

baritone. The paper of the evening was by Michael E. Hennessy of the Boston *Daily Globe*, his topic being, "Men of Irish Blood Who Have Attained Distinction in American Journalism."

1889. Nov. 17. Letter received from Col. James Armstrong, Charleston, S. C. Colonel Armstrong is an editor on the Charleston *News and Courier;* harbor master of the port. He served on the staff of Governor Wade Hampton, and is of Irish parentage.

1899. Nov. 20. Hon. Patrick A. Collins, a member of the Society, is nominated for mayor of Boston, Mass., by the Democratic convention. He is an ex-member of congress and ex-United States consul-general to London, England.

1899. Nov. 20. President-General Gargan delivered an address before the Charitable Irish Society in Boston, Mass., this evening. His subject was, "Naval Heroes of the Revolutionary War." In the course of his address he paid a tribute to the patriotic O'Briens of Machias, Me., who bravely figured in that struggle.

1899. Nov. 21. Letter received from Henry E. Reed, Portland, Ore., state vice-president of the Society for Oregon. He regrets that he has not been able to give more attention to the Society, but his duties for the past two years having taken him up and down the Pacific coast from Alaska to the Mexican boundary, he has been pressed for time. However, he has interested a number of Oregon people in the Society, and requests to be supplied with membership application blanks.

1899. Nov. 26. Dr. Stephen J. Maher, of New Haven, Conn., a member of the Society, presided at a public reception in the Hyperion, that city, to Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, and Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P. Col. John G. Healy, another member of the Society, opened the exercises.

1899. Nov. 27. An official declaration in behalf of the Society is issued in Boston to-night, endorsing the project to bring the remains of John Paul Jones back to this country from France, where he died in 1799.

1899. Nov. 28. The *News and Courier*, Charleston, S. C., contains an editorial to-day, speaking highly of the Society and its work.

1899. Nov. 29. Death of Edmund Phelan, a member of the Society, at his home, 32 Adams street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

1899. Dec. 2. Col. James Gadsden Holmes, Charleston, S. C., presents the Society a copy of the "History of the Calhoun Monument" in that city. This monument was erected in honor of Hon. John C. Calhoun, whose father was an Irishman by birth, and was dedicated April 26, 1887.

1899. Dec. 7. Henry Stoddard Ruggles, of Wakefield, Mass., calls the Society's attention to a work recently published by the Massachusetts chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is entitled, "Honor Roll of Massachusetts Patriots, Heretofore Unknown; being a List of Men and Women who Loaned Money to the Federal Government, 1777–1779." Among the names in this list are Daniel McCarthy, Dennis Tracy, Patrick Wade, and Daniel Ryan.

1899. Dec. 12. Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, of the Society, is re-elected mayor of Lowell, Mass.

1899. Dec. 13. Thomas Carroll of Peabody, Mass., a member of the Society, delivers an historical address at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of St. John's Catholic parish in Peabody.

1899. Dec. 19. Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass., a member of the Society, delivers an historical lecture on "The Colonial Irish" before the St. Peter's Catholic Association, Cambridge, Mass.

1899. Dec. 30. The *Boston Pilot* of this date contains an article from Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass., of the Society, on "The Irish Brigade of Rochambeau's Army," giving an account of its services in behalf of American independence.

For continuation of this chronology, through the year 1900, see pages 8 to 18 of the present volume.

NECROLOGY OF THE SOCIETY.

The following members of the Society died during the year 1900:

Hon. Andrew J. White.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1845; was appointed police justice, New York city, in 1881, by Mayor Grace; resigned in 1893 to accept the appointment of dock commissioner from Mayor Gilroy; was a member of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; admitted to the Society Jan. 19, 1899; died Jan. 23, 1900, in New York city.

Hon. William F. Reddy.

Born in Waterford, Ireland; was educated in private schools in Ireland and England, and graduated at St. John's University, Waterford. He came directly from Ireland to Richmond, Va., and prepared himself there and at the University of Virginia for the practice of law. Attained distinction at the bar; was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1895 and 1897; was placed on important committees, including Courts of Justice, Counties, Cities and Towns, and Officers and Offices at the Capitol; was at one time a member of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues; died in Richmond, Jan. 24, 1900, aged thirty-six years.

Rev. Michael Gilligan.

Born in Sligo, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1845; came to America with his parents in 1847. The family settled in Salem, Mass. Michael, the subject of this sketch, attended school there, subsequently entering St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, being ordained to the Catholic priesthood at the latter institution. In November, 1886, he assumed charge of St. Joseph's church, Medford, Mass., and continued as rector until his death. He died Feb. 18, 1900, at Norfolk, Va.

Eugene T. McCarthy.

Born in Peabody, Mass., Dec. 4, 1859; was graduated A. B. from Bowdoin College, 1882; admitted to the Massachusetts bar, 1884; formed a partnership with Henry H. Hurlburt, a prominent lawyer, at Lynn, Mass., 1892; enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; died in Lynn, May 26, 1900.

William H. O'Hearn, M. D.

Born in Lawrence, Mass., about thirty years ago; was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1891; was also an alumnus of Bellevue Hospital Medical College; died in his native city June 4, 1900.

Daniel B. Kelley.

Born in Newburyport, Mass.; was graduated from Niagara College and the Yale Law School; opened a law office in Haverhill, Mass., and acquired an extensive practice; died in Haverhill, June 10, 1900.

Michael Cavanagh.

Born in County Waterford, Ireland, about seventy-three years ago. He was merging into manhood when the Irish rebellion of '48 broke out, and was actively engaged in that struggle; after the collapse, he made his escape to the United States, where he soon after joined John O'Mahoney, the celebrated Fenian leader; became O'Mahoney's private secretary and trusted adviser. He assisted in raising the Phœnix regiment and was also an energetic assistant to Gen. Michael Corcoran in recruiting the Corcoran Irish Legion at Camp Scott, S. I., in 1862. At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Cavanagh enlisted in the general service of the United States, and was employed at the war department. From the general military service he was transferred to the civil service, where he remained until the time of his death, a period of many years. He was on the pension rolls of the United States army, up to his death, for disabilities received while in the military service. He was the author of "Memoirs of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher" and "Sketches of Waterford Celebrities," and wrote many articles for the press. He died in Washington, D. C., June 21, 1900.

Hon. John J. Hayes.

Born in Killarney, Ireland, in 1843; was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, and then entered the service of the Bank of Ireland; came to the United States about 1863–'64, and engaged in the importing and commission business; was a member of the school board, Boston, Mass., from 1875 to 1880, and was a state senator of Massachusetts, 1885 and 1886. Two or three of his sons have been students of Harvard. He died in Boston, July 1, 1900.

William H. Quinn.

Came to this country, an orphan, when but nine years of age; went to Hallowell, Me., when twenty-three years old, locating permanently there in 1877; became prominent in business life; served on the Hallowell board of aldermen. "Whatever word he gave was the equal of a bond doubly secured." He died in Hallowell, July 11, 1900, aged fifty years.

Rev. Thomas W. Broderick.

Born in Willimantic, Conn., May 1, 1850; was educated at Terrebonne College, Canada, finishing his studies in Belgium; was rector of St. Peter's Catholic church, Hartford, Conn., for sixteen years, until his death in that city, Aug. 12, 1900.

Rev. Michael O'Brien.

Born in Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, May 1, 1825; completed his classical studies at Killaloe, and took his theological course at All Hallows College, Dublin; came to New York in 1848; affiliated with the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., and was ordained to the priesthood in 1849; was made pastor of St. Patrick's church, Rochester, N. Y., in 1854; in 1859 was made one of the vicars general of the Buffalo diocese. At the time of his death, Aug. 28, 1900, while on a visit to Ireland, he was rector of St. Patrick's church, Lowell, Mass., and had been for several years.

John B. Wright.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., February, 1854; began his career as a newspaper man by gathering information for the *Charlestown Advertiser*. Later, he was in the offices of the *Boston News* and the *Woonsocket* (R. I.) *Patriot*. In 1876 he joined the reportorial staff of the *Boston Herald*, and for more than a decade faithfully and brilliantly served that paper. Mr. Wright was one of the most expert reporters of current events ever known in the state; became private secretary to Gov. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts. In 1889 be became editor and part owner of the *Gazette*, a daily paper of Haverhill, Mass., which position he held up to the time of his death. He passed away in Haverhill, Oct. 17, 1900.

Michael W. Kelliher, M. D.

Born in Palmer, Mass., Feb. 20, 1864; studied for two years at the University of Vermont; was graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1886; took a post-graduate course, and then located in Pawtucket, R. I.; was appointed medical examiner for Pawtucket and Lincoln, R. I., by Governor Davis in 1890, for a term of six years; was elected to the Pawtucket school board for three years; was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; died in Pawtucket, Oct. 31, 1900.

Very Rev. John E. Barry, V. G.

Born in Eastport, Me., August, 1836; educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and the Grand Seminary, Montreal; ordained to the Catholic priesthood at Portland, Me., in 1864, by Bishop Bacon; was made pastor of the Catholics of Concord, N. H., in 1865. Under his direction

St. John's church, that city, was built, he remaining rector of the same until his death. He visited Europe in 1874, and was a personal attendant of Bishop Bacon of Maine on the return voyage of that dignitary, who died in New York soon after he reached this country. From Bishop Bacon's death, Nov. 5, 1874, until June, 1875, Father Barry administered the affairs of the diocese of Portland until Bishop Healey was appointed. Father Barry was for a number of years a member of the school board of Concord; was three times appointed a trustee of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, and bore a prominent part in the advancement of the interests of the New Hampshire Historical Society. At the time of his death he was vicar-general of the diocese of Manchester, N. H. He was accidentally killed by a cable car while crossing Broadway, New York city, Nov. 14, 1900.

Hon. James D. Brady.

Born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1843; resided there until 1859, when he removed to New York; entered the Union army in July, 1861, as a private; commanded Company B of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the famous charge of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. Subsequently, he was promoted to the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel. After the war he returned to Virginia, and for more than a quarter of a century took a leading part in public affairs. For ten years he was the secretary and chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was a delegate from Virginia to many of the National Republican Conventions. He was representative in the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fourth Virginia District. Later, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Second Virginia District. He died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 30, 1900.

James W. O'Brien.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1845; attended Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and Boston University, at which latter institution he studied law; became a member of the Charlestown city council, and of the board of public library trustees; was nominated by Gov. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, in 1883, to be judge of the Charlestown district court, but owing to the political complexion of the Governor's council, the nomination was not confirmed; an able lawyer and valued citizen; died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1900.

Members of the Society who have died in other years:

Alley, John R., Boston, Mass., died in 1898.
Athy, Andrew, Worcester, Mass., died in 1898.
Cochrane, Gen. John, New York City, died in 1897.

Conner, John E., Chicopee, Mass., died in 1898.
Coveney, Col. J. W., Cambridge, Mass., died in 1897.
Cummings, Dr. William F., Rutland, Vt., died in 1899.
Donovan, Dr. Henry V., Lawrence, Mass., died in 1897.
Drum, Capt. John, killled in action in Cuba, 1898.
Fay, Dr. Joseph H., Fall River, Mass., died in 1898.
Gafney, Charles B., Rochester, N. H., died in 1898.
Galvin, Hon. Owen A., Boston, Mass., died in 1897.
Grace, Rev. Philip, Newport, R. I., died in 1898.
Hanley, Col. Patrick T., Boston, Mass., died in 1899.
Kelley, Joseph J., Cambridge, Mass., died in 1899.
Meade, Rear Admiral R. W., Philadelphia, Pa., died in 1897.
Pepper, Rev. George W., Cleveland, O., died in 1899.
Phelan, Edmund, Boston, Mass., died in 1899.
Scannell, Rev. Denis, Worcester, Mass., died in 1899.
Slattery, William, Holyoke, Mass., died in 1899.
Smith, Laurence J., Lowell, Mass., died in 1897.
Sullivan, Hon. John H., Boston, Mass., died in 1899.
Thayer, Hon. Eli, Worcester, Mass., died in 1899.
Tobin, Capt. John M., Boston, Mass., died in 1898.
Walsh, Hon. Patrick, Augusta, Ga., died in 1899.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL,

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.[1]

[For officers of the Society see pages 5, 6, 7.]

Ackland, Thomas J., editorial department, *The Pilot*, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Ahern, John, 5 Highland Street, Concord, N. H.

Ahern, John J., East Cambridge, Mass.

Ahern, William J., 64 Franklin Street, Concord, N. H.; has served as a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire.

Armstrong, Col. James, Charleston, S. C.

Aylward, James F., 347 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Banigan, Hon. James E., Pawtucket, R. I., a State Senator.

Bannin, Michael E., 893 Lafayette Ave., New York City.

Barrett, David L., Englewood, N. J.

Barrett, Frank B., 46 East 20th Street, New York City.

Barrett, Thomas, 10 West 90th Street, New York City.

Barrett, Dr. Thomas J., 41 Wellington Street, Worcester, Mass.; member State Board of Dental Registration.

Barry, Hon. P. T., 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.; has been a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Bell, Gen. George, Washington, D. C.

Bennett, Joseph M. (M. D.), 186 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.; a brother of Secretary of State Bennett of Rhode Island.

Betts, Rev. George C., Rector St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Goshen, N. Y.

Birmingham, Robert M. (M. D.), Lawrence, Mass.

Black, Thomas, Berkley, Virginia.

Bodfish, Rev. Joshua P., Rector St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Canton, Mass.

Boland, Michael J., Biddeford, Me.

Bolton, Rev. J. Gray (D. D.) (Presbyterian), 1906 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boyle, Hon. Patrick J., six terms Mayor of Newport, R. I.

[1] This membership roll is brought down to March, 1901.

Boyle, Thomas H., Lowell, Mass.
Bradley, Richard E., 122 Monument Street, Portland, Me.
Brady, Rev. Cyrus Townsend, Protestant Episcopal Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, 6347 Woodbine Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brady, Patrick, 445 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
Brandon, Edward J., City Clerk, Cambridge, Mass.
Bree, Hon. James P., 820 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.; member of the Connecticut Legislature.
Breen, Hon. John, Lawrence, Mass.; served three terms as Mayor of Lawrence.
Brennan, Hon. James F., State Library Commissioner, Peterborough, N. H.
Brennan, Michael, 2 West 75th Street, New York City; proprietor of the Hotel San Remo, 74th and 75th Streets and Central Park West.
Brennan, Thomas S., 353 West 56th Street, New York City.
Breslin, T. J., Fries-Breslin Co., Camden, N. J.
Broderick, James A., Opera Block, Manchester, N. H.
Broe, James A., 478 Congress Street, Portland, Me.
Brogan, Rev. Farrah A., St. Vincent's Church, South Boston, Mass.
Brophy, John P. (Ph. D., LL. D.), 321 West 137th Street, New York City.
Brosnahan, Rev. Timothy, Rector St. Mary's Church, Waltham, Mass.
Bryson, John, 677 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
Buckley, Dennis T., 19 Bacon Street, Biddeford, Me.
Burke, Edmund, 377 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
Burke, J. E., Superintendent of Public Schools, Lawrence, Mass.
Burke, Robert E., recently City Solicitor, Newburyport, Mass.
Burke, Tobias A., *Argus* office, Portland, Me.
Burke, William J., 119 Webster Street, East Boston, Mass.
Butler, Rev. Ellery C., Quincy, Mass.
Butler, Rev. Francis J., Brighton (Boston), Mass.
Butler, Rev. Thomas F., Lewiston, Me.
Butler, Hon. Matthew C., ex-U. S. Senator, Edgefield, S. C.
Buttimer, Thomas H., attorney-at-law, 27 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.
Byrne, John, 45 Wall Street, New York City.
Byrne, Michael J., 147 Cook Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Byrne, Very Rev. William (V. G., D. D.), 6 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
Cahill, John H., 15 Dey Street, New York City.
Cahill, M. J., dry-goods merchant, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Callaghan, Lawrence, manufacturer, 95 Locke Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Callahan, John A., School Principal, 79 Lincoln Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Callanan, E. J., of Marlier, Callanan & Co., 172 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Calnin, James, 101-107 Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
Campbell, James P., lawyer, 20 West 70th Street, New York City.
Cannon, James N., 240 Hamilton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Cannon, Thomas H., 1235 Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Cantwell, John J., Brookline, Mass.
Canty, T. W., Chicopee, Mass.
Carey, Jeremiah J., office the *Sunday Star*, Lawrence, Mass.
Carmichael, James H., Lowell, Mass.
Carmody, John R., 1220 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Carney, Michael, of M. Carney & Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Carter, Hon. Thomas H., recently U. S. Senator, Helena, Mont.
Carroll, Edward, Cashier Leavenworth National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Carroll, Hon. Hugh J., Pawtucket, R. I., ex-Member of the Rhode Island General Assembly; ex-Mayor of Pawtucket.
Carroll, James B., lawyer, 50 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.
Carroll, Thomas, director of the Public Library, Peabody, Mass.
Casey, Martin, Fort Worth, Texas.
Casey, Stephen J., lawyer, Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.
Casey, William J., Palm Street, Bangor, Me.
Cashman, John, 30 Church Street, Manchester, N. H.
Casman, John P., 34 Howard Street, Springfield, Mass.
Cassidy, Patrick (M. D.), Norwich, Conn.
Cassidy, Patrick J. (M. D.), New London, Conn.
Cavanaugh, John B., 924 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
Cavanaugh, Thomas Jeffrey, 54 Stark Corporation, Manchester, N. H.
Chittick, Rev. J. J., Hyde Park, Mass.
Clancy, Lawrence, Oswego, N. Y.
Clare, William F., 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
Clark, Joseph H., Lowell, Mass.
Clark, Rev. James F., New Bedford, Mass.
Clarke, Rev. Michael, Rector Church of the Sacred Heart, East Boston, Mass.
Clary, Charles H., Hallowell, Me.
Clifford, James, El Paso, Texas.
Clune, John H., Springfield, Mass.
Coakley, Daniel H., 77 Arlington Street, Brighton (Boston), Mass.; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1892–'94.
Coffey, John J., Neponset, Mass.
Coffey, Rev. Michael J., East Cambridge, Mass.
Cogan, D. S., 320 Congress Street, Portland, Me.
Coghlan, Rev. Gerald P., Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cohalan, Daniel F., lawyer, 271 Broadway, New York City.
Coleman, Bernard F., 38 East 69th Street, New York City.
Coleman, Cornelius F., 162–164 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
Coleman, James S., 38 East 69th Street, New York City.
Collins, Rev. Charles W., the Cathedral, Portland, Me.
Collins, James M., 6 Sexton Avenue, South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Collins, Hon. John S., Gilsum, N. H.

Collins, Hon. Patrick A., ex-Member of Congress; late United States Consul-General to London, England; Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Collins, Stephen J., 212 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Collins, Timothy J., *Daily Advertiser*, Quincy, Mass.

Collins, William D. (M. D.), 170 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Collison, Harvey N., member Massachusetts Legislature, 1887–'88; has also served on Boston School Board: 5 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Conaty, Bernard, 30 Cypress Street, Providence, R. I.

Conaty, Rev. B. S., 340 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

Conaty, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. (D. D.), Rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Concannon, John S., 19 Crystal Cove Avenue, Winthrop, Mass., or City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Condon, Edward O'Meagher, 98 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Coney, Patrick H., attorney-at-law, Topeka, Kansas.

Conley, Henry, 7 Winthrop Street, Portland, Me.

Conley, John E., 87 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.; ex-Clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

Conlin, Rev. John F., Webster, Mass.

Conlin, Michael, 59 South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

Conlon, Michael, 15 Pool Street, Biddeford, Me.

Connellan, James A., 98 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Conners, Edward, 31 Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.; has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, and of the Police Examining Board.

Connery, William P., Pleasant Street, Lynn, Mass.

Connolly, James, Coronado, Cal.

Connolly, Michael J., Trustee of the Public Library, Waltham, Mass.

Connolly, Rev. Arthur T., Rector Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Center and Creighton Streets, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Connolly, Richard, 132 Boston Street, Salem, Mass.

Connor, J. F., of Connor & Tracy, Peabody, Mass.

Connor, John J., *Sunday Register* office, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Connor, John W., 93 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

Connor, Michael, 509 Beech Street, Manchester, N. H.

Conroy, Philip F., Newport Gaslight Co., Newport, R. I.

Conway, James L., 113 Worth Street, New York City.

Cooke, Rev. Michael J. (life member), Fall River, Mass.

Corbett, Peter B., Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Corcoran, C. J., City Clerk, Lawrence, Mass.

Corcoran, John H., 587 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Corcoran, Hon. John W., recently a Judge of the Superior Court, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Corr, Bernard, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, Mass.

Corrigan, J. P. (M. D.), Benedict House, Pawtucket, R. I.

Costello, A. E., 4 East 119th Street, New York City.

Costello, John H., 40 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.

Coughlin, J. A., Manager, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Coughlin, John, 177 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Cox, Michael F. (M. D., M. R. I. A.), 45 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland.

Cox, Michael H., 54 Commerce Street, Boston, Mass.

Coyle, Rev. James, Taunton, Mass.

Crane, John, 307 West 103d Street, New York City; member of the military order of the Loyal Legion; vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Cranitch, William, New York City.

Crimmins, Hon. John D. (life member), 40 East 68th Street, New York City.

Crimmins, Lieut. Martin L. (U. S. A.), care of Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City, or War Department, Washington, D. C.

Cronin, Capt. William, Rutland, Vt.

Croston, Dr. J. F., Emerson Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Crowell, Hon. Henry G., South Yarmouth, Mass.; a descendant of David O'Killia (O'Kelly), who settled on Cape Cod as early as 1657.

Crowley, Bartholomew, manufacturer, Haverhill, Mass.

Crowley, Hon. Jeremiah, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.

Crowley, John F., Standard Clothing Co., Bangor, Me.

Cuffe, Rev. John P., Quincy, Mass.

Cullen, Rev. John S., Watertown, Mass.

Cummins, Rev. John F., Roslindale, Mass.

Cummins, Thomas J., 65 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cummings, Matthew J., Overseer of the Poor, Providence, R. I.

Cunningham, Christopher D., 178 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Cunningham, Francis W., 167 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Cunningham, James, 277 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Cunningham, John E., Gardiner, Me.

Curran, Bartley J., 72 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Curran, James, President the James Curran Manufacturing Co., 512–514 West 36th Street, New York City.

Curran, Maurice J., of the Curran & Joyce Co., Lawrence, Mass.

Curran, William F., 38 Fern Street, Bangor, Me.; has served several terms on the Board of Aldermen.

Curry, Capt. P. S., 1 Box Place, Lynn, Mass.

Curtin, Jeremiah, Bristol, Vt.; author of "Hero Tales of Ireland," "Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland," "Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars," translator of works of Henry Sienkiewicz.

Cusack, Peter, 38 Washington Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Cushnahan, Rev. P. M., Rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Ogden City, Utah.

Dailey, Peter, real estate, etc., 209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Daly, Hon. Joseph F., New York City; recently Justice of the Supreme Court.

Daly, John, South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass

Daly, Rev. Patrick J., Rector Church of St. Francis de Sales, Vernon Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Danaher, Hon. Franklin M., Albany, N. Y.; member State Board of Law Examiners.

Danahy, Rev. J. T., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

Danvers, Robert E., 17 West 65th Street, New York City.

Dasey, Charles V., 7 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Davidson, John A., 246 West 45th Street, New York City.

Davis, Charles E., 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Davis, Dr. F. L., 253 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.

Davis, Hon. Robert T., Fall River, Mass.; ex-Mayor; ex-Member of Congress.

Davis, John J., 145 Clinton Street, Greenville, Pa.

DeCourcy, Charles A., of DeCourcy & Coulson, lawyers, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Deeves, Richard, Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway, New York City.

Delehanty, Dr. W. J., Trumbull Square, Worcester, Mass.

Delehanty, Hon. F. B., Judges' Chambers, Court House, City Hall Park, New York City.

Dempsey, George C., Lowell, Mass.

Dempsey, Henry L., Stillwater, R. I.; recently Postmaster; member Smithfield Town Council.

Dempsey, Patrick, Market Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dempsey, William P., Pawtucket, R. I.

Dennison, Joseph A., of law firm, Coakley & Dennison, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

Desmond, J. J., 565 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

Desmond, Jeremiah J., Norwich, Conn.

Desmond, John F., civil engineer, 83 Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Devine, P. A., 100 Central Street, Manchester, N. H.

Devlin, James H., 27 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Mass.

Dignam, M. A. (D. D. S.), 295 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Dillon, Capt. Moses, El Paso, Texas.

Dillon, Thomas J. (M. D.), 121 Vernon Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Dixon, Richard, Equitable Life, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Doherty, James L., 131 Bowdoin Street, Springfield, Mass.

Doherty, Philip J., 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; lawyer; has served several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature; in 1886 was nominee for Speaker of the House.

Donahoe, D. J., of Donahoe Brothers, manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.

Donahoe, Dr. Florence, 1134 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Donahoe, Col. John P., Wilmington, Del.; National Commander, Union Veteran Legion; a member of the recent Constitutional Convention of the state.

Donahoe, Patrick, *The Pilot*, Boston, Mass.

Donahue, Dan A., Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Donahue, Hugh (M. D.), 200 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Donahue, John J., Keene, N. H.

Donigan, Bernard E., 322 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; formerly Postmaster at Orono, Me.

Donnellan, Col. John W., banker, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Donnelly, B. J., of Shea & Donnelly, Lynn, Mass.

Donnelly, Hugh J., 100 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

Donoghoe, Dr. D. F., 240 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass.; member School Board.

Donovan, Daniel, 21 High Rock Street, Lynn, Mass.; an authority on heraldry, armorial bearings, etc., particularly as the same relate to Ireland.

Donovan, Daniel A., of D. A. Donovan & Co., manufacturers, 47–51 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Donovan, D. D., 202 Power Street, Providence, R. I.

Donovan, Col. Henry F., Chicago, Ill.; late Inspector-General Illinois National Guard; served five terms as President of the County Board of Education; proprietor of the *Chicago Eagle*.

Donovan, Dr. James A., Lewiston, Me.

Donovan, Joseph, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

Donovan, M. F., of D. A. Donovan & Co., 47–51 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Donovan, Michael R. (M. D.), 128 South Common Street, Lynn, Mass.

Donovan, Timothy, of D. A. Donovan & Co., 47-51 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Donovan, Col. William H., Lawrence, Mass.

Doogue, Luke J., East Cottage Street, Dorchester (Boston), Mass.

Doogue, William, Superintendent of public grounds, Boston, Mass.

Doogue, William J., 154 East Cottage Street, Dorchester (Boston), Mass.

Doolittle, James G., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Doran, Patrick L., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dore, John P., 40 Howland Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Dowd, Frederick C., Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Dowd, James J., Holyoke, Mass.

Dowd, Michael, Tacoma, Wash.
Dowd, Michael J., 31–39 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.
Dowd, Peter A., 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Dowling, M. J., Renville, Minn.
Dowling, Rev. Austin, Providence, R. I.
Downey, Dr. Charles J., Springfield, Mass.
Downey, Daniel, 50 Piedmont Street, Worcester, Mass.
Doyle, Alfred L., 14 West 87th Street, New York City.
Doyle, James, 50 Front Street, New York City.
Doyle, John F. (life member), 14 West 87th Street, New York City.
Doyle, Col. John F., Jr., 14 West 87th Street, New York City.
Doyle, John M., 14 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Driscoll, Hon. C. T., Mayor of New Haven, Conn.
Driscoll, Florence F., 56 Adams Street, Portland, Me.
Drummond, Michael J., 148 West 76th Street, New York City.
Duff, Dr. John, 5 Dexter Row, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.
Duff, John, 35 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Duffy, Arthur E., 39 Ash Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Duggan, John T. (M. D.), Worcester, Mass.
Dunn, Edward P., 12 Lincoln Street, Augusta, Me.
Dunn, Hon. Robert C., State Auditor, Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minn.; publisher, Princeton, Minn., *Union*.
Dunne, F. L., 328 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Dunnigan, D. G., publisher, New Bedford, Mass.
Durac, Patrick H., Barstow, Ward County, Texas.
Dyer, Dr. William H., Dover, N. H.
Early, James, Deputy Sheriff, Worcester, Mass.
Egan, James T., of the law firm, Gorman & Egan, Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.
Egan, Maurice F. (LL. D.), Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Egan, Rev. M. H., Rector Church of the Sacred Heart, Lebanon, N. H.
Ellard, George W., 180 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.
Elston, A. A., Preston Street, Somerville, Mass.
Emmet, Dr. J. Duncan, 91 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Emmet, Robert, 54 West 53d Street, New York City.
Emmet, Dr. Thomas Addis, 89 Madison Avenue, New York City; grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot.
English, Hon. Thomas Dunn (LL. D.), 57 State Street, Newark, N. J.; ex-Member of Congress.
Esler, Frederic B., Union Surety Co., Dun Building, 290 Broadway, New York City.
Fallon, Hon. Joseph D., 789 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Fallon, Hon. Joseph P., 170 East 121st Street, New York City.
Fallon, Michael F. (M. D.), 9 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.

Farrell, Edward D., 329 West 50th Street, New York City.
Farrell, Henry W. (M. D.), 1913 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
Farrell, John F., 45 Lake Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Farrell, John P., 230 Grove Street, New Haven, Conn.
Farrell, Joseph A., 598 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Farrell, William, Carnation Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Farrelly, Frank T., 424 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Farrelly, Patrick, American News Co., New York City.
Farrelly, Stephen, American News Co., New York City.
Fay, Martin, 55 Bainbridge Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Feehan, Rev. Daniel F., Fitchburg, Mass.
Feeley, William J., treasurer of The W. J. Feeley Co., silversmiths and manufacturing jewelers, 185 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.
Feenan, Bernard, 85 Harbor Street, Salem, Mass.
Ferguson, Hugh, 21 George Street, Charleston, S. C.
Field, Hon. John H., 27 High Street, Nashua, N. H.
Finerty, Hon. John F., 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; Editor of *The Citizen*; ex-Member of Congress.
Finn, Rev. Thomas J., East Portchester, Conn.
Finnigan, James C., 139 Broad Street, Bangor, Me.
Finnigan, Patrick J. (M. D.), 361 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Finnigan, Thomas J., 121 Somerset Street, Bangor, Me.; member of the Park Commission.
Fitzgerald, David E., 179 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.
Fitzgerald, Rev. E. J., Clinton, Mass.
Fitzgerald, Edmund P., 88 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Fitzgerald, Patrick J., 44 Nichols Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Fitzgerald, William T., High Street, Nashua, N. H.
Fitzmaurice, Charles R., Rossland, British Columbia.
Fitzpatrick, Daniel E., Waterbury, Conn.
Fitzpatrick, Edward, editorial department of *The Times*, Louisville, Ky.
Fitzpatrick, J. M., 120 West 59th Street, New York City.
Fitzpatrick, John B., 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; was for several years an officer of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas B., of the wholesale dry goods firm of Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.
Fitzpatrick, Rev. William H., 2221 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Fitzsimons, Hon. James M., Chief Justice of the City Court, New York.
Fitzsimons, Thomas P., 1477 Broadway, New York City.
Flaherty, Thomas H., 62 Gray St., Portland, Me.
Flannagan, Dr. Andrew J., 29 George Street, Springfield, Mass.
Flannery, Capt. John, Savannah, Ga.; of John Flannery & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants.

Flatley, Joseph P., 916 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Flatley, P. J., lawyer, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Flatley, Rev. John, Rector St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Cambridge, Mass.
Flynn, Hon. Joseph J., Opera House, Lawrence, Mass., a State Senator.
Flynn, Rev. James A., Biddeford, Me.
Flynn, Thomas J., 18–20 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.
Fogarty, James A., New Haven, Conn.
Fogarty, Jeremiah W., assessors' department, City Hall, Boston, Mass.; Secretary of the Charitable Irish Society (founded 1737).
Foley, Bernard, 39 Edgewood Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Foley, Frank W., 284 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Ford, Hon. Peter J., 501 Rodney Street, Wilmington, Del.
Foy, Julius L., 408–409 Continental Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Frawley, John P., 73 Main Street, Bangor, Me.
Gaffney, T. St. John, 41 Riverside Drive, New York City.
Gallagher, Cornelius J., 271 State Street, Bangor, Me.
Gallagher, Hugh T., 11 Birch Street, Bangor, Me.
Galligan, Edward F. (M. D.), 63 Washington Street, Taunton, Mass.
Gallivan, Maurice, 58 Dracut Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Galvin, Rev. John B., Rector St. Ann's Church, Somerville, Mass.
Galvin, John E., 14 Bailey St., Dorchester, Mass.
Gargan, Thomas J. (life member), ex-President Boston Charitable Irish Society (founded 1737); member of the law firm, Gargan & Keating, 30 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Garrigan, Rev. Philip J., Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Garvan, Hon. Patrick, President Park Commission, 236 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Garvey, Patrick J., lawyer, Holyoke, Mass.
Gavegan, Matthew, 57 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn.
Gavin, Michael, of M. Gavin & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 232–234 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Gavin, Dr. P. F., 331 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Geoghegan, Charles A., 537–539 West Broadway, New York City.
Geoghegan, Joseph, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Geoghegan, Joseph G., 20 East 73d Street, New York City.
Geoghegan, Stephen J. (life member), 20 East 73d Street, New York City.
Gibbons, T. F., with Theodore M. Roche & Co., 203 Broadway, New York City.
Giblin, William, Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.
Gilbride, Patrick, of O'Donnell & Gilbride, Lowell, Mass.
Gilman, John E., 28 Court Square, Boston, Mass.
Gleason, Joseph J., 142 West 76th Street, New York City.

Glynn, John W., Manager the Mansion House, Springfield, Mass.

Glynn, Thomas H., Water and Federal Streets, Newburyport, Mass.

Goggin, John, Nashua, N. H.

Goggin, John F., 57 Locust Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Goodwin, John (life member), 70–72 West 23d Street, New York City.

Gorman, Hon. Charles E., Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.; ex-Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; ex-U. S. District Attorney; member of the recent Commission to revise the State Constitution of Rhode Island.

Gorman, Dennis J., 62 Forest Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Gorman, James J., 406 Spring St., Fall River, Mass.

Gorman, William (life member), Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Graham, Andrew M., 27 Middle Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Graham, Rev. John J., St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Haverhill, Mass.

Grainger, William H. (M. D.), 408 Meridian Street, East Boston, Mass.

Griffin, John, 110 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Griffin, Martin I. J., 2009 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Griffin, Rt. Rev. Mgr. (D. D.), St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass.

Grimes, Robert W., Pawtucket, R. I.

Guiney, John, 9 Harvey Street, Biddeford, Me.

Haggerty, J. Henry, 50 South Street, New York City.

Hall, Edward A., member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, 66 Spring Street, Springfield, Mass.

Halligan, Rev. J. M., Wellsville, Ohio.

Haltigan, Patrick J., Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Hanley, Frank L., Olneyville, R. I.

Hanlon, Marcus, Room 234, 641 Washington Street, New York City.

Hanrahan, Dr. John D., Rutland, Vt., Surgeon in U. S. Navy during Civil War; ex-Postmaster of Rutland; first President Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society.

Hanrahan, William J., 200 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Harney, Hubert J., of the manufacturing firm Harney Bros., 103 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.

Harney, Patrick J., of Harney Bros., 103 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.

Harney, Thomas F., of Harney Bros., 103 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.

Harrigan, M. R., *Bangor Commercial*, Bangor, Me.

Harriman, Dr. Patrick H., Norwich, Conn.

Harrington, Rev. J. C., Rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Lynn, Mass.

Harrington, Rev. John M., Lewiston, Me.

Harrington, Thomas F. (M. D.), Lowell, Mass.

Harrington, William, Manchester, N. H.

Harris, Charles N., 89 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Harson, M. Joseph, Providence, R. I.; member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Hart, Frank M., Passaic, N. J.

Hart, James A., Orange, N. J.

Hart, J. G., 965 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harty, Rev. John, Rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Pawtucket, R. I.

Hastings, Hon. Daniel H., recently Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Haverty, Frank, 14 Barclay Street, New York City.

Hayes, John, Concord Street, Manchester, N. H.

Hayes, Dr. John F., Waterbury, Conn.: member of the Board of Education.

Hayes, Dr. S. W., New Bedford, Mass.

Healey, Col. D. F., Manchester, N. H.; served on the staff of Governor Goodell of New Hampshire: was high sheriff of Hillsborough County, N. H., for over twelve years; supervisor of census, 1900, for N. H.

Healey, Jere, Newburyport, Mass.

Healy, John F., Davis, Tucker County, W. Va.

Healy, Col. John G., 117 Sherman Avenue, New Haven, Conn.: served in Ninth Connecticut Regiment during Civil War; has been first Vice-President of the Nineteenth Army Corps Association.

Healey, John A., 85 West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.

Healy, Richard, President Bay State Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.

Hearn, Edward L., South Framingham, Mass.; prominent official of the Knights of Columbus.

Heery, Col. Luke, 99 Fairmount Street, Lowell, Mass.; recently on the staff of Governor Waller of Connecticut.

Heery, James, 99 Fairmount Street, Lowell, Mass.

Heffern, Peter J. (D. D. S.), 255 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.; member of the State Board of Registration in Dentistry.

Hegerty, Stephen J., Hallowell, Me.

Henebry, Rev. Richard (Ph. D.), Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Hennessy, Dr. Daniel, 5 High Street, Bangor, Me.

Hennessy, M. E., *Daily Globe*, Boston, Mass.

Henry, Charles T., 120 Liberty Street, New York City.

Hickey, James G. (life member), Manager U. S. Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Hickey, Michael J., 80 Emerson Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Hickey, Rev. William A., Holyoke, Mass.

Hicks, Michael, 147 West 121st Street, New York City.

Higgins, Francis, 12 East 34th Street, New York City.

Hogan, Capt. Thomas J., 225 Middle Street, Portland, Me.

Hogan, Very Rev. John B. (S. S., D. D.), President of St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Brighton (Boston), Mass.

Hogan, John W., lawyer, 4 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

Holland, D. A., Opera Block, Manchester, N. H.

Holland, John P., 65 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J.; inventor of the submarine torpedo boat.

Hopkins, William, Assistant Day Editor *Boston Globe*; the talented "Bud Brier."

Horigan, Cornelius, Biddeford, Me.; ex-Member Maine Legislature.

Howard, Rev. J. J., St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Worcester, Mass.

Howard, Hon. T. J., Manchester, N. H.

Howes, Osborne, Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters, 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Howley, Edward B., El Paso, Texas.

Hoye, John A., 40 Third Street, Dover, N. H.

Hughes, Rev. Christopher, Fall River, Mass.

Hurley, Rev. E. F., Rector of St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church, Portland, Me.

Hurley, John E., care of Remington Printing Co., Providence, R. I.

Johnson, James G., 301 West End Avenue, New York City.

Jordan, M. J., lawyer, 42 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Joyce, Bernard J., 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Kane, Dr. John H., Lexington, Mass.

Kane, John P., Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

Kavanagh, Rev. Patrick J., Lexington, Mass.

Keating, James E. (M. D.), 143 Pine Street, Portland, Me.

Keating, Patrick M., of the law firm, Gargan & Keating, Boston, Mass.

Keating, William H., 15 Vaughn Street, Portland, Me.

Keefe, Dennis F. (D. D. S.), Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

Keefe, Patrick H. (M D.), 257 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.

Keegan, Rev. James J., Woburn, Mass.

Keely, George, 270 Brackett Street, Portland, Me.

Kehoe, John B., Portland, Me.

Kelley, J. D. Jerrold, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.; address, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Kelley, Michael F. (M. D.), 225 Third Street, Fall River, Mass.

Kelley, Patrick, 19 Davidson Street, Lowell, Mass.

Kelly, James, 13 Greenleaf Street, Portland, Me.

Kelly, James E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Kelly, John F., 284 West Housatonic Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Kelly, John P. (D. D. S.), 12 Essex Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Kelly, T. P., 544 West 22d Street, New York City.

Kelly, William J., 9 Dove Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Kelly, William J., Kittery, Me.

Kendricken, Hon. Paul H., 75 Maple Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.; ex-State Senator; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Kenefick, Owen A., Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Kennedy, Charles F., Brewer, Me.

Kennedy, Daniel, 197 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kennedy, Dr. Francis M., 446 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.; trustee of Public Library.

Kennedy, Joseph P., 311 South Water Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Kennedy, Hon. P. J., 165 Webster Street, East Boston, Mass.; has been a State Senator.

Kennedy, P. J., 322 and 324 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kenney, James W., Treasurer Union Brewing Co., Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

Kent, Pierce, 356 East 57th Street, New York City; recently lieutenant in the 69th Regiment.

Kiernan, Rev. Owen, Rector Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fall River, Mass.

Kiernan, Patrick, 18 East 83d Street, New York City.

Kiley, Daniel F., Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Killoren, Hon. Andrew, Dover, N. H.; ex-State Senator.

Kilroy, Patrick, 475 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Kilroy, Philip (M. D.), Glen-Rath, Springfield, Mass.

King, Thomas E., 104 Howard Street, Springfield, Mass.

Kinsela, John F., 509 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.

Kirby, John P., Chicopee, Mass.

Kivel, Hon. John, Dover, N. H.

Knights of St. Patrick, San Francisco, Cal. (life member), care of John Mulhern, 122–124 Market Street, San Francisco.

Lally, Frank, 161 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Lamb, Matthew B., 516 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Lamson, Col. Daniel S., Weston, Mass.

Lane, Rev. Florence A., Chicopee, Mass.

Lane, Thomas J., 120 Havre Street, East Boston, Mass.

Lannan, P. H., *The Tribune* Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lappin, J. J., 7 Grant Street, Portland, Me.

Larkin, Very Rev. Thomas J. (S. M.), President of All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lavelle, John, Inquiry Division, Post-office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawler, Thomas B., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City; with Ginn & Co., publishers; Librarian and Archivist of the Society; member, American Oriental Society and of the Archæological Institute of America.

Lawless, Hon. Joseph T., Secretary of State, Richmond, Va.

Leahey, Dr. George A., Lowell, Mass.

Leary, Daniel E., Springfield, Mass.

Leary, Denis F., 254 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

Lee, Hugh J., Pawtucket, R. I.

Lee, Rev. Robert F., 156 Danforth Street, Portland, Me.

Lee, Thomas C., 277 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
Lenehan, John J. (life member) 165 Broadway, New York City.
Lenihan, Rev. M. C., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Lennox, George W., manufacturer, Duncan Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Leonard, Hon. James F., mayor of Lawrence, Mass.
Leonard, Thomas F., musical director, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Leonard, Peter F., 343 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Linehan, James C., 18 Foster Street, Peabody, Mass.
Linehan, Hon. John C., State Insurance Commissioner, Concord, N. H.
Linehan, John J., manufacturer, Springfield, Mass.
Linehan, Rev. Timothy P., Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Biddeford, Me.; was for ten years Rector of the Cathedral, Portland, Me.
Linehan, Timothy P., Wolfe Tavern, Newburyport, Mass.
Long, M. D., O'Neill, Nebraska.
Lovell, David B. (M. D.), 32 Pearl Street, Worcester, Mass.; member New England Ophthalmological Society.
Lowe, Hon. Robert A., Waterbury, Conn.
Lowery, Dr. James E., Sopris, Las Animas County, Colorado.
Lowery, William H., 86 Adams Street, Portland, Me.
Lowney, Rev. T. B., Marlborough, Mass.
Lucey, Rev. Thomas P., Northampton, Mass.
Lyman, William, 51 East 122d Street, New York City.
Lynch, Charles E., 367 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Lynch, Cornelius J., 331 Pine Street, Bangor, Me.
Lynch, J. H., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Lynch, James M., *Daily Democrat*, Waterbury, Conn.
Lynch, John E., Principal Thomas Street School; Director Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.
Lynch, Gen. John J., 145 Spring Street, Portland, Me.
Lynch, Dr. M. H., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Lynch, Thomas J., Augusta, Me.; member Augusta Board of Trade.
Lynn, Hon. Wauhope, 280 Broadway, New York City.
Lyons, Rev. Francis X., Laconia, N. H.
Lyons, Rev. John J., Manchester, N. H.
Lyons, Michael R., 243 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Lyons, Dr. W. H. A., Portsmouth, N. H.
MacDonnell, John T. F., manufacturer, Holyoke, Mass.
MacGoldrick, Rev. D. J., St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.
McGolrick, Rt. Rev. James, D. D., Duluth, Minn.
Madden, Joseph, Keene, N. H.
Magee, John A. (M. D.), 203 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Magenis, James P., lawyer, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Magner, Thomas, Sup't Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Rutland, Vt.

Magrane, P. B., dry goods merchant, Lynn, Mass.

Magrath, P. F. (life member), 244 Front Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Maguire, John C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maguire, John E., manufacturer, Haverhill, Mass.

Maher, James J., Augusta, Me.

Maher, Dr. Stephen J., 212 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mahoney, Daniel D., of D. D. Mahoney & Son, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Mahoney, James, Hotel Nottingham, Boston, Mass.

Mahoney, James V., Commissioner of the Commercial Association, Sioux City, Iowa.

Mahoney, John P. S., Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.; recently President of the Common Council.

Mahoney, Rev. Martin, Mendota, Minn.

Mahoney, M. J., Hampshire & Bradford Streets, Lawrence, Mass.

Mahoney, Dr. Michael P., 63 East Street, Providence, R. I.

Malloy, Gen. A. G., El Paso, Texas; a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars; during the latter conflict he was successively Major, Colonel, and Brigadier-General; has been Collector of the Port of Galveston.

Maloney, Cornelius, publisher, *Daily Democrat*, Waterbury, Conn.

Maloney, Dr. Thomas E., 278 Franklin Street, Fall River, Mass.

Maneely, John, 309–311 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mangan, John J. (M. D.), 55 North Common Street, Lynn, Mass.

Manning, Timothy T., care of James & Marra, Springfield, Mass.

Mannix, Cornelius A., 40 Sheridan Street, Portland, Me.

Marshall, Rev. George F., Rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Milford, N. H.

Martin, Rev. Farrell (D. D.), Waterbury, Conn.

Martin, Dr. James F., Springfield, Mass.

Martin, Hon. John B., 762 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.

May, Henry A., Roslindale, Mass.

McAdoo, Hon. William, Assistant Secretary of the Navy (under Cleveland), 15 Wall Street, New York City.

McAleer, George, Treasurer Bay State Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.

McAlevy, John F., 26–50 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

McAuliffe, John F., with the Livermore & Knight Co., Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

McCabe, Rev. Michael, St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, R. I.

McCaffrey, Hugh (life member), Fifth and Berks Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

McCann, Daniel E., 37 Preble Street, Portland, Me.

McCarrick, James W., Clyde's Steam Lines, Norfolk, Va.

McCarthy, Charles, Jr., Portland, Me.

McCarthy, Rev. Jeremiah, Gardiner, Me.

McCarthy, John H., 8 West 125th Street, New York City.

McCarthy, Patrick J., Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

McCarthy, T. A. (D. D. S), Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

McCaughey, Bernard, 93–105 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

McClallen, Edward C., Rutland, Vt.; of the fifth American generation.

McCluskey, James J., 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

McConnell, James E., Fitchburg, Mass; candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1896.

McConway, William (life member), manufacturer, Pittsburg, Pa.

McCoy, Rev. John J., Permanent Rector of the Church of the Holy Name, Chicopee, Mass.

McCrystal, Maj. Edward T., 69th Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y., New York City.

McCullough, Edward (M. D.), 123 Union Street, Bangor, Me.

McCullough, John, 55 Maxfield Street, New Bedford, Mass.

McCusker, John F. (M. D.), 96 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.

McDermott, Rev. William A., Redwood, N. Y.; under the *nom-de-plume* "Walter Lecky" he has produced much literary work.

McDermott, Thomas J., Biddeford, Me.; proprietor of Biddeford Iron and Brass Works.

McDonald, Dr. Edward W., Waterbury, Conn.

McDonald, Dr. J. A., 116 Main Street, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.

McDonald, John, 70 Leicester Street, Boston, Mass.

McDonald, Mitchell C., Paymaster U. S. N.; address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

McDonnell, Thomas F. I., 17 Custom House Street, Providence, R. I.

McDonnell, Thomas H., School Street, Quincy, Mass.

McDonough, Edward J. (M. D.), 333 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

McDonough, Hon. John J., Fall River, Mass.

McDonough, Rev. M. C., Bath, Me.

McEleney, William, 45 Cedar Street, Portland, Me.

McElroy, Rev. Charles J., Rector St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Derby, Conn.

McEvoy, John W., 137 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

McGauran, Michael S. (M. D.), Lawrence, Mass.

McGillicuddy, Hon. D. J., Lewiston, Me.; Mayor, 1887–'90.

McGinnis, Rev. John J., Sandford, Me.

McGinnis, Lieut.-Col. John R., ordnance corps, U. S. A.; care War Department, Washington, D. C.

McGlinchy, J. H., 128 Danforth Street, Portland, Me.

McGoey, J., 78 Worth Street, New York City.

McGolrick, Rev. E. J., 84 Herbert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McGolrick, Rt. Rev. James (D. D.), Duluth, Minn.

McGovern, James A. (life member), New York City.

McGovern, Joseph P., 193 Green Street, New York City.

McGowan, Joseph A., 263 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

McGowan, P. F. (life member), Board of Education, New York City.

McGrath, Rev. Christopher, 264 Washington Street, Somerville, Mass.; Rector St. Joseph's Church.

McGuinness, Bernard, 32 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

McGuinness, Hon. Edwin D., Providence, R. I.: has served two terms as Mayor of Providence, and two as Secretary of State of Rhode Island.

McGuire, Edward J., 54 Wall Street, New York City.

McGuire, Rev. Francis D., The Cathedral, Albany, N. Y.

McGurk, Charles J., City Auditor, New Bedford, Mass.

McGurrin, Frank E., Salt Lake City, Utah.

McIntyre, John F., lawyer, 220 Broadway, New York City.

McKechnie, Rev. James H., Worcester, Mass.

McKechnie, William G., 366 Walnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

McKeever, Capt. Samuel, U. S. A., 74 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass. (Brev't Lieut.-Col.).

McKellegett, George F., 27 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

McKeon, Francis P., Millbury Street School, Worcester, Mass.

McLaughlin, Edward A., Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.; was for several years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

McLaughlin, Henry V. (M. D.), 29 Kent Street, Brookline, Mass.

McLaughlin, James M., 56 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester (Boston), Mass.: Supervisor of Music in Boston Public Schools; author of "The Educational Music System."

McLaughlin, Marcus J., 250 West 25th Street, New York City.

McLaughlin, Thomas, Hallowell, Me.

McLaughlin, William H., 24 C Street, Knightville, Portland, Me.

McLaughlin, William I., State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

McMahon, Edward J., Walker Building, Worcester, Mass.

McMahon, James, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

McMahon, James H., 17 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

McMahon, Rev. John W. (D. D.), Rector St. Mary's Church, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.

McManus, Col. John, 145–147 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.; served on the staff of Governor Davis of Rhode Island.

McManus, Michael, of McManus & Co., clothiers, 670 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

McManus, Gen. Thomas, 333 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

McManus, Rev. Michael T., Rector St. Mary's Church, Brookline, Mass.

McMunn, R. H., Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

McNamee, John H. H., 51 Frost Street, North Cambridge, Mass.

McNeely, Richard, 309 East 42d Street, New York City.

McNeirny, Michael J., Gloucester, Mass.

McNulty, Rev. John J., St. Cecilia Street, Boston, Mass.

McQuade, F. A., 75–77 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.

McQuaid, Rev. William P., Rector St. James Church, Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

McQueeney, Henry J., of the Post-office staff, Lawrence, Mass.

McSweeney, Edward F., Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

McSweeny, Rev. Edward, Rector St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Bangor, Me.

McVey, Edward D., 519 Westford Street, Lowell, Mass.

McVicar, P. A., Auburndale, Mass.

McWilliams, Daniel A., 16 Hamilton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mehan, Charles, El Paso, Texas.

Mehegan, Daniel J. (M. D.), 31 Broadway, Taunton, Mass.

Mellen, James H., 119 Providence Street, Worcester, Mass.

Mellen, Hon. W. M. E., ex-Mayor, Chicopee, Mass.

Milholland, John E., Tubular Despatch Co., Tribune Building, New York City.

Millea, William H., 154 Washington Street, Salem, Mass.

Minahan, Hon. T. B., Board of Trade, Columbus, Ohio.

Miskella, James, 10 Chase Street, Lowell, Mass.

Molloy, Hugh J., State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

Moloney, T. W., of Butler & Moloney, counselors-at-law, Rutland, Vt.

Molony, Henry A., 16 New Street, Charleston, S C.

Monaghan, Rt. Rev. John J. (D. D.), Bishop of Wilmington, Del.

Monohan, Michael, 874 Broadway, New York City.

Mooney, J. G., 154 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.

Mooney, John A., 353 West 27th Street, New York City.

Moore, Dr. James A., 223 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Moore, O'Brien (life member), recently of the Washington (D. C.) bureau of the *St. Louis Republic*; publisher of the *Daily Gazette*, Charleston, W. Va.

Moran, Col. James, Providence, R. I.; served in the Fifth R. I. Heavy Artillery during the Civil War; recently commanded the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Militia.

Moran, Dr. James, 333 West 51st Street, New York City.

Moran, Thomas, Jr., Biddeford, Me.

Moran, William, Biddeford, Me.

Morrissey, William T., Portsmouth, N. H.

Morrissey, Very Rev. Andrew (C. S. C.), president of the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

Morrissy, Thomas, 48-50 West 14th Street, New York City.

Morrison, Francis M., 492 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Moseley, Edward A., Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Moses, George H., editor *The Monitor*, Concord, N. H.
Moyes, Rev. David (D. C. L.), West Springfield, Mass.
Moynahan, Bartholomew, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Moynihan, Michael A., Portsmouth, N. H.; U. S. Internal Revenue Office.
Mulcahy, Rev. John, Arlington, Mass.
Mulholland, Gen. St. Clair A., U. S. Pension Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mullaney, Rev. John F., Rector Church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mullen, Hugh, of Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.
Mullen, John F., 14 Pennsylvania Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Mulligan, B. J., 37 Warren Street, Salem, Mass.
Mulvihill, Henry, 825 Market Street, Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Murphy, Chas. B., Augusta, Me.
Murphy, D. P., Jr., 31 Barclay Street, New York City.
Murphy, Daniel D. (M. D.), Amesbury, Mass.
Murphy, David E., 8 Perley Street, Concord, N. H.
Murphy, Edward J., 327 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Murphy, Frank J., lock box 161, Olean, N. Y.
Murphy, Fred C., Dickinson Building, Springfield, Mass.
Murphy, J. H., attorney-at-law, Portland, Oregon.
Murphy, Hon. John R., Boston, Mass.; ex-State Senator of Massachusetts.
Murphy, James, real estate and insurance, Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Murphy, James, 42 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
Murphy, James R., lawyer, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.
Murphy, John A., 276 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.
Murphy, Thomas, 144 Elm Street, Biddeford, Me.
Murphy, William, 2 Lewis Park, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Murray, Capt. John F., police department, Cambridge, Mass.; residence, 9 Avon Street.
Murray, Frank E., 47 Park Street, Worcester, Mass.
Murray, Joseph T., 131 Pearl Street, Manchester, N. H.
Murray, Michael J., attorney-at-law, 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.
Murray, Thomas Hamilton, Secretary-General of the Society, Woonsocket, R. I.
Nammack, Dr. Charles E., 42 East 29th Street, New York City.
Naphen, Hon. Henry F., 42 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; member of Congress.
Neagle, Rev. Richard, Malden, Mass.
Neagle, Thomas J., 66 Franklin Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Neilon, John F., Saco, Me.
Nicholson, George, 40 Oak Street, Lynn, Mass.
Nolan, Frank F., 224 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
O'Bierne, Gen. James R., 357 West 117th Street, New York City.
O'Brien, Capt. Lawrence, 70 Beach Street, New Haven, Conn.

O'Brien, Frank J., of Donigan & O'Brien, 322 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; late a member of the City Council.

O'Brien, Hon. C. D., 212 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn., ex-Mayor of St. Paul.

O'Brien, John D., Bank of Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.; of the law firm Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht.

O'Brien, Hon. Morgan J., 42 West 44th Street, New York City; a Justice of the Supreme Court.

O'Brien, Patrick, 399 South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

O'Brien, Rev. James J., Somerville, Mass.; a son of the late Hon. Hugh O'Brien, Mayor of Boston.

O'Brien, Thomas, 155 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

O'Brien, Very Rev. Michael C., 30 Cedar Street, Bangor, Me.; Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland.

O'Byrne, J. J., 206 57th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'Byrne, M. A., 370 West 118th Street, New York City.

O'Callaghan, P. J., Lawrence, Mass.

O'Callaghan, Rev. Denis (D. D.), Rector St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, South Boston, Mass.

O'Connell, Dr. J. C., U. S. Pension Office, Saginaw, Mich.

O'Connell, John, 302 West End Avenue, New York City.

O'Connell, Patrick, 81 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.

O'Connell, Timothy, 140 State Street, Newburyport, Mass.

O'Connor, Charles A., 135 Lawrence Street, Manchester, N. H.; member State Constitutional Convention; two terms in the State Legislature.

O'Connor, Charles J., 4 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

O'Connor, D. F., 341 Central Street, Manchester, N. H.

O'Connor, Dr. Joseph M., 204 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.

O'Connor, Edward DeV., 4 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

O'Connor, Francis, Siegel, Cooper & Co., New York City.

O'Connor, James, 37 Prospect Street, Biddeford, Me.

O'Connor, John D., The Washington Press, 18 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.

O'Connor, Patrick, 99 Mill Street, New Haven, Conn.

O'Conor, P. H., Washington Street, Peabody, Mass.

O'Donnell, Rev. James H., Watertown, Conn., author of a recently published history of the Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn.

O'Donnell, James J., 65 Taylor Street, Holyoke, Mass.

O'Donnell, Hon. John B., ex-Mayor, Northampton, Mass.

O'Donnell, Rev. Philip J., 887 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

O'Doherty, Hon. Matthew, Louisville, Ky.

O'Doherty, Rev. James (life member), Rector St. James Roman Catholic Church, Haverhill, Mass.

O'Donoghue, Col. D. O'C., 75 Emery Street, Portland, Me.

O'Dowd, Michael, 922 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

O'Driscoll, Daniel M., Western Union Telegraph Co., Charleston, S. C.

O'Dwyer, Hon. E. F., 37 West 76th Street, New York City.

O'Farrell, Charles, 173 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., an earnest, scholarly worker in the Irish language movement.

O'Farrell, Patrick, of O'Farrell, Fowler & O'Farrell, lawyers, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, 1425 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

O'Farrell, Rev. Dennis J., 7 North Square, Boston, Mass., Rector St. Stephen's Church.

O'Flaherty, James, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

O'Flaherty, John (M. D.), Hartford, Conn.; served during the Civil War in Corcoran's Legion as a member of the 170th Regiment, New York Volunteers.

O'Flynn, Thomas F., 25 Grosvenor Street, Worcester, Mass.

O'Gorman, Hon. J. A., 312 West 54th Street, New York City.

O'Hagan, Thomas (A. M., Ph. D.), 151 Mutual Street, Toronto, Canada.

O'Hart, John, 1 Woodside, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Ireland; author of "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees," "The Last Princess of Tara," etc.

O'Keefe, Daniel T. (M. D.), 183 Green Street, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.

O'Keefe, Edmund, Inspector Buildings, New Bedford, Mass.

O'Keefe, John A., Lawyer, 25 Exchange Street, Lynn, Mass.; formerly Principal of the High School in that city; recently candidate for Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

O'Kennedy, J. J. Karbry (LL. D.), 77 Broadway, New York City.

O'Laughlin, Patrick, lawyer, 23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

O'Mahoney, Daniel J., Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; ex-Superintendent of Streets.

O'Mahoney, Michael, of Moulton & O'Mahoney, contractors, Lawrence, Mass.

O'Malley, Rev. John, St. Anne's Church, Worcester, Mass.

O'Malley, Thomas F., law office, Union Square, Somerville, Mass.

O'Neil, Hon. Joseph H., Boston, Mass.

O'Neil, James, 521 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

O'Neil, James, Hampshire and Common Streets, Lawrence, Mass.

O'Neill, Rev. Daniel H., 935 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

O'Neill, Rev. D. P., Westchester, N. Y.

O'Neill, Eugene C., 51 Lee Avenue, Newport, R. I.

O'Neill, Francis Q., President Hibernian Trust and Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C.

O'Neill, James L., 220 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

O'Neill, John, 131 Cook Street, Waterbury, Conn.

O'Neill, John E., 53 Lee Avenue, Newport, R. I.; member of the Board of Aldermen; cashier New York and Boston Despatch Express Company.

O'Neill, Thomas J., The Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

O'Neill, William F., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

O'Reilly, F. C., Orange, N. J.

O'Reilly, Luke F., 825 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

O'Reilly, Rev. James T. (O. S. A.), Rector of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass.

O'Reilly, Thomas B., Salt Lake City Utah.

O'Rourke, Timothy, 91 Scoville Street, Waterbury, Conn.

O'Shaughnessy, E. J., 912 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

O'Shea, J. F. (M. D.), 116 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

O'Sullivan, Humphrey, 105 Butterfield Street, Lowell, Mass.

O'Sullivan, James, of O'Sullivan Bros., Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

O'Sullivan, James T., real estate and insurance, Lawrence, Mass.; ex-City Marshall.

O'Sullivan, John, The H. B. Claflin Co., Church Street, North Street, and West Broadway, New York City.

Patterson, Rev. George J., Rector St. Vincent's Church, South Boston, Mass.

Penney, William M., 34 West 26th Street, New York City.

Perry, Dr. Charles J., World Building, New York City.

Phalen, Rev. Frank L., pastor Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass.; chaplain of the First New Hampshire Regiment, U. S. Volunteers (war with Spain).

Phelan, Dr. Daniel J., 123 West 94th Street, New York City.

Phelan, Hon. James D., Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.

Phelan, James J., 66 West 85th Street, New York City.

Phelan, John J., 66 West 85th Street, New York City.

Phelan, Rev. J., Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Rock Valley, Iowa; recently editor of the *Northwestern Catholic*.

Philpott, Anthony J., *Daily Globe*, Boston, Mass.

Piggott, Michael, 1634 Vermont Street, Quincy, Ill.

Plunkett, Thomas, 257 6th Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Power, James D., U. S. Custom House, New York City.

Power, Rev. James W., 47 East 129th Street, New York City.

Powers, Patrick H., President Emerson Piano Co., 110 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Pulleyn, John J., Catholic Club, 171 West 94th Street, New York City.

Quinlan, Daniel J., 53 East 127th Street, New York City.

Quinlan, Prof. Francis J. (M. D., LL. D), 33 West 38th Street, New York City.; recently President New York Celtic Medical Society; late surgeon in the U. S. Indian service.

Quinlan, Col. James, 120 Liberty Street, New York City.

Quinn, Hon. John, 66 Broadway, New York City.

Quinn, John J., 154–160 West 124th Street, New York City.

Quinn, Joseph F., 6 Broad Street Court, Salem, Mass.

Quinton, Lieut.-Col. William, U. S. A., care of War Department, Washington, D. C.

Radikin, Edward F., Pawtucket, R. I.

Rafferty, Dr. James J., Worcester, Mass.

Ratigan, John B., Walker Building, Worcester, Mass.

Ray, Hon. Harry P., Manchester, N. H.

Reardon, Edmund, 24 Commerce Street, Boston, Mass.; residence, Cambridge, Mass.; Member Boston Chamber of Commerce; Director Commercial National Bank.

Redding, Capt. James F., 59 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

Redican, Rev. J. F., Leicester, Mass.

Reed, Henry E., Portland, Oregon, care of *The Oregonian*.

Regan, W. P., architect, Lawrence, Mass.

Reilly, Robert J.. Cedar Street, Bangor, Me.

Reynolds, James F., 12 Belmont Place, Somervllle, Mass.

Rice, James D., 39 Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

Rice, John H., Eastern Trust and Banking Co., Bangor, Me.

Richardson, Stephen J., 1785 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Riddle, Patrick E., East Cottage Street, Dorchester (Boston), Mass.

Riordan, John H., 136 Fort Hill Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Roche, James Jeffrey (LL. D.), editor of *The Pilot*, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Roche, Martin J., 23 City Square, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.

Rock, Thomas H., Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Roe, James V., Harbor View, East Boston, Mass.

Rodwaye, Alfred J., 44 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.; a member of the Jacobite Order of the White Rose; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, England; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, Denmark; member of the Royal Italian Heraldic Academy.

Rooney, John J., of Rooney & Spence, customs brokers, 66, 68 and 70 Beaver Street, New York City.

Rorke, James, 40 Barclay Street, New York City.

Rosary Magazine, editor of the (life member), Somerset, Ohio.

Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, New York City.

Roosevelt, Hon. Theodore, Vice-President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Ruggles, Henry Stoddard (ninth American generation), Wakefield, Mass.; a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Rush, John, 16th and Farnham Streets, Omaha, Neb.

Ryan, Charles V., Springfield, Mass.

Ryan, Christopher S., Lexington, Mass.

Ryan, Felix L., 47 Main Street, Bangor, Me.

Ryan, John, 789 Westfield Street, Lowell, Mass.
Ryan, John J., 204 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Ryan, John J., 59 South Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
Ryan, John J., 158 East 95th Street, New York City.
Ryan, Patrick H., 789 Westfield Street, Lowell, Mass.
Ryan, Philip, 79 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
Ryan, Richard, Rutland, Vt.
Ryan, Sylvester A., 565 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.
Sanders, Col. C. C., Gainesville, Ga.; President of the State Banking Co.; commanded the 24th Georgia Regiment in the Civil War.
Sasseen, Robert A., Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Scanlan, Rev. M. A., 1276 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Scully, Martin, *Daily Democrat*, Waterbury, Conn.
Scully, Rev. Thomas, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Sexton, Sergt. Patrick G., U. S. A., Augusta, Me.
Shahan, Rev. Thomas H., Malden, Mass.
Shahan, Rev. Thomas J. (D. D.), Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Shanahan, Rev. Edmund T. (Ph. D., D. D.), Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Shea, C. J., of Shea & Donnelly, Lynn, Mass.
Shea, John B., 19 Maiden Lane, New York City.
Shea, John T., 119 3d Street, East Cambridge, Mass.; member of the Board of Aldermen.
Shea, Richard J., City Hall, Lawrence, Mass.; clerk of the Council; City Auditor.
Sheahan, Dennis H., Providence, R. I., ex-clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.
Sheahan, Dr. Joseph M., 6 School Street, Quincy, Mass.
Sheehan, John A., Pickering Building, Manchester, N. H.
Sheehan, Joseph, southwest corner 6th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheran, Hugh F., 46 Woodbine Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Sheridan, Bernard H., principal of the Oliver School, Lawrence, Mass.
Sheridan, Rev. John A., 97 South Street, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.
Sherman, P. Tecumseh (son of Gen. W. T. Sherman), 59 Wall Street, New York City.
Shortell, Joseph P., 28 Cabot Street, Salem, Mass.
Shuman, A., 440 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Slattery, James A., Boston, Mass.
Slattery, John J., President Todd-Donigan Iron Co., Louisville, Ky.
Slocum, Rev. Wm. J., Waterbury, Conn.
Smith, Rev. James J., 88 Central Street, Norwich, Conn.
Smith, Joseph, Secretary of the Police Commission, Lowell, Mass.
Smith, Dr. Thomas B., Wyman's Exchange, Lowell, Mass.

Smyth, Eneas, Brookline, Mass.
Smyth, Philip A., 11 Pine Street, New York City.
Smyth, Rev. Hugh J., New Bedford, Mass.
Smyth, Rev. Hugh P., Rector St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Smyth, Rev. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Smyth, Rev. Thomas M., East Liverpool, Ohio.
Somers, James F., 83 West 132d Street, New York City.
Somers, P. E., 17 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.
Somers, Thomas F., 349 Broadway, New York City.
Spillane, J. B., 3 East 14th Street, New York City.
Steele, Hon. John H., Phœnix Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stevens, Walter F., 176 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Storen, William J., 232 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.
Sullivan, Eugene M., Chicopee, Mass.
Sullivan, Dr. James E., 254 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Sullivan, James J., 18 Margaret Street, Springfield, Mass.
Sullivan, James O., 245 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.
Sullivan, Jeremiah D., 431 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Sullivan, John A., The Catholic Club, New York City.
Sullivan, John D., 113 Palm Street, Nashua, N. H.
Sullivan, John J., 140 Chestnut Street, Nashua, N. H.
Sullivan, John J., 61–63 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass.; of Doe, Sullivan & Co.
Sullivan, Hon. M. B., Dover, N. H., ex-State Senator.
Sullivan, M. F. (M. D.), Oak Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Sullivan, M. J., of Buckley, McCormack & Sullivan, Lawrence, Mass.
Sullivan, Patrick F., of Sullivan Bros., 9 School Street, Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, Patrick H., Opera Block, Manchester, N. H.
Sullivan, Hon. Richard, Hemingway Building, Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, Roger G., 803 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
Sullivan, Timothy P., Concord, N. H.; furnished granite from his New Hampshire quarries for the new National Library building, Washington, D. C.
Sullivan, William J. (M. D.), Lawrence, Mass.
Supple, Rev. James N., Rector St. Francis de Sales Church, Charlestown (Boston), Mass.
Sweeny, William Montgomery, 120 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Swords, Joseph Forsyth, Room 500 Bank of Commerce Buildimg, Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York City.
Tack, Theo. E., 52 Broadway, New York City.
Tally, Philip, 353 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
Teeling, Rev. Arthur J., Rector St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Lynn, Mass.

Tennian, Rev. John C., Rector Church of the Assumption, Potter's Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Thomas, Robert J., Water Department, Lowell, Mass.

Thompson, Frank, 544 West 22d Street, New York City.

Thompson, Robert Ellis (Ph. D., S. T. D.), President Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; recently a professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

Tierney, Dennis H., 167 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Tierney, John C., 1317 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Tierney, Rev. John D., Salem, Mass.

Tierney, Myles (life member), 317 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Tigh, Frederick (M. D.), 132 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Timmins, Patrick J. (M. D.), 487 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Toland, M. A., *The Pilot* Office, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Toomey, Daniel J., manager *Donahoe's Magazine*, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Toomey, R. A., with Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.

Travers, Ambrose F., 107 Duane Street, New York City.

Travers, F. C., President of Travers Brothers Co., 107 Duane Street, New York City, cordage manufacturers.

Travers, Vincent P., 107 Duane Street, New York City.

Treanor, J. O., 211 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Tuckey, James F., 26 Grove Street, New Haven, Conn.

Vail, Roger, associate editor *The Irish Standard*, Minneapolis, Minn.

Vance, Thomas F., Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Ver Planck, William G., 149 Broadway, New York City.

Waldron, Thomas F., 74 Washington Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Wallace, Rev. T. H., Lewiston, Me.

Wallace, Rev. Thomas W., 437 West 51st Street, New York City.

Waller, Hon. Thomas M., ex-Governor of Connecticut, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

Walsh, Henry Collins, care of the *New York Herald*, New York City; a descendant of Gen. Stephen Moylan of the American Revolution.

Walsh, James A., Lewiston, Me.; agent Lewiston Bleachery.

Walsh, Michael (LL. D., Ph. D.), editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, 32 Park Row, New York City.

Walsh, Philip C., 22 Grant Street, Newark, N. J.

Walsh, William P., 247 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Ward, Edward, Kennebunk, Me.

Ward, John T., Kennebunk, Me.

Ward, Michael J., Hotel Ilkley, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Ward, Patrick, 13 Casco Street, Portland, Me.

Ware, Alfred, Lowell, Mass.

Weadock, Hon. Thomas A. E., Detroit, Mich.; member of the 52d and 53d Congresses.

Welsh, John P., Portland, Me.
Whalen, Maurice H., 8 Vetromile Street, Biddeford, Me.
Whalen, Nicholas J., 97 Merrimack Street, Manchester, N. H.
Whall, William B. F., 57 Monmouth Street, East Boston, Mass.
Williams, Hon. George Fred, 209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Willis, John R., 1164 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
Wilson, Hon. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; care of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.
Wilson, William Power, Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Woods, John J., 54 Federal Street, Newburyport, Mass.
Woods, Robert J., treasurer University Settlement, 6 Rollins Street, Boston, Mass.
Woods, William S., City Solicitor, Taunton, Mass.
Wynne, Peter, 301 East 105th Street, New York City.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MEMBERS.

Carney, Owen J., Lowell, Mass.
Conlon, William L., Portsmouth, N. H.
Cox, William T., 12 South Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Curry, E. J., 1267 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Doyle, Nathaniel, New York Club, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City.
Ford, Prof. J. D. M., 7 Thayer Hall, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
Harbison, Hon. Alexander, Mayor of Hartford, Conn.
Harrington, William, Manchester, N. H.
Kenny, Rev. John, Northampton, Mass.
Kent, D. V., city auditor, Kansas City, Mo.
Leary, William, 450 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NOTE.—On pages 24, 29, for George E. Van Siclen read George W. Van Siclen. In transmitting her valuable paper on "The Irish Settlers of Pelham, Mass.," Miss Linehan of Hartford, Conn., writes relative to Shays' Rebellion: "Daniel Shea, the acknowledged leader, had his name spelled in various ways. In American histories it is spelled "Shays." The writers of these histories have evidently never taken very great pains to look up this Irishman. I find that the name is spelled Shea, Sheas, Sha, Shays, Shay, also Shess and Shass. Spelling in his day was, very evidently, phonetic. As he is said to have come from Cork, Ireland, I have no doubt whatever but that he originally spelled his name as they do in that country to-day,—Shea. In a receipt given before the war he spells the name "Shea." In a note given after the war he spells his name "Shays." My authority, outside of the receipt and note are the town records of Pelham, Mass., where the various spelling of the name is given. The correspondence between him and Gen. Lincoln, 1787, may be found in the Massachusetts Archives, State House, Boston, Mass.

GOOD WORDS FOR VOLUME II OF THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY.

Volume II of the Society's Journal, covering the year 1899, was greeted with sentiments of high commendation as Volume I (1898) had been. The following extracts are reproduced from a mass of acknowledgments, received by Secretary T. H. Murray, relative to the second volume:

From Mr. William Montgomery Sweeny, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.: "The volume is a very handsome one and an addition to any library."

From Mr. Henry Stoddard Ruggles, Wakefield, Mass.: "I acknowledge with thanks the receipt this day of the most creditable volume of our Society for the year 1899."

From Rev. M. S. Lenihan, Marshalltown, Ia.: "I desire to thank you for Volume II of the Journal of our Society, which I prize very much as it is full of valuable information."

From P. J. Timmins, M. D., South Boston, Mass.: "I thank you for Volume II, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society. It seems to be even more interesting than Volume I."

From Mr. John P. Farrell, New Haven, Conn.: "The Journal for '99 was duly received. I am very much pleased with it, and wish yourself and officers of the Society success for the coming year."

From Paymaster John R. Carmody, U. S. N.: "I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Volume II of the Journal of the Society, and congratulate you heartily upon the good work you are doing."

From Mr. Frank Haverty, New York City: "Enclosed you will please find $3, my annual dues as a member of the American-Irish Historical Society. I have just received Volume II; it is a magnificent work."

From Mr. John A. Mooney, New York City: "I beg to acknowledge with thanks Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, a handsome volume and one most creditable to the Society and to yourself."

From the Public Library, Portland, Me.: "The library has received your gift, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged for the trustees. Alice C. Furbish, Librarian."

From Mr. Marcus Hanlon, New York City: "I have duly received Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Society for 1899. Would be glad to have a copy of Volume I of these exceedingly able and interesting reports."

From the Dartmouth College library: "The trustees have received a copy of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, a gift to this library which is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Respectfully, M. D. Bisbee, Librarian."

From Mr. M. D. Long, O'Neill, Nebraska: "I desire to acknowledge receipt of Volume II, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, and I thank you for the same. The book is creditable alike to the cause, the author and the mechanic."

From Rev. John F. Cummins, Roslindale (Boston), Mass.: "The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society which you so kindly forwarded to me reached here intact. I prize the volume very highly and I thank you exceedingly for your kindness."

From Mr. James Connolly, Coronado, Cal.: "Your Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society for 1899 received. It is a well edited and neatly printed and bound book, reflecting credit alike upon the Society's officers, members and the race."

From J. H. Kane, M. D., Lexington, Mass.: "Have just received the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II. It is a very creditable production from the standpoints of typography, arrangement, information and general interest."

From J. D. Hanrahan, M. D., Rutland, Vt.: "I received the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society a few days ago, for which please accept sincere thanks. I am sure you must have put a great deal of labor into it. It certainly does you credit."

From the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.: "The board of directors take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, for which please accept sincere thanks. Mary L. Jones, Clerk and Librarian."

From Col. Henry F. Donovan, Chicago, Ill.: "Please accept my thanks for the handsomely-bound Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, which came to hand to-day. I must congratulate you upon its general appearance and makeup."

From Col. James Quinlan, New York City: "I am in receipt of the second volume of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, for which please accept my sincere thanks. It is a most valuable work, for which the compiler deserves the credit and thanks of every member of the Society."

From Mr. D. P. Murphy, Jr., New York City: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, with many thanks for your kindly remembrance, and to compliment you very highly upon the beauty and historical value of the work."

From Mr. John E. Lynch, Worcester, Mass.: "My Dear Mr. Murray:—I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of the second volume of the Proceedings of the American-Irish Historical Society. It is a finely prepared and executed volume. I congratulate you on its excellence."

From Rev. C. T. McGrath, Somerville, Mass.: "I write to acknowledge receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, with which I am much pleased. Appreciating your noble work, and thankful for your kindness, I am yours sincerely, Chris. T. McGrath."

From the Librarian of Columbia University, New York City: "In behalf of the trustees of Columbia University, I hereby acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, as a gift to this library. James H. Canfield, Librarian.

From E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University: "I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the trustees of Princeton University for your gift which has been received and placed in the library. I have the honor to be yours very truly, E. C. Richardson, Librarian."

From Mr. Edward J. McGuire, New York City: "I have received the annual volume of the American-Irish Historical Society. It is an admirable piece of work, upon which you are to be congratulated. I hope that some day you will reap the reward of your great labors in the cause."

From J. E. Lowery, M. D., Sopris, Colorado: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to acknowledge receipt of Volume II of our Journal, and to learn that the Society is so well fulfilling its mission. I congratulate you and the other executive officers upon your good work."

From Mr. T. J. O'Neill, Hotel Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.: "I beg to acknowledge for myself and my brother, E. C. O'Neill, the receipt of your Journal, embodying the work and progress of the Society for the year 1899. The volume is, indeed, carefully compiled and reflects credit upon you."

From the City Library, Oswego, N. Y.: "I write to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899, for which favor we are under many obligations. Yours very respectfully, Robert Seeley Kelsey, City Librarian, Oswego, N. Y."

From the Public Library, Cambridge, Mass.: "The trustees of the Cambridge public library have received your very kind gift for the library, as per memorandum below, and return to you their grateful acknowledgment. William Taggard Piper, President. Received, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II."

From the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.: "The directors of the Redwood library take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, presented by you to the library, for which they return their sincere thanks. Richard Bliss, Librarian."

From the State Library, Albany, N. Y.: "The library has received from you Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, for 1899. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, has been officially registered, and due credit will be given in the report to the legistature. Melvil Dewey, Director."

From the American Antiquarian Society: "The American Antiquarian Society has received your donation of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899, for which I have the honor, on behalf of the council, to return a grateful acknowledgment. Edmund M. Barton, Librarian."

From the Public Library, Utica, N. Y.: "The trustees acknowledge with thanks the gift of Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, from Thomas Hamilton Murray. The same has been officially entered in the records of the library. Nicholas E. Devereux, President; C. M. Underhill, Librarian."

From Mr. Pierce Kent, New York City: "I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of copy of Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899, which you have kindly sent me. I congratulate you on the handsome work, and on the sterling and meritorious character of its literary contents."

From the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations: "I am instructed by the trustees to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, which you have been so kind as to present to this library. Very respectfully, J. S. Billings, Director."

From the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.: "I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the publication noted below, a gift to this library. Very respectfully, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. By Arthur R. Kimball, Chief of Order Division. Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II."

From Mr. D. F. Leary, Springfield, Mass.: "Volume received. It reflects great credit on you for the executive ability shown by the very interesting manner in which you have recorded the doings of our Society. 'The right man in the right place.' Wish I could have a copy of first volume issued. Please put my name down for a copy if you have any more to distribute."

From Librarian Robert H. Kelley: "The New York Historical Society has received the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, by Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general, Volume II. Boston, 1899; a gift from the American-Irish Historical Society, for which I am instructed to return a grateful acknowledgment."

From the Public Library, New Bedford, Mass: "I am directed by the trustees to return you their thanks for your donation of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, Bost., 1899, 8vo, which has been placed in our library, and will be duly acknowledged in our next annual report. William L. Sayer, Secretary."

From Mr. T. J. Ackland, Boston, Mass.: "Many thanks for the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society. It is a handsome book, and, better still, it is a most interesting and valuable work. You are deserving of great credit for your labors, which have given the members of the Society a record of its doings which is a model in its way."

From the Maryland Historical Society: "The Maryland Historical Society presents its acknowledgment and thanks to the American-Irish Historical Society for the gift to its library of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, by Thos. H. Murray, secretary-general. By order of the Society, Mendes Cohen, Corresponding Secretary."

From Librarian John D. Parsons: "The directors of the Newburyport [Mass.] public library acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, which will be placed with works of like nature and made available to the public. By order of the board, John D. Parsons, Librarian and Secretary."

From Rev. George F. Marshall, Milford, N. H.: "The second volume of the American-Irish Historical Journal to hand. It is a wonder, considering the age of the Society and its resources. A few more years' work of the Society, and the mythical Anglo-Saxon and threadbare Scotch-Irish will have only a small place in the upbuilding of Yankeedom."

From Mr. William F. Clare, New York City: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society for 1899. Thanking you for the same, and complimenting you upon its tasty appearance and the evidence of careful work, which is manifest upon the most cursory examination, I remain, yours, etc., W. F. Clare."

From Mr. Bernard Corr, Boston, Mass.: "The second volume of the American-Irish Historical Society is just received. From a hasty glance through its pages it seems to be quite comprehensive in its contents, and the make-up and typographical work are very creditable. Altogether it is a valuable historical document and you deserve great praise for your editorial work."

From Mr. T. B. Fitzpatrick, Boston, Mass.: "I received this morning a copy of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, and thank you sincerely for the precious volume. I shall value highly the possession of the records and essays it contains, and appreciate the satisfaction it must give the members to find these put in so convenient a form."

From Harvard College: "The president and fellows of Harvard College have received the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, by T. H. Murray, Volume II; a gift to the library of the university from Mr. Thomas H. Murray, for which they return grateful acknowledgment. Wm. C. Lane, Librarian. Gore Hall, Cambridge, May 21, 1900."

From Mr. P. H. Coney, Topeka, Kan.: "Please accept my thanks for the splendid volume of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II. I am very proud of it, and consider it one of the most valuable contributions to our history ever published. The Society deserves the support of all true Americans in the noble work it is pursuing."

From the Public Library, Worcester, Mass.: "The directors have received from you, as a gift to the library, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society by Thomas Hamilton Murray, Volume II, for which they return their grateful acknowledgments. T. C. Mendenhall, President of the Board. Placed in the library. Samuel S. Green, Librarian."

From Hon. John J. Hayes, Boston, Mass.: "In acknowledging receipt of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, allow me to add my gratitude for the superb work you have done with splendid intelligence and untiring energy. The men of our race are deeply indebted to you, and I trust your next volume will show a very large increase in membership."

From Librarian George William Harris of Cornell University: "I beg to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of your gift to the library,—Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899. Your continued remembrance of this library is gratefully appreciated, and we shall be glad to receive and preserve for reference the future volumes of the Journal."

From Mr. Edward A. McLaughlin, Boston, Mass.: "I have just received, by express, the second volume of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society. I had a chat with Colonel Linehan the other day, in which he spoke of the Journal and some of the articles contained therein. I congratulate you on the neat manner in which the Journal is gotten up. It marks the progress of the Society and does credit to its enterprising secretary-general."

From the University of California: "The Regents of the University of California acknowledge the receipt of the gift named below, for which I am instructed to return their grateful thanks. Very respectfully yours, W. A. McKowen, Acting Secretary. Placed in the library. J. D. Laymn,

Assistant Librarian. Volume II, Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, 1899."

From Brown University: "The corporation of Brown University in Providence, R. I., have received the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, a gift to the University Library from Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general, for which the corporation return a grateful acknowledgment on the part of the university. H. L. Koopman, Librarian, for the president."

From the New Jersey Historical Society: "The New Jersey Historical Society has received from Mr. Thomas Hamilton Murray the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, Boston, 1899, for which addition to its collections I am directed to present the society's grateful acknowledgments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Henrietta R. Palmer, Librarian."

From Rev. Frank L. Phalen, minister of the Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass.: "I am in receipt of Volume II of our Journal. I am sure it must bring pleasure to every member of our Society, and it certainly reflects credit upon our secretary-general. Some day I hope I may be able to offer an essay or address that will be worthy of the high purpose and splendid personnel of the Society."

From Mr. John J. Davis, Greenville, Penn.: "I am very grateful for the copy of Volume II of the Journal of the Society, which you sent me. I appreciate it very much. Careful scrutiny must have been exercised in the preparation of a work of this kind. It is indeed a work of priceless value, and it contains a fund of information for future reference which all the members will appreciate, I am sure."

From the State Librarian of New Hampshire: "In behalf of the trustees I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II, 1899, a gift from you to the New Hampshire State Library, and to extend thanks for the same. It will be their pleasure to give the book a fitting place upon the shelves of the library. Very truly yours, Arthur H. Chase, Librarian.

From Yale University: "The president and fellows of Yale University have received from Thomas Hamilton Murray, Esquire, the following gift to the library for which I am instructed to return their sincere thanks: 'The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, by Thomas Hamilton Murray, secretary-general, Volume II. Boston, 1899.' Very respectfully, A. Van Name, Librarian. New Haven, Conn., May 22, 1900."

From the State Librarian of Massachusetts: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt for the state library of Massachusetts of a copy of Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, and I

beg that you will accept my thanks for the gift. We shall be grateful to continue to receive copies of all the publications of your Society as they may be issued. Yours most cordially, C. B. Tillinghast, Librarian."

From Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, Louisville (Ky.) *Daily Times:* "I thought I would take occasion to write to acknowledge the receipt of your recent annual publication. It is very fine, indeed, and I want to compliment you on its splendid typographical appearance. It is carefully edited, and I think reflects great credit upon you and the Society. The indexing is perfect, and the chronology detailing the work heretofore done could not, in my opinion, be improved upon."

From Hon. P. T. Barry, Chicago, Ill.: "Accept my apology for not acknowledging receipt of the second volume of the American-Irish Historical Society work before now. The fact is, I have been East, and only came across the volume to-day among the accumulation of matter that had piled up in my absence. The work is creditable in all particulars, and will make a suitable companion to the first volume, issued last year. I congratulate you upon its appearance and completeness."

From Mr. Edward J. McMahon, Worcester, Mass.: "I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt from you of Volume II of the Society's Journal, and, in thanking you for this most valuable addition to my library, I desire to express something of the pleasure which its perusal has given to me this peaceful Sunday afternoon. I am sure that my interest in the Society and in its grand work has been immensely quickened and that, in the future, I shall try to give much more tangible evidence of my membership than I have in the past."

From the Public Library, Sacramento, Cal.: "The board of trustees of Sacramento Free Public Library desire to return their thanks for your generous donation of Volume II of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society. The book has been placed on the shelf with the other publications, free to the reading public. By order of the board. Samuel H. Gerrish, Secretary. In accordance with a resolution of the board of trustees, I hereby acknowledge that I have received the above named book. Caroline G. Hancock, Librarian."

From Mr. Charles McCarthy, Jr., Portland, Me.: "I thank you very much for the second volume of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society which I received a few days ago, but have not yet had time to read much of. I did, however, read Dr. Emmet's paper on 'Irish Emigration During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' and your 'Irish Chapter in the History of Brown University,' both of which place not only the members of the Society under obligation to you, but the Irish race as well. Such papers cannot but be of service in wearing away the prejudice of many of our American fellow-citizens."

From Mr. Joseph Geoghegan, Salt Lake City, Utah: "Dear Mr. Murray:—You must excuse my delay in acknowledging the receipt of the second volume of the American-Irish Historical Society. I received it and was very much pleased, indeed, at its completeness and feel that you are to be very highly complimented on your work. It is a credit to a society that might have been in existence for a hundred years. If at any time the funds of the Society should get into such a shape that a call would be necessary, I will be only too pleased to respond for any amount that you might suggest."

From the librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "It is with pleasure that I acknowledge your Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Volume II. From the note at the end of the volume, I presume that it will be impossible for us to secure your first volume, which we much regret, as it is the kind of work that should find a permanent home in a library such as ours, which is for reference only. Would it be possible for us to obtain any other of your writings, such as the Irish Schoolmasters in the Colonies and the Irish Washingtons at Home and Abroad? We would appreciate any publication of this kind. We have a library of over 64,000 volumes."

From Hon. James F. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H., state library commissioner: "BRO. MURRAY:—I am in receipt of the second volume of the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, and I wish to congratulate you upon its excellent appearance. It shows conscientious work on your part. The Chronological Record of the Society is a most excellent thing, and the index that you give is certainly matchless. I think an index is the most important thing about a book of this character, and your work in that regard has fulfilled every desire. There is no danger of having an index contain too much, but there is great danger of having it contain too little. Your earnest work is visible on every page of this volume, and I wish to thank you, as a member of the Society, for your conscientious labors."

GENERAL INDEX.

ANALYTICAL INDEX.